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FURTHER PAPERS

DEPOSING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

JANUARY, 1874.

(No. 1.)



LONDON.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWTE & SONS, STAMFORD STREET & CHURCH LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874.

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STATIONERY PAPERS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864

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MAP OF GOLD COAST AND ASANTI

enlarged from
ARROWSMITH'S LATEST PUBLISHED EDITION
of Routes and Mountains, &c.
BY LT COL^d DE RUVIGNÉS,
from his observations on the Coast.

----- Practicable routes by most of which I have
myself marched with Troops.

Brown — Forest of large trees,
no undergrowth.
Light Green — Pasture Land.
Dark Green — Dense bush & scrub.

*These fertile countries are shut to all Explorers
by the King of Ashanti; They are reported to have
very rich gold fields and the people to have large
flocks and herds of cattle also camels.*



Meridian 0 of Greenwich

Stanford's Geographical Institute, London

No. 1.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that on the evening of the 8th inst., after closing and despatching the mails at noon on that day, I received a slip of paper from Lieutenant Hopkins from the camp at Dunquah, dated "12 noon," with this news. "A terrific fight going on since 7 o'clock A.M., no sign of ceasing. Houssas lost 3 killed and about 12 wounded—Volunteers, 1 killed and 2 wounded—news to present time." And another slip, both written under fire—"Camp in front of Quadooajah. Please send me more ammunition. Snider for Houssas, and Dutch for Volunteers. They all behaved well to-day."

2. The ammunition was on its way to the camp in less than two hours (20,000 rounds), to be there before daybreak next morning—the firing must have been severe, as they had 60 rounds per man and a reserve as well.

3. The news thus received, while reassuring, that the Fantees and their allies were holding their own, I was not without much anxiety to know the result of the close of the day, which I did not receive until the morning of the 10th. I now submit to your Lordship the report then received from Lieutenant Hopkins, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Fantees held their position at every point, covering a distance of six miles against the attack of the Ashantees. I believe, my Lord, that this is almost the first instance in their history of having successfully resisted an attack by the Ashantees. Nor do I think, from evidence which has come to me, that they would have done so in this instance, had it not been for the support and encouragement they received from the Volunteers and Houssas.

4. I regret that the number of casualties amongst the Houssas should be so large; they have come down to Cape Coast, and I have visited them in hospital, and am happy to be able to report to your Lordship that the medical officer informed me that, with the exception of some few bad wounds from which the bullets had not yet been extracted, there was no case that could not be relieved by ordinary treatment.

5. The engagement of the 8th was not followed up, although Lieutenant Hopkins says in another letter, which I forward: "I have tried to urge our people to follow up what must have been in a manner a success yesterday, and there is no doubt that, although they did not advance, yet they were the victors."

6. I am thankful to have been able to send to Mr. Hopkins assistance, the aid which he wanted. Mr. Loggie, the Acting Inspector General of Police, who had formerly been in the Royal Artillery, and is a trained gunner from Shoeburyness, I have sent up to him, with a supply of Hales' rockets, and should they have the opportunity of using them, I am sure the effect will be telling, as natives have a greater dread of rockets than almost anything else; they speak of them as "flying devils;" but it is difficult to use them successfully from the density of bush and forest. The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Rowe, volunteered his services to go up to the camp for a few days, of which I gladly availed myself; and a Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman in business here, who possesses some knowledge of surgery, and who, in many operations previously, had helped Dr. Rowe at the Colonial Hospital, offered to accompany him, which I accepted also. I had already secured the services of Dr. McKellar, a civilian, the Acting Assistant Colonial Surgeon of Sierra Leone, who had been in camp for some time; so that your Lordship will see that the best attendance I could obtain for the wounded, and I fear the many amongst the tribes, has been supplied to the very utmost of my means; and when I tell your Lordship that medical men in this part of the world expect a guinea fee for an ordinary visit, the value of their services on this occasion will be better understood.

7. I have taken for some time past the precautions of having the roads leading to Elmina watched and guided. I never had a doubt but that Elmina was the point for which the Ashantee army would make, if they could only force their way through the

Fantee country; this has so far been prevented, and I very earnestly trust that the future actions of the Fantees will be equally successful in resisting any advance of the enemy in that direction.

8. I fear there can be little doubt now that the Ashantees are in considerable force. I had not thought so; and my conclusion was not without some reason, as, knowing something of the resources of the food supply in the districts they occupy, I imagined they could not maintain so large a force as has been variously represented at 12,000 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, and as much as 40,000 men; but, from reliable and intelligent evidence, this is said to be the whole fighting strength of the Ashantee power. It appears, however, from the evidence of prisoners, that large supplies of food were brought with the army from Coomassie, carried by slaves, and that the supply is so continued. Prisoners also state that they have suffered severely in the last engagement, and that they have lost some of their head men or generals. There is no doubt their casualties must have been large, if any comparison may be drawn from our own.

9. I have also sent my interpreter, Mr. Davis, to the camp to assist Mr. Hopkins, as he possesses both intelligence and influence with the kings and chiefs to whom he is personally known, and Mr. Hopkins already reports that he is very useful to him.

I have, &c.,

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
&c. &c. &c. Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Dunquah, 8th April, 1873.

Houssas.
2 men killed,
2 very dan-
gerously
wounded,
13 wounded,
some severely.

C. C. Volun-
teers.
1 man killed,
2 wounded (so
far as could be
ascertained
hurriedly, but
I think there
are more).

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that a general engagement took place in front of "Quadooajah" yesterday. It commenced at about 7 o'clock A.M., and lasted until 4 o'clock P.M. Although our people did not occupy a position in front, yet I believe the Ashantees suffered very severely.

The camp extends about 6 miles, and the Ashantees are evidently in sufficient force, for they attacked nearly every part of our camp, but without success.

I regret to state that the Houssa force and the Cape Coast Volunteers suffered as per margin.

I beg to bring to your notice the gallant manner in which the Houssas and Cape Coast Volunteers fought, as also our several tribes.

Doctor McKellar's assistance was invaluable, and I am greatly indebted to him.

I am anxiously awaiting to-morrow's movements.

His Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS,
Lieutenant.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor,

Dunquah, 9th April, 1873.

I THINK it is of great importance that the road leading to Elmina should be watched. I may be wrong, but, from rumours, I am under the impression that a move in that direction is in contemplation by the Ashantees. According to all accounts ("King Chibboo" included), they have been to "Kumasie" and burnt the village, but he states that after doing so they retired—still I think they meditate a movement towards Elmina. I do not wish to cause any unnecessary alarm, but there is no harm in letting you know this. The Ashantees must, I think, be in very large force. King Chibboo assures me that the Ashantees cannot pass "Kumasie," but of course, however energetic he may be, he may be defeated. Kumasi is the extreme left of our defence. I have no doubt, however, should any danger of the Ashantees getting

through be perceived, that information would be immediately given—I think the Ashantees are in greatest force in my front.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

P.S.—I am sending messengers to King Chibboo of Assin, King Quaki Fram of Denkra, and King Aquasi Bedoo of "Tchuful," to urge them keeping a good guard, and to send to you and myself should the Ashantees gain any advantage.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor,

Dunquah, 9th April, 1873.

THERE has not been any engagement to-day; I have tried to urge our people to follow up what must have been in a manner a success yesterday, and there is no doubt, that although they did not advance, yet they were the victors. Their great fault is, that they will not advance, but await an attack. I have repeatedly urged the necessity of their taking the offensive, but I am sorry to say it all ends in promises without fulfilment. Our tribes say they are very tired after yesterday's fight, but I hope they will be revived by to-morrow. Sorry to say I have a touch of fever, but hope to knock it off. I trust you will be able to induce two gentlemen to come up here to help. I received your kind note safely—McKellar is very busy dressing wounds and extracting bullets, slugs, &c. He is very kind to every one requiring his attendance, in addition to the Houssas. I hope to be able to give further information to-morrow. The Doctor thinks it desirable that three men be sent to the hospital at Cape Coast, as they are so badly wounded.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor,

Dunquah, 10th April, 1873.

MORE application for powder, lead and guns from King Quaki Fram of Denkra. It appears that they expended all on the 8th, and that 70 *guns* burst. No further attack, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Bentill's men, as also those of King Tandoe (the Goomoahs), are retreating, in fact, going to their homes. Some have been got back, and they hope to get more.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

No. 2.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th April, 1873.

THE Report which I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information, of Mr. Thompson, the special messenger to the native kings and chiefs, and whose report I forwarded as an enclosure in my despatch of the 31st ultimo, contains matter of so much interest that I venture to trouble your Lordship with its perusal.

2. The Report touches upon the districts in which some of the gold fields are said

to be productive, but are not allowed to be worked by the kings beyond their own immediate requirements: but I will not trespass upon your Lordship's attention with this at the moment, but proceed to that portion of his report which refers to King Apperkoon of Western Wassaw who, it appears, had left his capital and was at a place called "Cicannim." Mr. Thompson's description of the king is pleasing; and the loyal and ready manner in which he took the oath of allegiance I think settles the question which was raised by the evidence of the Ashantee prisoner, and which was reported in my Despatch of the 31st ultimo.

3. The enquiries made by the Interpreter seem to have been very much to the point as to his terms of friendship with Eastern Wassaw, about which there is happily no question on our part since Mr. Robertson's residence there. Where Accampon Ichiah passed to the Windward Districts, and the information he thus gives of the movement of the Ashantees: he says "Ashantees are at Insima Appolonia; they passed about four months ago; sent him messages from their king, that they were going to help the Dutch to fight the English because they delivered Accampon Ichiah to the Governor to send him beyond the seas. The king had palaver with the Governor because of Accampon Ichiah, Assins and Denkeras. He had no palaver with him, the King Apperkoon, therefore he should not disturb himself, but, like his wife, chalk himself and observe the custom of women when men went to war. That a portion of Ashantees will pass to Elmina, and occupy the place."

4. Thus, my Lord, you will see that all the evidence upon this invasion, from whatever quarter it comes, bears out the settled resolution of the Ashantees to make for Elmina, where their quarry lies, and where there can be little doubt strong inducements had been long held out by the king in seeking for their assistance.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure in No. 2.

William Thompson to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Ayinabirim, April 6th, 1873.

I BEG leave to state, for his Excellency's information, that after despatching a constable from Abakrampa on the 23rd of last month with my 8th report, I left on the 24th for Afootoo, and reached after passing these places.

The men were all gone to Dunquah excepting those I saw at Afootoo, who I thought were wisely remaining. I sought information of his Excellency's instruction respecting them, and found that they had been ordered not to leave. This agreed with what I had to tell them, and I advised and explained fully to them the position of matters, which some seemed well to understand, but many opposed and expressed sincere wish to leave for the camp, stating reasons which formed the subject of my 10th report on the 25th, sent in by the chiefs' messenger, the 9th having been forwarded through King Appukon's cane-bearer.

This messenger, like all others with him, seemed much moved with the base conduct of the Ashantees. The Ashantees' swordbearer, who was in their charge, was without covering, and I had nearly interfered, thinking that he was treated in this way purposely, but recollecting at the moment the people's general expression, of dislike to the British Government sympathy towards Ashantees at such times when Ashantees only sought mischief, I withdrew lest I should excite them and lead them to some serious unpleasantness; I therefore trusted to them that they would know better when reaching Cape Coast.

Up from the time stated to the 27th, I had sent some of my men to Cape Coast expecting to hear on my mission to Denkra and Windward Districts, as well as to receive necessities for proceeding to those places. My men returning about noon of the 27th, and resting for a short time, I proceeded for Denkra and reached Juquah after passing these places. Juquah is the capital of the king of Denkra, called Quaki Fram. He had died only a few days previous to my arrival. The stool is represented by one of his relations, Quacoe Dorman. The people of this place are gone to the camp, excepting a few who are attending the custom for the deceased king. The men collected together amongst a number of women who also were observing the custom for their husbands at

Indasimasi.
Mantun.
Abbonu.
Domiaabrah.
Asah Croom.
Sodoffu.
Quacoe.
Coomabah.
Afootoo.

Dick Croom.
Yimasin.
Burabadi.
Juquah.

war with the enemy, and representing them in all particulars of the state according to their different offices. I spoke to all according to custom, taking the women as men, which well agreed with their ideas. I impressed upon them (directing now my observations to the men generally) the necessity of carefully watching their road against sudden attack; told them that they knew the forest surrounding them better; that if they had gone to the camp, the road should not be neglected. The women partly addressed me, then chiefly the men, and told me how they maintained their post in the camp and killed the Ashantees on the 10th, and said that the road was safe.

The king's death, according to Ahkan (people who are not Fantees) custom, leads to suspicion against ministers of the state respecting lives of unfortunate people, especially at such a time when such persons who do not much fear kill persons with knives, and others who fear kill them by squeezing or twisting their necks, sending them to eternity to continue their services to the deceased king.

I beg to state that though suspicion exists here, yet no one complains, consequently no room for enquiry. I slept at this place and proceeded on the 28th, and reached Abbrafoo after passing these places, and I and men prevented from continuing travelling on the remaining portion of the day by heavy rain. I proceeded on the following morning, the 29th, and reached Ya Cobbü passing these places. The rains have commenced in these places. The roads muddy and slippery, and some thick forest difficult to pass. I left on the morning of the 30th, and reached Quacoe Croom. I proceeded on the 31st and reached Manpon, after passing these places. I met a few men here amongst the women, the rest had all gone to the camp. This is the capital of Acquasi-Badoo, king of Quiful District. The women here observed more strictly the custom of representing the men who are away to the camp, because they beat the long drums and dance to them. They collected together, and I spoke to them as I did at Juquah. I slept here, and on the following morning, the 1st of April, as I had to leave, I visited the men and asked them the following questions:—What is the name of the place beyond Manpon—Whose territory it is—How far it extends—Whether the place meets Ashantee territory—What is the trade there—Which are the rivers between them—Whether they (Manpons) had heard of Ashantees at Amanfi—Which is the road to Amanfi, and whether their own road was secure. They replied that the whole place beyond Manpon is called Inquanfüsü and known also by the name Denkra, about three days' journey from Manpon, crossing the Prah on this side. That it is inhabited by Denkras and Quifuls, Kings Quaki Fram and Acquasie Badoo's people. They work in gold pits, the river between there and Ashantees is Ofi, crossing which, Ashantees get to Denkra or Inquanfüsü after a day's journey from their territory, and pass around the other side of the Prah to Sawhee and Amanfi, and Ashantees, if intending to come to Manpon or Juquah, would cross the Prah to this side. That they had heard that Ashantees had passed to Amanfi. Their own (the Manpon's) road is secure, and the people all removed from Inquanfüsü. The forest large, and Ashantees never passed there for fight. That they were secure except Ashantees succeed in getting to Afootoo through Wassaw and other roads leading from Wassaw, when they would consider themselves as shut up. I left them and took Wassaw direction and passing these places I reached Akrofuaim. I passed the gold pits, after leaving Asüosü a short distance behind me, I crossed the Prah. It is very wide, nearly full, but no danger of any kind here. It was late to travel much more this day; on the following day, the 2nd, my men asked to be allowed rest for the day, and I allowed it. Heavy rain fell this afternoon. I heard that some of King Appeekon's men sent to Cape Coast had returned and passed by to go to their king. That they had returned without guns and the Ashantee man sent to Cape Coast, whom they expected to be returned to be killed. I thought it was improbable that the man would be returned. I had to leave Akrofuaim on the morning of the 3rd, and was advised by people of the place to wait for a short time as the rivulet in the way was full and uneasy to cross from the heavy rain of the previous day. I did so, but proceeded in the afternoon and reached Cicannim. King Appeekon is here with some of his men and women. He had the men together, and I spoke to him and them of my mission, and pointed several things to them, particularly the present position of the country, and told the king that I would visit him on the following day. The king is noble, respectable, gentle and kind, from his whole appearance and nature. I had an interview with him on the 4th, and conversed with him upon several matters, in all which he seemed one of the most affectionate kings to the British Government, and I asked him the following questions:—Who the last person sent from his Excellency to him—The purport of his mission—The king's capital—The distance of where he now is and his capital—Where Ashantees are at present—Cause of leaving his capital—Names of his chiefs and captains—Whether all friendly with him and he friendly

Impatasi.
Imbemü.
Frumi.
Abbrafoo.
Obbudaim.
Infüaim.
Yah Cobbü.
Insutah.
Wawassi.
Quacoe
Croom.
Himmun.
Manpon.

Asüosü.
Orhimansi.
Akrofuaim.

with the king of Eastern Wassaw—The number of his force and Ashantee force—Where Sawhee is—“Where Accampon Tehiah passed to the Windward Districts”—Distance between his territory and Sawhee—Whether the road was safe—How about Amanamanah—Whether the king had the British flag still with him, and whether the king knew any in the neighbourhood of Amanfi opposed to the British Government. He replied that the last person sent from the Governor was Quow Darchin. He carried a letter to him (letter shown me). He was told to send men to Cape Coast about the question of debts of Fantees, Elminas, and Wassaws, which was before the authority. His capital is called Ahirai, six days' journey from where he is. Ashantees are at Insima (that is Apolonia), they passed about four months ago; sent him message from their king that they were going to help the Dutch to fight the English (that is Insima) because they delivered Accampon Tehiah to the Governor to send him beyond the seas. The king had palaver with the Governor because of Accampon Tehiah, Assins and Denkras. He had no palaver with him, the King Appeekon, therefore he should not disturb himself, but, like his wife, chalk himself and observe the custom of women when men went to war. That a portion (Ashantees) will pass to Elmina and occupy the place. The king said that upon this he had his people ready in case of sudden attack, because he knew Ashantees were rogues; they would treat him and people as they did the Creepees, and sweep them away. That the road is secure at present as to his part. That the roads are many, and cannot speak for the rest. That he is friendly with the Insimas. That he has about five thousand men; Ashantee force said to be eleven thousand, commanded by Adoo Boffu. That he left for this place, Cicannim, in order to send to speak to the Governor because people reported against him to the Governor that he was enemy to the Government, whereas he was not. That Amanamanah, his captain, had a fight, about three years ago, with his brother Captain Jensoo, and became enemy because he ran away to Kumasi. That afterwards Amanamanah reported that thirty Perigwans were contributed by the people of Amanfi, and sent to the king of Ashantee, upon which Amanamanah left Kumasi for Sawhee, a day's journey from his territory, with intention to return to Amanfi, but was afterwards caught and taken away, and is at present in Kumasi. That a number of his people had been recovered and some remained. That these form matters of dispute between them and Ashantees. That during the movements of Ashantees for the last four months, four Ashantees were caught, amongst whom was the one sent to Cape Coast; one was killed and two remaining in log. That his people are at present at Breman, where they are ready in case of sudden attack, and that they are commanded by the following chiefs:—

Chiefs and Captains.

Quasie Gadoo.	Cofi Arkah.
Agay.	Annogay.
Quabina Krue.	Quabina Dadi.
Quamina Annop.	Quamin Pimpon.
* Krue.	Quasi Booah.
* Quasi Gainin.	Quamin Attobrah.
Quamin Amaful.	Quasi Mansu.
Quow Ofabil.	Cofi Acquahgimah.
Quasi Asiam.	Quaco Amoakon.
Quamin Suwah.	Quacoe Booah.
Aframpon.	* Annoh.
Ampon.	
Quasi Wrekon.	
Cujoe Jensoo.	
Ampontin.	
Annoh.	
Quamin Ammah.	
Quasi Ampon.	
Srimah.	
Quacoe Acquabin.	

That those marked are they who have slight disputes with him and are now with King Enimil. That after these disturbances are over the matter will be brought before his Excellency. That he knew no one in his district opposed to the Government.

That he himself holds the British flag, and will never forsake it. That he was sorry he could not get the guns. That in former times when kings had guns given them he had none, and never got stipend. That his Excellency may send him a little money for his people. His predecessor, called Yaukon, with Sir Charles McCarthy had fought the

Ashantees at River Bonsa at Insimankor. I told him that the Governor never did anything but what he thought was right. That about the time to which he referred as his brother kings had guns, if he had applied he would have had his share. The king spoke in general terms as if he is grieved and discouraged (not in reference to the Government, but his brother kings). The king said that he intended sending for his captains to come to him to consult with them as to what he would do, either remain where he is or go farther back as Manpon. That he did not see how he alone should be able to watch and see all the roads. I asked him whether he and King Enimil are not the only kings of Wassaw, he said yes. I concluded from what he said that it had reference to a continued influence of his brother kings, as Enimil of Eastern Wassaw. The king of Denkra and King Acquasi Badoo are securing the roads and defending against Ashantees because he had already mentioned that he had to put people to watch the road, which extended a long way belonging to Denkra. I told him not to remove any of his captains or men and leave the road to Ashantees, but rather go up near them. He said that when he heard further from the Governor, either to remain or go forward, he will do so. I told him that the distance between Cicannim, where he is now, and Breman, is, too long, and that the Governor would expect him to go forward, or his people would be discouraged, and that perhaps he will not hear much again from the Governor on this subject. After these conversations, I asked the king to cause the flag to be produced, which was done, and had it hoisted, and the elephant cane held by the side of it, and I asked him if he was ready to swear, like his brother kings I had visited, an assurance in the name of his Excellency who is representing the Queen of England; and before I had finished telling him, he knew it, and got up immediately and swore in this form, in his own way, pointing his sword to the flag (all standing up): "I swear by this blue bunting, this red bunting, and my predecessor Yankon, that I shall never forsake this flag. If I do not fight, if I do not die under it, then I violate my predecessor's oaths." This took a great part of the day, and I told him that I would take my leave of him the following day, and push on to King Enimil. On the following morning, the 5th, I left the king.

It is rumoured in these places that the Ashantees, who are gone to fight the Insimas as also those engaged with Fantees, if they leave, will take direction to Wassaw, and perhaps proceed to Afootoo by the Amanfi direction, perhaps through Manpon and Juquah, or take the same course as Accampon Tehiah did, as the roads are many. Putting all these circumstances together, I find the usefulness at once to write that, if your Honour will think it fit, you will recommend to his Excellency the immediate necessity of causing to be removed some, if not the whole, of the Denkra and Quiful forces and people of the neighbourhood of Wassaw from the camp, to protect their districts and defend in case of sudden attack, or else these places are not properly safe. I reached this place and spoke to the chief and people, and they were glad to turn their attention to this side, instead of all leaving for the Fantee camp. When I was in the way leading to this, I met the remaining messengers of King Appeekon returning from Cape Coast, consequently I sent word to the king to send me a man to speak to for his information. I did so in order to find out what message they brought from his Excellency for the king, and what his Excellency's intention is respecting the two Ashantees with the king. Two men came this afternoon from the king, who told me that the Ashantees were killed after the messengers got home. That they brought no message to the king from the Governor than that they were told to wait at Cape Coast till I returned; but finding living hard, they left. I do not think it prudent to stir any places openly at present on the seaboard, on account of the mixture of feeling amongst the people, therefore fear of causing some excitement, but I think of proceeding, after finishing at Amantin, to Dixcove or Sekundi, if possible, to communicate quietly with the principal ones there to direct to be watched the roads through which Accampon Tehiah worked his mischief, and after this I will proceed to Cape Coast, so that my last report will leave from one of these places.

Ayinabrim.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. THOMPSON,
Interpreter of Court.

To the Honourable the Acting Colonial
Secretary, or his Honour the Chief
Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

Colonel *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 14th April, 1873.

I HAD, on the morning of the 12th instant, the satisfaction of receiving from the King of Ashantee a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, with others, from Mr. Dawson, my special messenger to the King. I venture to use this expression, my Lord, as I think it will be satisfactory for your Lordship to learn from the King himself the cause which has led him to the invasion of the Protectorate, and to me, that I trust it at once and for all scatters to the winds the rumours, statements, and conclusions at which Mr. Hennessy had so confidently arrived, and which, in a large measure, he persistently attributed to what he pleased to term my "injudicious conduct."

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the cause stated by the King is the transfer of Elmina, and I think not a little to the singular selection made by Mr. Hennessy of Mr. Plange (an Elmina man and a Dutch agent) as the first English Commissioner to Coomassie after the transfer, whom he dispatched to the King with many valuable presents, amounting to some 600*l.* or 700*l.*, and amongst them a monster mirror. Well, my Lord, there were people here who could have told Mr. Hennessy, had it suited him to learn it, that Mr. Plange's loyalty to the flag was more than suspected, and that he had been known to say "Elmina is transferred, but not in heart." He had been, I am told, in some way previously connected with the King; and we now, fortunately, know something of his mind and feeling towards British rule; but it seems to me, from the King of Ashantee's statement, that whatever Mr. Plange did say, produced great irritation, and led to his sending his army across the Prah against the tribes of the Protectorate.

3. The news of the safety of the European missionaries, who have all signed this letter, will, I am sure, be a source of much gratification to your Lordship, and their signatures are already sufficiently known to me to leave no doubt of their being reliable.

4. Your Lordship will observe in the 2nd paragraph that the King of Ashantee distinctly claims the Fort of Elmina as his by descent. I am well aware how absurd this plea is, but, nevertheless, it is a plea sufficient for the savage monarch to act upon, and the threat which he states was made to him by the messenger sent by Mr. Hennessy—"The King says he could not understand the Administrator-in-Chief's sending Attah, *alias* Mr. H. Plange, to tell him of his having taken possession, and notifying him also that in four months he, the Administrator, would come to Ashantee to take away power from him." How can we now tell, but that this man, to favour the policy of the King of Elmina, may not have made some such statement as alleged, to enrage the King of Ashantee, and to induce him to move to the assistance of Elmina by invading the Protectorate. And here I would mention to your Lordship the evidence given by Coffee A. Kell, the cane-bearer, sent with my messenger, Mr. Dawson, to the King of Ashantee in December last, when negotiations were pending for the release of the European missionaries:—"Mr. Plange, Commissioner and an Elmina, told the King that the British Government intend giving Quake Fram, King of Denkera, power in four months' time, and the King said in reply, if any blood shed Plange would be responsible for it, as he had brought him that message. The King says he has a palaver with the Assins, the Denkeras, and the Akins, but not with the white people, but Mr. Dawson thinks it is all false, as the King means war against the British authority. Mr. Dawson tells the Governor, as soon as he gets this message, to make prisoners of the King of Elmina and King Amakie, of Appolonia, as they are the cause of the war." In his diary, he adds, the King explained how the Elminas had sent to ask his succour on a previous occasion, which led to his sending Atjiempon with money, &c. Mr. Dawson left Cape Coast on the 28th November (and here, my Lord, the dates are important), he states; "Three days after leaving the Prah, they met the invading army, which had left Coomassie on the 9th December; it was the whole Ashantee force now at Yancoomassie." This at once discloses the treachery of the King of Ashantee, who was at the time professing friendship towards the Government through his envoys at Cape Coast. He also states "that the King of Elmina sent his brother Intehkohte, asking the King of Ashantee to send an army to him, and when the Fantees were busy away from Cape Coast they would come and overrun and plunder it. Amakie, King of Appolonia, sent also to Ashantee asking the King to send down and help him, and the notorious Atjiempon, who was sent back to Coomassie at such trouble and expense in December, is now on his way there with 3000 men. Moreover, amongst the traders at Coomassie, British Elminas were put in

log, but the Dutch Elminas went away with Atjiempon," and that he "has gone to Kinjarbo, the trading town on the Asinee River." Thomas Cochrane, the Fantee policeman sent with my letter and proclamation to the King on my assumption of the government, has been sent back also, with two other Fantees and two boys of Mr. Dawson's, in all, six persons, and the King told the cane-bearer to say "that he has plenty of Fantee prisoners, but he has not kill any, he only kills the Assins, the Denkeras, and the Akims."

5. These two and another Fantee whom I examined confirm Mr. Dawson's reports, and they state further that they saw with their own eyes the brother of the King of Elmina at Coomassie, and the messengers of Amakie, King of Appolonia. It will thus be evident to your Lordship that this scheme of invasion had been for some time intended by the Ashantees, and that Elmina and Appolonia were to rise to support it. All this only confirms the information I had the honour to convey to your Lordship in my despatch* of the 2nd instant, at paragraph 4, in which I drew attention to the King of Elmina having issued an order for the Ashantees to arm, and I then ventured to express my own opinion "that the invasion was a preconcerted scheme between Ashantee and Elmina, and that when the invading army had advanced to a given distance of the coast, the whole of the Dutch natives of the Windward Settlements would rise *en masse* against the British rule."

6. The diary of Mr. Dawson will give your Lordship more detailed information, and especially with regard to the part Mr. Plange seems to have taken, so that he had lost the confidence of the King, and has even been ill-treated, which is a most exceptional thing in the case of special messengers or envoys sent to Coomassie. I shall recall him, provided the King will allow him to return, leaving Mr. Dawson, with the missionaries, to carry out any negotiations which may be necessary with the King.

7. The letter from Mr. Dawson to Prince Ansah, of which I submit a copy, † conveys the impression that Governor Ferguson's letter to the King, announcing the intended transfer, was not opened until after the receipt of Mr. Hennessy's proclamation, and that this has led to a misapprehension; but whether this be so or not, I am satisfied the King intended war, and his whole effort was directed to deceive the Government here, and to conceal his movements until he was ready, and they could no longer remain unknown.

8. Your Lordship will now see how fortunate the timely arrest of the King of Elmina has been, and I propose sending instructions to the Civil Commandant at Axim to take exactly the same course towards Amakie, King of Appolonia, as adopted with him; *i.e.*, to summon him and to administer the oath of allegiance, and, should he refuse, to arrest him and send him to Cape Coast. For this service I shall request the Senior Naval Officer to send down a gun-boat, with a small reinforcement of the detachment of troops withdrawn from Secondee, which I intend replacing with policemen; as they will be better adapted I think, my Lord, in the proposed changes there, which I have submitted for your Lordship's consideration. I have, however, requested the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast to allow Dr. Horton to remain at Secondee for the present, and until your Lordship's decision with regard to the new arrangements is received, as his services would be required to assist in carrying them out.

9. It will be seen from the date of the King's letter (20th March), that it was written after receiving the news of the success of his army at Yancoomassie on the 10th, and accounts, no doubt, in a great measure for the exaggerated demands which he makes. I shall consult the Council as to the reply to be sent to that letter, and your Lordship may rely upon its being most carefully considered.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Sir,
His Majesty, Kalkaree, sends his best respects to your Honour, also to Messrs. Ossoo Ansah and G. Blankson.

2. His Majesty states that, he being the grandson of Ossai Tutu, he owns the

* No. 201, H. of C. 266-I, Part 2, June 30, 1873.

† Not inclosed.

Elminas to be his relatives, and consequently the fort at Elmina and its dependencies being his, he could not understand the Administrator-in-Chief's sending Attah, *alias* Mr. H. Plange, to tell him of his having taken possession of them for Quake Fram, and notifying him also that in four months, he, the Administrator, would come to Ashantee to take away power from him.

3. He states that he has been made angry by this, and it was this which led to his sending his great captains and forces to bring him Quake Fram, of Denkerah, who dares to take his Elmina fort, &c., and also the Assins and Akims, who are his own slaves, and who have united with the Denkerahs to take power from him.

4. His Majesty further states that your Honour's restoring him these tribes, viz., Denkerahs, Akims, and Assins, back to their former position as his subjects, and also restoring the Elmina fort and people back in the same manner as they were before, will be the only thing or way to appease him, for he has no quarrel with white men; but should your Honour come in to interfere, as he hears you are, that you have not to blame him, because he will then start himself.

5. That his Majesty having heard of some false information being brought to your Honour respecting your messengers and the white captives, he has requested their attesting this letter with their own signatures, of their being in health.

We have, &c.

For His Majesty,
(Signed)

KOFI KALKAREE.

Linguist YAWOO NANKWI, his × mark.

„ AKWESSI APPEAR, his × mark.

„ KOFI BUAKI, his × mark.

JOSEPH DAWSON, the writer.

FR. RAMSEYER, for himself, his wife, and child.

G. KUHNE.

M. J. BONNAT, Sen.

H. PLANGE.

To testify my being alive.

To His Honour Colonel Robert Wm. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts, &c., on the
Gold Coast.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir,

Coomassie, 21st March, 1873.

YOUR Honour will find my letter dated 19th December last as a sort of diary informing your Honour everything down to the reading of the letters I brought from you to the King. The bearer of the cane being intelligent, and having been with me every time in my interviews with the King, through good interpreter, will be able to answer your Honour some plain questions.

There has been a letter here, brought by a Court crier nearly two months ago, I have heard, but nobody has been called to open it before now, what for I do not know. Henceforth, I think, your Honour's letter-bearers should not know the contents of the letter, especially if they be Ashantees.

I have not had the chance of communicating with your Honour; the cause will be perceived from my diary letter referred above. I now beg to embrace this chance to return your Honour my humble thanks for having sent that ungrateful Atjiempon ere the Ashantee forces were seen on the frontier. Your Honour could not have acted wiser. By that act your Honour saved me a great deal of trouble, and not only that, but also exonerated the Government from being blamed; and it has, I am glad to say, led to a question among the Ashantees—"What for do we go to this war?"

Your Honour will see from my private interview with the King that this invasion has purely risen from the cession of the Elmina Fort and its dependencies, and for which I see no reason, seeing there is no loss sustained in any way by the kingdom of Ashantee, as the Elminas never succoured in its attacks upon the coast or anywhere else with arms.

I must go no further for fear of being stopped altogether. We are starving: the King's allowance does not reckon 2*d.* per day for each person. I beg to enclose to your

Honour a receipt for 30*l*. which must be all in silver coins, as gold coins do not pass here. Silver we can exchange for gold dust. I have also given a small order for 8*l*. to Mr. Dawson. I am in want of stationeries, as I brought but very few sheets of paper, &c., with me.

Trusting this to find your Honour and family in good health, I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. DAWSON.

His Honour Colonel Robert Wm. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements
on the Gold Coast.

P.S.—Mr. Plange being not allowed to write he sends through me a receipt for 30*l*.
J. D.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Sir,

Coomassie, 19th December, 1872.

I REGRET very much the having to report to your Honour the sad state of affairs in Coomassie against people under your Honour's protection and rule, viz., Assins, Denkerahs, and Akims. Against these, as I am apparently told by the King Kalkeree, he has war; and his forces left here last Monday, the 9th instant, to invade. I have also heard privately that he sent the petitioned succour to Amakie, the King of Fort Appolonia, against Birey of Attuanboo, a very loyal British subject.

2. I was only allowed to enter here last Saturday, the 14th instant. The centre force, which is against the Assins, from some cause seem to be slow in their movement. I met the vanguard at Ajabbimsah (about three and a-half miles within Coomassie); whereas those against Akim have already sent forty persons, chiefly children and women, only half-a-dozen young men amongst them.

3. The King could not help broaching out his mind publicly to me at my reception last Saturday when returning to me the compliment. When he came within a few steps to where I was seated to receive him, he came down from his basket and began a dance; when he came just before making a certain motion, he had a musket handed to him, he did as though he was loading it, wearing for necklace silver bullets, which is a sign of a determination for war. A little while he demanded audience, and told me with very affable face that he has no war with white men, neither Fantees, but Denkerah, Assins, and Akims, who are his own slaves, and who have turned to rob him so greedily he will not allow; he danced a little more and passed away home.

4. True, as the reports circulated on the coast, he seems to have been preparing for this long ago, but he has been waiting for a certain period. That Occra, the King's servant, as he was reported to your Honour, who came with the last messengers Ossoo, Eddoom, and Ossai, was despatched by the envoys at Cape Coast to convey certain message to the King before my arrival at Coomassie, and although I left him at Eddoomfa when I came on to Denkevaah to sleep the same day I left Cape Coast, he passed in the night, and travelled, I believe, day and night, and conveyed to the King my being on the way coming to him, who then sent a sword-bearer and another man to hasten me on to see him on the following Monday. These met me on the declivity of Kivissah mountains on Saturday morning of the 7th about 11 A.M.: their errand was, "He who administers war affairs having heard of his best friend's messenger coming to him, desires to come and welcome you, and to take you to see him on Monday even dark." I hastened on; I was not allowed to stay more than half-an-hour with the gentleman at Formannah, but passed on to Danpoassi, about three-quarters of an hour's walk from Formannah.

5. On Sunday the 8th, judging the King being very anxious to see me, I was on the way, travelled over an hour, when close to a second village, Essang Inquanta, another messenger from the King met me; his errand was, the King had gone to perform an annual service at Bantoomals, and finding that he will not have time to receive you, desires that you wait at Danpoassi for other messengers who will be coming to-morrow (Monday) to take you and the white men from Fammana together to see him. I was therefore brought back to Danpoassi again.

6. Early on Monday morning three captains, a sword-bearer, and four servants with gold plates on their necks, one of whom is a son of the late king, arrived, and confirmed

the errand of yesterday, and passed to Formanna, and desired me to wait their return on the next day for going to Coomassie. About 7 A.M. of Tuesday I was called out with all my people, even my cook was not exempted, to a certain fetish house; there came one man, and presently the Occra, the servant who passed on to Coomassie. After putting heads together with the headmen of the town a little, I was told that the King having heard of my people complaining for want of food (falsehood) desires that all my people should be distributed to the care of his headmen at Danpoassi to have special care taken of them, that they may be in want of nothing. They must, therefore, be taken by fours to see the respective houses of the headmen, and return back to me. I knew it to be making them prisoners, and told them so. But still I made no resistance, knowing it to be against their national law to hurt messengers in case of war. They were all put into irons or logs directly. After little consideration they brought me back my cook and a boy. I learnt afterwards that the missionaries were all plundered of their property, and that Mr. Plange had been severely beaten and put into irons. They made no attempt upon me, neither on my cane-man. I here concluded a war being declared, and that his forces were being sent out to invade.

7. On Wednesday morning Ossoo Kokoli, who was detained at Essiamman by looking after some loads belonging to the King passing, called to see, and condoled me with the hastening himself onward to see the King about me, and that I am not to mind what had taken place. About three hours after him a messenger arrived with orders from the King to have all my people released to me. The messenger passed on after acquainting me to tell the captains at Formannah to come and obey. He returned towards evening to report their coming directly.

8. On Thursday the 12th twenty-two Fantees and one Akim were brought to pass for Coomassie in logs. The messenger being disappointed by the captains, and seeing no sign of them, ordered the releasement of all my men, called me and gave them to me according to his instructions, and left me to wait the white captives, &c., to go together to Coomassie. The treatment was true, as I heard, against the gentlemen. They were, however, brought in the afternoon to Danpoassi.

9. Being anxious to know the cause of this hostile movement, I prayed for private interview with the king on my arrival, which prayer was answered on Tuesday last, the 17th. I told him that it is known on the coast that he is constantly troubled by his people to attempt an invasion on the coast, which of course will bring disturbance between him and white men; this I pray him, as the friend of his late grand uncle, not to yield to, because I know the white men respect him, and desire always peace with him, as to give free course to trade. I also begged to be intermedial to bring about peace, and get him redressed, if necessary, when he makes known to me what his grievances are. He appeared to have listened to me with interest, but said: "Why were you not sent before? I am going; ready now;" and then began relating his grievances, and although he told me over and over again that he has neither war with the white men nor the Fantees, I was left to infer that it is to disguise, from the grievances he enumerated.

10. "My people," said he, "when they run away from me to the Coast, why, they are not sent back to me, if they are my good friends? but what I hear is, 'they have taken hold of the English flag,' consequently, they keep them as in the case of Gennim whom Kwarki the King of Denkerah (here he shook his head with great vexation) has taken. 2. The taking my Elmina fort, in which I eat (with great stress) and given to Kwarki, from whose ancestors the King of Ashantee having fought with, took by paying the 1000 pireguans they owed in that fort" (one thousand times 8*l.* 2*s.* sterling). He was very much excited again; I interrupted him, therefore, with the denial of the fort being given to Kwarki, and that I would explain things to him if he would allow me: he told me to hold on. "The fort is bought, they say: why, if they wish good understanding with me, they should send a person to inquire of me before. What debt does the King of Elmina, Kobbina Gan, owe, that the fort should be taken from him? 3. And the Sierra Leone Governor, who came to take it, not being satisfied with that power on the Coast, sent his gold ring by Attah (Mr. Plange) to say, he takes now the Coast, but at the end of four months he would come and take my power also away from me." Auha! he cried out, and many of his people about him questioned, Is he able? He was so very much annoyed that he could hardly keep on his seat. I interrupted him again by saying that I do not believe the Governor sent such a message, and prayed him to allow me the opportunity of questioning Mr. Plange before him, which he promised. "No," he went on to say, "do the white men know how to travel to fight? We know it here. No! only war must end this matter." 4. There, Atjiempon, my father, has been

bound, hands behind him and his cloth torn to pieces, all gold he wore taken of him and the soldiers have been selling in the Cape Coast market. 5. Yes, because he wants to take away my power, he receives some bad fellow who has been rambling about here as a messenger from Gyarman, and has sent Kondoya (Lindzey) to accompany him thither, my own country, yes, and should you not find him what will be it then? No! muskets must be fired on this matter. Thank God, although he was so much excited, when he turned to speak to me personally, he cooled his tone. He then said, "Why a person like you was not sent before? it is rather late, you will soon hear. But you, as a messenger, though muskets be firing, are safe."

10. Finding him cooled a little, I undertook to explain the interchange and the cause. Then I questioned his "eating from the Elmina fort," which is meant the annual stipend, whether he has not been promised with its continuation, and moreover doubled, as I understood. He answered with a question, "And what become of what was due before?" I answered, an inquiry ought to be made. I observed he was touched, but still I found it was no use to expostulate with him until I have been allowed to open your Honour's letters, because all his attendants about him, with the exception of my landlord, Busoomburootinya, appeared to listen one side and allow no reasoning.

11. He speaks awfully bad of Mr. Plange, and puts him down as the causer of the existing irritation, referring to the taking away his power in four months, telling him in a very disrespectfully manner of the roads to the coasts to be closed against him if he, Mr. Plange, was not allowed to cross River Prah with the white captives; and that the Governor had said, with the nail of his thumb to one of his upper front teeth, as though forcing it out, that he will not pay him the amount he asks for the white captives at all, but what he, the Governor, thinks proper; which sign is very disrespectful and vexatious in this and Fantee too. And, lastly, suspecting him very strongly to have misrepresented affairs in Coomassie to the Governor. He then told me to come home my lodging, and wait for his convenient time to read the letters to him and Chiefs.

12. I am sure, your Honour, I have left nothing here unsaid which he mentioned to me as grievance. I beg, therefore, to leave them to your Honour, to draw out your inferences in comparison to what he openly told me, of having no war with the Governor or white men.

13. There being no call made up to Friday the 20th for the reading of the letters I brought, and the antecedent one by a policeman, I talked with my landlord and Ossoo Kokoli, the necessity, which led to their going to the king about it. I was called then about 5 P.M., and Messrs. Ramseyer, Bonnat, and Plange being also called, I was called to read them. The king and people exhibited not the least dissatisfaction on any part of their contents, but the money not being lodged in the hands of his envoys at Cape Coast, which they all at once attributed to Mr. Plange having written to say, the Ashantees being rogues, would not allow the white captives to come to the coast when the money be sent to Coomassie.

14. But I sternly denied the having heard anything more than your Honour desiring the King to act in accordance with the original arrangement; the sending the white men to Cape Coast, and there the money be paid by Mr. Grant, in whose hands the money was already lodged, and that of your Honour having given order to Mr. Grant to that effect, that the king's letter states that the envoys should wait at Cape Coast till then.

15. The King here called out Mr. Ramseyer and told him, "You would have been ere this on the coast, but Mr. Plange has prevented it; a rogue he is, who is the cause of the existing irritation now between me and the coast; on whose head all that happens will fall;" then turned directly to Mr. Plange himself: "You, have I not told you already that the safety of Ashantee and the countries on the coast are put on a stake by you?" (with a pointed finger at him) "You came and told me of my power to be taken at the end of four months," &c., repeating all what he had told me at my private interview with him. But the excitement was here stronger, because most of his Chiefs were present and united in abusing Mr. Plange. I tried many occasions to pacify them, but I found no chance, neither Mr. Plange was allowed to defend himself. He was asked if he is not an Elmina man, as he reported? The poor young man being frightened, lowered his position by saying, in addition to his affirmation, that he is consequently a slave of his. Here the King began to explain how the Elminas sent to ask his succour, which led to his sending Akiempon with money, &c., and why he, being Elmina man, came with commission from the Governor of Cape Coast. Is it because there is nobody at Cape Coast to be sent? No: but that you might get a chance to play roguery and

many other abuses. We, however, sat down until he asked us to go home for this time. I learnt afterwards, that he expressed a regret that he was so excited before me, fearing that I would think he was angry with me, and repeated his inquiry why I was not sent before. However, he will see for a chance for me to do the best I can between him and the white men. This I have been told by two of his confidentials.

6. From this day's interview I beg to remark that whatever is communicated from this to the coast is brought, through some other channel, back again to Coomassie, and places the writer in a very awkward position. I do not know which way I shall be able to send you this, as the path is closed. I have been privately told that he is thinking to give me one man to accompany my cane-man to bring some communication to your Honour; if so, you will have every information necessary. We all prisoners here—not, of course, in irons, as the Fantee traders and the hammockmen, who were sent to the white captives to the coast, are.

17. It appears as though the end of Ashantee Power or Kingdom is close at hand. You can hardly meet with an aged man to reason with; still, I am hard at work to get chance to expostulate with the King and two or the best of his confidentials at a quiet night's interview. I have reasons to thank God, because he appears to have good feelings for me, notwithstanding attempts being made by some of his people to make him angry because I went and brought Akyempon from Half-Assinee.

18. I do not suppose they have been able yet to muster over 200 Fantees in Ashantee, but there are over 500 Ashantees on the coast, and his people who are going to war—I mean the commons, not the captains—are all murmuring very much. They have not enough muskets; we find three and two to a musket as they pass by, so that we have much in our favour.

I will write again when he makes up his mind at any time to allow communication with your Honour.

I beg to recommend to your Honour's sharp looking-out for the Ashantee forces the following directions:—Appolonia, Wassaw, Western Denkirah, Assin, and Akim. Pray have an eye on the King of Elmina. He sent private messenger, his own brother, Intekoodji by name, through Assinee by Kreukiaboo, and although Fantees and some Elmina people are in logs here and no way for any communication, he has been dispatched since I arrived to pass by the same way. He brought about 50 dollars to purchase slaves, which by mistake were taken from the person that had the keeping of them when catching the Fantees and plundering their property, but the King has restored them.

Thank God we are all in good health, and beg to remain, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH DAWSON.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and
Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

Sir,

Coomassie, 29th December, 1872.

I HAVE written the Administrator the state of affairs in Coomassie, which I have not the least doubt he will show to you.

I am glad, however, with the success I have this day met in being able to effect the King's yielding to my becoming intermedial between the two Powers, viz., his and that of the British Government, by communicating his grievances. If I am to rely on his promise he has this evening told me, that will stop commencing hostilities until I obtain no satisfaction for him, but which I am rather afraid he will never get, from the intimation I have in possession of it, viz., the head of Kwarki of Denkirah being sent to him, the Ahkans, *i.e.*, Assins, Denkirahs, Akims, and Wassaus, all being returned to the Kingdom of Ashantee.

I sought for this private interview with him and the most sensible of his confidentials, and I am gratified with having obtained it this evening. I expostulated with them regarding the invasion they make now, and although the King would not stoop to confess the rash and unnatural start made in this invasion, he has acknowledged it by the promise of stopping hostilities until I have communicated with the Governor.

When reasoning with him on the evil effect entailing on the trying of the two powers, he coolly questioned me, "And what is that? because here in Coomassie, we kill 100

persons a day for custom, and as the young here are anxious to see something wonderful, he thinks the young on the other side (the coast) feel the same anxiety. What childish idea!

He has drained all his forces; the only chief kept is the Gevabin Chief, who starts when he (the King) does. The strongest force is directed against Denkerah, thinking by that that he can get to Elmina sooner to take his fort back and the head of Kwarke, who asked the Government to reclaim his ancestor's property, the Elmina Fort, for him.

I only regret the being detained here and not knowing how long, because, unless he changes his mind as to send me back with his grievances, he will not allow me to come until he finds his failure in the invasion; he may then make use of me to bring about peace. I am here almost starving, because he pays but little attention to the Governor's envoys, being checked by his Chiefs for having been too liberal before; and some fellow having reported here that Colonel Foster told him that when he was sent to him by the Governor to receive subsistence, said that giving money to him, he may as well throw it into the sea.

January 1, 1873. Having not as yet closed this, may I beg to wish your Honour a happy New Year, and many happy returns of the season? Mine has met me in prison.

I shall be very sorry to miss the chance of seeing your Honour ere you leave the coast. Should you be going ere I return, and you want the journal to the Appolonian Mission you can apply to Mrs. Dawson for it; I am writing her to that effect. I would only beg of your Honour to have an eye on placing your humble servant in as favourable position as your Honour can, because I have now made up my mind entirely for the Government, and trust the Lord will make me useful for the good of my country in the hand of the Government. May I beg your Honour's acceptance of one of the pairs of sandals I am in search after for the King of Dahomey. I do not know what will please the Administrator and wife from this as curiosities, having only here Ashantee pipes and moulded weights for gold.

I have heard of a letter having arrived from the coast since last three days, but he has not yet called on me or any one to open. Atjiempon has not yet reached Coomassie; he will come on Monday next, I hear. Present my best respects to Colonel Foster.

I have, &c.,

JOS. DAWSON.

The Honourable C. S. Salmon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

Your Majesty,

Government House, Cape Coast, 25th November, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Majesty's information, copy of a Proclamation, which I have issued on my arrival here, announcing my appointment as Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast by my Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

2. In acquainting your Majesty with my assumption of this government, I desire to convey to your Majesty that I am animated with the desire that nothing but the most friendly relations should exist between us during my administration, and to assure your Majesty that no effort shall be wanting upon my part to prove to your Majesty that such is the wish I very strongly entertain and earnestly hope may be realised.

3. I desire to express also my best wishes for a continuance of your Majesty's health, and that it may long be spared to promote the prosperity and happiness of your people, by developing the commerce of your great country in the peaceful habits of industry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator.

His Majesty the King of Ashantee,
Coomassie.

Enclosure 6, in No. 3.

Your Majesty,

Government House, 28th November, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of the 9th instant, from Coomassie, received here on the 25th (three days since), and I hasten to assure your

Majesty of the gratification it affords me to find that you have allowed the European missionaries, with the Commissioner, Mr. Plange, to leave Coomassie for Formannah, on their way to Cape Coast, for which I beg to offer you my warmest thanks.

2. Her Majesty's Government will also receive this intelligence with much satisfaction, and will not fail to appreciate the good faith and friendliness which your Majesty has displayed.

3. As the 1000*l.* to be paid to your Majesty by the Basle Mission has been already placed in the hands of Mr. Grant, their agent at Cape Coast, in the presence of your Majesty's envoys, in accordance with the terms of the Acting Administrator's letter, dated 25th October last, addressed to your Majesty, I have given an order to that gentleman, under the seal of this Government, for its payment to the envoys on the arrival of the captives at Cape Coast, and they (that is, Woosoo Coker Coomah Cotiko, and Quadu) have been requested to remain at Cape Coast until they come down.

4. If your Majesty wanted any additional proof of the goodwill of myself and this Government towards you and your subjects, I am sure your Majesty will see how strong it must be from the manner in which your chiefs and envoys have been treated while at Cape Coast; and at your request I will send you Atjiempon and his followers under safe conduct to the Prah, in order that he may return to Coomassie; but as he has begged to be allowed to remain here a few days longer to receive his fetish stool, which he left at Half Assinee, I have consented to his doing so, and as your Majesty also desires that any Ashantees remaining at Elmina should be sent back to Coomassie, your Majesty's wishes shall be made known to them, and they shall be told to return.

5. As I have received news that Mr. and Mrs. Ramseyer, with their child, are very sick and weak, I feel sure your Majesty would regret, in common with this Government, anything serious happening to any of the party while they remain detained by your Majesty, and that you will, therefore, give immediate orders that they may be sent down without any delay to Cape Coast.

With my best wishes for your Majesty's health, I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,

His Majesty the King of Ashantee,
Coomassie.

Administrator.

P.S.—I send a special interpreter with this despatch, who will make known its contents to your Majesty truly and well, and will bring me back your Majesty's answer with the missionaries, whom I beg your Majesty not to detain.

R. W. H.

No. 4.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

THERE is only time for me to enclose the documents herewith, charging the Honourable George Blankson with complicity with the king of Ashantee, and of treachery and treason.

I shall, as a matter of course, suspend Mr. Blankson, who is now a prisoner in this castle, from his seat in the Council, pending such proceedings as are necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,

The Right Hon. The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying depositions, made before myself and Mr. Cleaver this day, and on which I have felt it my duty to take measures to ensure

April 13th, Dunkwa.

the safety of Mr. Blankson's person for the moment, in view of that gentleman's position as a member of your Excellency's Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

I certify that the aforesaid is a true interpretation of the statement made by Kofi Kerray on the date and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIS,
Sworn Interpreter.

We the undersigned, James Hutton Brew and James Fausters Amissah, do swear that the aforesaid statement, made this day in our presence is absolutely the same as was made by the same deponent on the 11th day of March in presence of King Amfoo Otoo and the whole of the assembled kings in the camp of Teachi.

(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.

We do also swear that this day the Honourable George Blankson was arraigned before the assembled kings and chiefs at the camp at Teachi, that the said George Blankson was charged with treasonable collusion with the king of Ashanti, the common enemy of the Fanti tribes.

We do swear that the information contained in this document comprises the charges then brought against him.

We do also swear that we are of opinion that his life was in great danger of being sacrificed to the excited passions of the assembled people when his person was claimed in the Queen's name by Mr. James Davis, Her Majesty's interpreter for the Gold Coast.

(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.

Sworn to before us—

SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.
WM. CLEAVER, J.P.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Dr. Rowe to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Dunkwah, 13th April, 1873.

APPEARED before me this day at Dunkwah one Kofi Kerray, and says: I am a native of Assin Fessuay and a subject of King Ichibu.

A few months back (about five months since) I went to Ashanti to trade, and was made prisoner and taken to the king at Comassi.

I was then handed over to Quanti Amissah, chief of the swordbearers, and put in log, where I remained for four months; I have the marks on my wrist (marks shown), I have with me the irons used (produces irons). I found other Fantees Assins prisoners in log, then also Akims. Among them was one Quaco Abah of Abacrampa, a subject of King Amfoo Otoo. This Quaco Abah was a great friend of Quanti Amissah's son, Quamen Bogoon. He, Quamen Bogoon, by his influence got Quaco Abah released from his log, and he, Quaco Abah, was at large in Comassi. He therefore heard all the news of Comassi.

He, Quaco Abah, one day told me that Mr. Dawson had been to the king and asked the king why he had declared war against the Fantees: saying he, Dawson, was surprised that the king should so declare war, because the British Government had promised to pay him ransom for the white prisoners. The king said to Mr. Dawson that he declared war because he had received certain information from his friend Mr. Blankson. That this information was to this effect:—

D

That one Idin Rera, the king of Gaman, had sent a captain with 200 men to find out whether or no the Akims, Denkeras and Assins were still under British rule.

That this captain arrived at Jookoar, a town of Denkeras, with his wife only, having lost on the way all other followers.

That Quaki Fram, the king of Denkeras, sent to Cape Coast this man and his wife.

That the Governor of Cape Coast said he would send back to Gaman by a different route this man and his wife, so that they should not fall into the hands of the Ashantees; that the Governor had so done; that the tribute formerly paid for the holding of Elmina by the Dutch Government was now paid by the British authorities to Quaki Fram; that the Fantees had made a treaty offensive and defensive with certain tribes surrounding Ashanti, as Gaman and others, to make common cause against the king of Ashanti as their common foe.

That he had heard that the king of Ashanti intended to invade the districts of the protectorate either on the eastern or western side.

That he, Mr. Blankson, had advised the king to invade the central part of the protectorate, as by so doing he would recover the allegiance of the Assins, Akims and Denkeras, and also the tribute which the Dutch had been used to pay to him for their occupation of Elmina.

For this reason the king of Ashanti had placed a very large force under the command of Amon Quartier to invade the protectorate, and had instructed him to remain without returning to Ashanti for three years, if necessary, until he had overrun and conquered the whole protectorate. He had also detached another force of 3000 men under command of Edoe Boffo to come by way of Wassaw and join with the other force on reaching Elmina. From Elmina the force was to pass by Accra and return by that road to Comassi.

He had also sent Atchampon to come back to Elmina to get the stool of his (the King Calcarry's) grandfather.

He had sent also 1500 men to the Akim country.

That he would have done none of this had not his good friend Mr. Blankson so advised him.

The whole of these aforesaid statements the before-mentioned Quaco Abah made to me, saying that Mr. Dawson told them to him, and said that Calcarry, the king of Ashanti, said these things to him, Mr. Dawson, in reply to the question why the king of Ashanti had invaded the British protectorate of the Gold Coast.

(Signed)

S. ROWE,

Special Commissioner.

Sworn to before me.

WM. CLEAVER, J.P.

KOFI KERRAY [his x mark].

Witnesses—

(Signed)

A. J. BRADSHAW.

W. H. SELBY.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Dr. Samuel Rowe to Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

14th April, 1873, Dunkwa.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that a messenger came to me this morning, stating that Mr. Blankson had stopped on the way from here to Cape Coast, and insisted on proceeding towards Annamaboe.

Mr. Hopkins placed a third policeman at my disposal.

I directed him to go to the escort and direct them to carry out the instructions already given.

I enclose a letter I have this evening received from Messrs Brew and Amissah.

Quaki Fram's representative, as king of Denkeras, sent a messenger to me in the Camp, with information to the same effect, which I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

SAMUEL ROWE,

Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief

of the West African Settlements,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Messrs. *Brew, Amissah and Abadoo* to Dr. *Samuel Rowe*.

Sir,

Thatsi Camp, 14th April, 1873.

WHILST on the field of battle at Wooratsell to-day, we were informed that within the last few days the Hon. George Blankson had been holding communication with the enemy, and had sent them a supply of ammunition.

We shall be prepared to produce our informant when the occasion arrives for our proving the allegation herein made against the said gentleman.

Time will not permit us to enter into details, nevertheless we desire most respectfully that you should acquaint his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief with the contents of this letter.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.
J. M. ABADOO.

To Dr. Samuel Rowe, Special Commissioner,
Dunkwa.

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir,

Dunkwah, 13th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that the Hon. George Blankson, one of the members of your Excellency's Council, comes to Cape Coast Castle, under the escort of the bearer of this letter, with instructions from me at my request to report his arrival in person to your Excellency.

I regret that grave charges of complicity with the king of Ashantee were publicly brought against him in the assembly of the entire Fantee chiefs this day, and the publicly expressed opinion of the Fantee kings and their followers was of such a nature that it was considered necessary, in a view to save his life, to claim him as bound to answer their charges to your Excellency, and to remove him from the camp under escort. The documents sent by the Fantee kings to your Excellency, in support of their action, will be forwarded by an express messenger in a few hours.

I send this hurried letter to you without delaying, in order that Mr. Blankson's safety may not be risked by remaining here, nor my own influence lowered in the Fantee camp, by any suspicion of personal favour to one who has been openly charged by his countrymen with treachery of the blackest kind.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner

P.S.—I have to thank Mr. Hopkins for the prompt assistance he rendered immediately on the receipt of my message to himself.

Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

Sir,

Thatsi Camp, 13th April, 1873.

WE, the kings and chiefs undersigned, have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information a statement made on oath by one Kofi Kerrey of Assin Fessuway; and on the strength thereof, we have most respectfully to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to order and cause to be arrested and incarcerated in Cape Coast Castle the Hon. George Blankson of Anamaboe, whom we one and all accuse and charge of being a traitor to the country.

We pray that he may be confined and detained as a prisoner on this information till the close of the present war, when we shall proceed to prosecute him on said information.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

QUESSI [his × mark] EDDOO, King of Mankessim.
 ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, King of Abrah.
 QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, King of Goomoah.
 G. AMISSAH, of (sic)
 QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH, King of Inkoosookoom.
 QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, Chief of Gomoah.
 COFEE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, King of Akoomfie.

For the Kings and Chiefs in the camp here assembled.

To his Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
 Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast,
 &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—We hereby certify that we heard the statement of the said Kofi Kerrey; that he was brought before us and examined by us; and the statement in his affidavit accords in all particulars with what he stated to us.

(Signed)

QUESSIE [his × mark] EDDOO, King of Mankessim.
 ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, King of Abrah.
 QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, King of Gomooah.
 QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH, King of Inkoosookoom.
 QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, Chief of Gomooah.
 COFRE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, King of Accoomfie.

For all the Kings and Chiefs here assembled.

Enclosure 7, in No. 4.

Sir,

Thatsi Camp, 14th April, 1873.

WE have the honour to state in addition to the contents of our letter of yesterday's date, that we have not enclosed the information of Kofi Kerrey, as it was taken late last night at Dunkwa, before Mr. William Cleaver, J.P., and your Special Commissioner Dr. Rowe, and by him forwarded to your Excellency.

Mr. J. F. Amissah, and Mr. J. H. Brew, went to Dunkwa for that purpose, and we are satisfied from their statement to us, that the said information was in exact accordance with the statement made before us, on the 11th inst., by the said Kofi Kerrey; and we have only to pray of your Excellency to order that the Hon. George Blankson be closely confined, as requested in our letter bearing yesterday's date.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

QUASIE [his × mark] EDDOO, of Mankessim.
 ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, of Abrah.
 QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, of Gomooah.
 QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH of Inkoosookoom.
 QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, of Gomooah.
 COFEE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, of Accoomfie.

For the Kings and Chiefs here assembled.

To His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
 Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information the accompanying report which I received at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday from the Camp at Dunquah, announcing that another severe engagement had been fought between the Ashantees and the Fantee army, which lasted the entire day from between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M. until 7 P.M.

2. These reports disclose, my Lord, the desperate nature of the struggle and show that the Fantees are capable of defending their position, provided they are supported and have capable leaders, but they will not advance to take advantage of any success, nor will they attack. I cannot, however, help thinking that had they not been supported by the Volunteers and Houssas, and led by the gallantry of those gentlemen whose services had been placed at my disposal, that it is more than probable they would have given way.

3. On the receipt of the reports, I instantly ordered supplies of ammunition to be sent up, and I enclose a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Hopkins as to their distribution, and more would have been sent forward as soon as arrangements could be made for carriers, therefore, my Lord, it will be evident that I have been prompt and willing to afford all the assistance in my power without exceeding the instructions of June 1864, which I am thankful has already received your Lordship's approval.

4. They certainly held their position through a long and severe struggle during the entire day, but by a letter received from Lieutenant Hopkins last evening, he reports the Gomoah people to be retreating. Dr. Rowe, whose services have been most valuable, as Special Commissioner to the Kings and Chiefs, seems to have done all he could to prevent them, but without success.

5. I have now with pain and disappointment to acquaint your Lordship that at 2 o'clock this morning I was called up to receive the somewhat startling intelligence, written on a scrap of paper, copy herewith, that the whole of the Fantee army was in retreat, and that Lieutenant Hopkins had no alternative but to withdraw the Houssas and Volunteers to Cape Coast.

6. My Lord, it is grievous to me to have to state that the alleged cause for this panic and dispersment of the Tribes is, that sworn informations have been laid against the Hon. George Blankson, a member of Council for complicity with the King of Ashantee, and for furnishing information from the Camp, where he was with the Fantee army, to the Ashantees; also information of the proceedings in Council.

7. Upon this being made known in Camp, Mr. Blankson was immediately arraigned before the assembled Kings and Chiefs, and charged with treachery and treason; his life would have instantly paid the penalty had it not been for the interference of Dr. Rowe, the Commissioner, and Mr. Davis, my interpreter, who claimed him in my name and instantly sent him under an escort of Police to Cape Coast, and he is now a prisoner in the Castle.

8. The effect of this upon the whole people seems to be very great. Mr. Blankson has sat in the Council of this country for a great number of years, and was trusted by the successive Governors and administrators since the time of Colonel Hill, who I believe first appointed him. This following so close upon the suspicion attaching to Mr. Ansah, charged with sending ammunition to the enemy, and with whom he is on the most intimate terms, I confess makes me doubt whether there has not been at work a conspiracy to aid the Ashantees against the Government, and it seems somewhat significant that the King should send his best respects to both these gentlemen in his letter addressed to me.

9. I am compelled to close this despatch, my Lord, as the master of the steamer has refused to wait, without being able to forward any further report from Lieutenant Hopkins or Dr. Rowe, as they have not arrived at Cape Coast. I enclose a copy of his reply to my application to do so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—I have requested the Senior Naval officer to detach a gun vessel to Elmina to co-operate with the Military Commandant there in case of any attack, which he will do; and here I beg to inform your Lordship that Captain Stubbs has landed a party of men from H.M.S. "Seagull" under a misapprehension, as I had not applied for them, but inasmuch as officers are so much wanted I have thanked him, and accepted their services until the arrival of officers from Head-quarters.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Dr. *Samuel Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Dunkwa, 14th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that this morning, immediately on being requested so to do on the arrival in the Camp of myself and the gentlemen accompanying me, the Fantee Chiefs commenced to lead out their followers to the fighting ground. The people went out at once unanimously and without hesitation at soon after 8 A.M.

The whole of the assembled Kings and their Chiefs have been engaged during the entire day, and at 7 P.M. many of them were still fighting. They have sent round messengers to me to say that all intend to sleep on their respective war-paths or battle-fields and to prosecute the fight to-morrow morning. This statement of theirs permits me to draw your Excellency's attention specially to the requests made by all the Chiefs for further supplies of ammunition to continue the fight.

Notwithstanding that your Excellency has already issued large supplies to the Native forces, from the peculiar character of their warfare I believe it to be a perfectly true statement that their supplies are expended.

I believe also that it is quite impossible to change their mode of warfare, and that if it be your Excellency's desire to profit by the hard fighting of to-day in the sense of wishing the Fantees to take up an advanced position, they can only be induced to do so by giving them very large supplies of powder and lead.

It is not perhaps that they are unwilling to fight on their own fashion, but that their fashion expends ammunition to an extent unknown in civilised warfare.

Had I not been personally an eyewitness of the scene I could not have believed that the expenditure was possible.

Under these circumstances I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to issue to them at once a supply not merely enough to furnish their immediate wants, but sufficient to keep up the enthusiasm which at present exists, and from which I believe I am justified in hoping the best results.

I had the opportunity of being an eyewitness of the personal bravery shown by Lieutenant Hopkins; no less so by Dr. McKellar, who repeatedly led on parties to the attack by Mr. Loggie, to whose successful rocket-practice we probably owe it that at present we occupy the position we do.

Mr. Cleaver was good enough to forego the satisfaction of visiting the advanced Camp at the moment of the Houssa attack in the afternoon and to remain with the reserve on the Fantee Camp, permitting me for a time to leave the Fantee Camp, which I had not previously done since my arrival in the morning.

I have met constantly with the same expressions of loyalty to the Government and respect for Her Majesty the Queen of England which greeted me on my previous visit to the Assins and Abrahs; and the assembled Chiefs yesterday were unanimous in these expressions.

I am sure that the presence of Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, and Mr. Kendall in the Camp has had a most beneficial effect, as showing the interest felt by the European residents at Cape Coast in the success of the Fantee tribes. Mr. Bradshaw specially, whose name I have forgotten to mention above, but who has been most wishful to render any and every assistance in his power, and has to-day frequently been under a heavy fire from the enemy.

I have omitted to say that I have seen Dr. McKellar's great kindness to the wounded, also that Mr. Loggie received a slight wound on his right ankle.

Lieutenant Hopkins and Mr. Loggie have been good enough to tell me that they are both forwarding to your Excellency a professional report of the proceedings of to-day. I have therefore alluded in no way to them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency
The Administrator of the West African Settlements.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Lieutenant Hopkins to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir,

Dunquah, 14th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that a general engagement took place to-day. At about 9.30 A.M., I proceeded in front. On arrival (in front of Teché) I had to remain there, owing to a report that a place on the left was undefended. Mr. Loggie went on to the front, where the attack was being made.

Dr. McKellar accompanied him, and rendered very material assistance. I enclose Mr. Loggie's report of his proceedings. I could not help occupying the Camp in front of Teché, as the Ashantees might at any moment have passed through and cut me off. During the day Mr. Loggie sent to inform me that the Ashantees were attacking so fiercely that I considered it necessary to take the Houssas to the scene of action. I drew my men in extended order behind the Fantees, who were fighting at the time, but could not send them into action, but prepared to attack should the Fantees have to retreat. I am glad to say that there was no necessity for it on that occasion, and having been then informed that the road this way was liable to be taken in the rear, I recalled all the Houssas and went back to the Camp in front of Teché. At about 4 o'clock Mr. Loggie went to view the position of affairs, and found them to be of such a nature that I immediately went on to the front again and attacked the Ashantees. My men were in action about half an hour and fought well. Ammunition running short I had to recall them.

To Mr. Loggie we are entirely indebted for holding our central position, which, I am afraid, would have been lost except for the rockets under his directions. To the Volunteers much praise is due. The Houssas commenced at a long range, and advanced gallantly. To the Police also every praise is also due. I regret to say that four are wounded.

I regret to state Mr. Loggie was wounded in the right foot. I cannot too strongly urge the invaluable services of Dr. McKellar, not only as a medical officer, but also for his exertions in the field. I beg to express and draw to your Excellency's notice the important services rendered by Dr. Rowe, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Kendall. In action to-day and on all occasions their exertions were untiring.

I enclose Mr. Loggie and Dr. McKellar's reports of this day's occurrence. The native casualties I cannot yet obtain.

I cannot bring to your Excellency's notice too forcibly Dr. McKellar's behaviour to-day under fire as an executive officer, as well as on a former occasion; his services cannot be too highly appreciated.

I regret that the Fantees could not be induced to make an advance, and would only fight on the ground on which they stood.

Mr. Bradshaw's services as an executive were of the utmost importance, and I beg to express the same for your Excellency's favourable consideration.

Although Mr. Loggie has been wounded, yet he says he hopes to be able to continue his duties with a stick, and I trust sincerely he will, as, without his assistance, I and the cause at large would be in a very great dilemma.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS,
Lieutenant 2nd W. I. Regiment.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Mr. Loggie to Lieutenant Hopkins, Commanding.

Dunquah, 14th April, 1873.

Sir,

IN accordance with your request I proceeded at about 10 A. M. this day towards the centre of the allied Fantee line, and took up a position with my two Hales rocket troughs and rockets. In a short time after taking up my position I threw six rockets (nine-pounders) into the village of Quadooajah, which I saw was occupied by Ashantees. My second rocket appeared to have had the effect of dislodging them, as I could plainly see them running out of the position then held by them. Several had loads on their heads, and all appeared in a hurry to leave. On seeing this I followed up with two more rockets, and then desired the Cape Coast Fantees to advance into the bush and obtain possession of "Quadooajah," but without avail; they would not advance although they were 3000 (roughly speaking) men hanging back. It was not until I had moved into another position somewhat nearer, and fired seven more rockets that my request was acted upon. A considerable interval had elapsed after firing the last rocket before the Cape Coast people advanced into the bush, and by this loss of action on their part the Ashantees were back into the bush surrounding Quadooajah, so that when the Fantees above mentioned got close to it they met with a smart return to their fire. Heavy firing then commenced, when I retired some distance, as I was of opinion that as long as they saw the rockets they would place too much reliance on them. After placing them in a safe and convenient place I did not use them again until about four o'clock, when the Ashantees began to gain ground fast, the allies of the centre falling back, when I had to go to the front, and by firing twelve rounds of rockets, succeeded in driving the Ashantees back from the ground they had gained into the thick bush. I must here mention that I was happily supported by Dr. William Anderson McKellar, M.D., surgeon to the Houssa force, who, in addition to his surgical duties, was my right hand, from 10 A.M. I cannot speak too kindly or highly of his conduct during the day. I have a guard of 20 men, Houssa force, and eight Fantee police, of which one Houssa were wounded, and four Fantees of the last men, two seriously and two very slightly. These men behaved remarkably well. I cannot pass over without bringing to notice that I was asked to send police to urge up some of the Cape Coast Fantees to their work. Dr. McKellar and myself had to act as drivers to several hundreds of these people, and at times gentle means were not used to make them return towards the front. I regret to say it was the most fatiguing part of this day's work—acting as whippers-in to these people.

I am afraid the moral effect of our rockets will be to make thousands of these people depend too much on the rockets, and expect too much from their use in the forest of bush and high trees in which the fighting here has to be done in.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. CRAIG LOGGIE.

Lieutenant Hopkins, Commanding.

Enclosure 4, in No. 5.

Administrator-in-Chief to Lieutenant Hopkins.

Sir,

The Castle, 15th April, 1873.

I HAVE to inform you that I have this day forwarded to the camp ammunition as under:

20 barrels powder,
500 bars of lead, and
1 keg flints;

and to request that you and the Special Commissioner, Dr. Rowe, will be good enough to distribute them among the various chiefs as you think necessary: also

200 Enfield rifles
10,000 rounds of ammunition for ditto
50,000 caps for ditto
10,000 rounds of Snider ammunition
50 Hales 9-pounder rockets.

I have to instruct you to substitute the Enfield rifles in place of the Dutch breech-loaders, and to request you to be good enough to return the latter to Cape Coast.

Lieut. Hopkins,
2nd W. I. Regt.
Commanding Houssas,
Camp, Dunquah.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 5, in No. 5.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor, Dunquah, 15—4—1873.
I AM in want of more Snider ammunition. I hope that for the volunteers has been sent, as they have not any.
Mr. Bentill's (the Goomoah) people have retreated. Dr. Rowe is in camp, doing all to get them back. I hope the Ashantees will not get behind us on this account.
I trust the ammunition will be up immediately.

In haste, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 6, in No. 5.

REPORTS from CAMP DUNQUAH.

Received at Cape Coast Castle at 2 o'clock A.M. 16th April, 1873.—*R. W. Harley*,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dear Hopkins, 15th April, 1873.
GENERAL retreat. Move off in good order. We are coming quietly. No one presses us. No attack.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. ROWE.

My dear Governor,
I AM coming to Cape Coast Castle, and hope they will not fire upon us from Connor's Hill.

Dunquah, 15th April, 1873.

Yours in haste,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

P.S.—All the allies have retreated. 5.30 P.M. now.

(Signed) J. F. H.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 9th May, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith for the information of the Earl of Kimberley a copy of a despatch from the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle, dated the 16th April, reporting the defeat of the Fantees by the Ashantees, the consequent critical state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, and relative to the disposition of the naval force on that coast.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure in No. 6.

H.M.S. "Seagull," Cape Coast,
16th April, 1873.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that since my last report several severe engagements have taken place between the Fantees and Ashantees, the former being encamped at Dunqua, about fifteen miles north of Cape Coast, and the latter at Yan Coomassie, about three miles further distant. During a very fierce engagement on the 14th inst., which lasted ten hours, resulted in the forces from Cape Coast having expended nearly all their ammunition (this wonderful expenditure can only be accounted for by their mode of bush fighting).

At 5 A.M. this day I received from Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, an official letter reporting the whole of the Fantee camp having deserted and fallen back on Cape Coast Castle, and requested that a gunboat should be sent to Elmina, as there is every reason and (*no doubt*) that the Ashantees will take every possible opportunity of advancing and taking possession of Elmina, and I am of opinion, now that the field is open to them and their force so great, that a simultaneous attack will very shortly be made on Cape Coast and Elmina.

The defence of Elmina relies entirely on the natives, who are loyal enough to endeavour to defend it.

A force of forty rank and file of H.M. 2nd West India Regiment in the Castle, and I have this moment despatched H.M. gunboat "Decoy" to Elmina, to co-operate as far as possible with our military forces.

The mail steamer being about to leave, I have only time to add that Cape Coast and Elmina are in the most critical position possible. H.M. ships under my orders are: H.M.S. "Bittern" which ship will be here this evening and join me; H.M. gunboats "Decoy" at Elmina, "Coquette" at Quitta (expected shortly).

Lieut. Marraek, of H.M.S. under my command, with twenty-seven men, landed this morning to garrison Connor Hill.

*A rough tracing of the line of country I attach for their Lordships' information: the men from Connor Hill will be recalled very shortly. Not having time to write more as steamer is now under weigh,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ERNEST A. STUBBS,
Commander and Senior Officer.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 7.

Mr. Forster to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

New City Chambers, 10th May, 1873.

As representing my late firm of Forster and Smith, I beg leave respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the news brought by the last steamer from Cape Coast, as to the position of Mr. George Blankson, well known to your Lordship's department for many years as the most important native merchant on the Gold Coast, and as the person best acquainted with the trade and government of Ashante; in communicating with which he has been repeatedly employed by the British authorities.

In the rage and confusion of the Fantees at the disastrous turn of the war with the Ashantees, they have tried to account for their defeats by imagined treachery; a weakness of which cruel instances have occurred among more civilized people. Mr. Blankson, while doing his duty in the defence of the country, was suddenly seized, on a clamour that he had been carrying on treacherous communication with the Ashantees, and that he had advised the king to invade the Protectorate! His life was with difficulty saved by the few Europeans at hand, who had him conveyed as a prisoner to Cape Coast.

Your Lordship can need no remarks on the absurdity of this charge; no one can suffer more, relatively to his means, by the war than does Mr. Blankson. The most valuable part of his business consisted in his trade with Ashantees, and he has, in fact, been almost ruined by the long interruption of business with them. His communications with the king have been at the instances of the English authorities, as whose

* Not sent.

diplomatic agent he has acted. It cannot be necessary, and would be unbecoming indeed, to urge these considerations in farther detail on your Lordship; but I trust that it will not be regarded as an intrusion that I have offered a few words of intercession for a man so long known to my late father and myself, and the value of whose services to the British Government I so well know.

I venture, however, respectfully to urge, that this wretched affair justifies the suggestion, that the governor who may be sent to Cape Coast should be advised as to the importance of ruling firmly the Fantee movements, as respects their relations with Ashante, and be supported by your Lordship in doing so. Only a few weeks ago a cry of treachery was raised against an Ashante prince, educated in this country, and resident at Cape Coast; his house was broken into; Ashante servants living in it were taken out, and their throats cut publicly on the beach before Cape Coast Castle; as barbarous an outrage as ever was committed by a mob driven mad by their own senseless cowardice. Its impunity has been followed by the attempt on Mr. Blankson's life. This war has arisen, really, from our failure to restrain the protected tribes from insults to the king of Ashante, and the interruption of Ashante trade on its way to the forts; a want of authority that has furnished both the provocation to war, and the hope that it would be successful, which it has been for the king of Ashante, as far as the power of the Fantee tribes goes.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FORSTER.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

No. 8.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th ultimo, forwarding a letter from the King of Ashantee, with others from Mr. Dawson, your special messenger to the King, as to the causes which have led to the invasion of the Protectorate by the Ashantees.

I agree with you that the facts reported in these letters show that the invasion was not attributable to any proceedings on your part.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 9.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatches from the Gold Coast of various dates up to the 16th April, as formally acknowledged in the schedule herewith. I shall address you hereafter on such points as may appear to require more detailed notice, but as a mail is about to leave England to-morrow for the West Africa Settlements, I take this opportunity of making some brief observations on the most important and pressing matters connected with the Ashantee invasion, which you have communicated to me.

2. I have learned with much regret that the Fantees, after maintaining their position against the enemy with a firmness which you describe as almost without precedent among them, and which you attribute in a great degree to the support and example of the police and volunteers under Lieutenant Hopkins, had at length given way, and that it had become necessary for the police and volunteers to withdraw to Cape Coast.

3. From the reports of Lieutenant Hopkins, and the other gentlemen by whom he was so effectively supported, I am led to the conclusion that the Fantees and their allies, although fighting under the great disadvantages resulting from want of union and mutual confidence, would not have retired from the position which they still held at the close of a severe and long engagement on the 14th April, but for the apprehension and

distrust which arose from the alleged discovery of treachery and complicity with the Ashantees on the part of Mr. Blankson. I entirely approve of the steps which were taken to rescue him from the summary vengeance which the Fantee kings and chiefs were about to inflict upon him. You will, no doubt, have taken care that the enquiry into his alleged offences is conducted in the most formal and impartial manner; and until I receive a report of the result of the enquiry, I think it best to abstain from further comment upon the case.

4. I approve of the course which you proposed to take with regard to the king of Appolonia. In my despatch of the 5th inst., I questioned whether the removal of the king of Elmina to Sierra Leone might not be a more extreme measure than was necessary. But the occurrences which you have since reported may render it seriously inconvenient and even dangerous for you to retain in Cape Coast Castle the king and other prisoners arrested on similar grounds; and if for this reason you should think it indispensable to remove this king or any other prisoners to another British settlement you have my sanction to do so, with this reservation, that I do not consider Lagos to be at the present moment in such a condition as to render it the most convenient place for the reception of persons suspected or convicted of treasonable offences.

5. Turning now to that which presses for most immediate consideration—the provision to be made for the defence of the British forts, and as far as possible of the towns adjacent to them, in the event of the continued advance of the Ashantees, and their prolonged occupation of the adjacent territory—I am satisfied by the general tenour of your despatches that you correctly appreciate the extent of your responsibility, and are making the best disposal of the forces at your command. It is of course of the first importance that the forts carrying the British flag shall be firmly held. With regard to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina I am glad to be assured that there is no question of the practicability of holding them with a moderate or even a small force. With regard to the minor forts, although their defence may not be in an equal degree vital to the maintenance of our position on the coast, every effort must be made to protect them; and I have no doubt that after providing for the two principal forts, you will have made such arrangements as you could for the defence of the other places which are most liable to attack.

6. The commencement of the rainy season will, I conclude, greatly impede active operations on the part of the Ashantees, but it appeared, nevertheless, to Her Majesty's Government, that in order to provide against the contingency of prolonged attack upon Elmina or the other forts it was advisable that you should receive an immediate addition to your defensive force.

7. It has been determined, therefore, to send immediately an additional ship of war with a detachment of Marine Artillery and Infantry, and arrangements have been made for the immediate despatch of a suitable ship, with fifty marines of each of these branches of the service, commanded by an experienced officer. You may expect this vessel to arrive very shortly after you receive this despatch. The same opportunity will be taken of sending you a large additional supply of ammunition of various kinds, and of rockets, together with a portable field gun, which may be of service either at one of the outlying forts, or elsewhere beyond Cape Coast Castle. It has been thought advisable to send these supplies, in consequence of the accounts which you have transmitted, showing the enormous expenditure of ammunition, resulting from the peculiar mode in which the Fantees conduct their operations. As, however, you have not intimated that the large supplies already in the settlements had commenced to run short, it is possible that it may not be necessary to make use of what is now sent. I am very reluctant to give you any instruction which might be construed as enjoining an improper economy in the supply of arms and ammunition to the Fantees; and I approve of your having furnished them in large quantities. I rely, however, on your bearing in mind that a prodigal expenditure of ammunition can only be justified by the possibility of some success being obtained through it, and that the cost to the settlement will be very heavy. Every opportunity should be taken of impressing upon the Fantees that their great hope of repelling the invader lies in the judicious use of the munitions of war with which they have been so freely provided, and that much may depend upon their not wasting the stores placed in their hands.

8. I have further arranged with the Secretary of State for War for the transfer to the Gold Coast, with as little delay as possible, of a reinforcement of West India Infantry, which will probably consist of four companies of rank and file, with a full staff of officers.

9. Although it has been determined thus largely to increase the strength of the West

India regiment on the West Coast of Africa, it is not proposed to maintain such a force permanently in the settlements. For reasons into which I have not now time to enter at length, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that an armed police force possesses many advantages for the special service to be performed in West Africa over a regular military force. I desire, therefore, that you will at once take such measures as you may be able, for raising a force of Houssa police for service on the Gold Coast, and increasing the number of Fantee police, and that you will report to me what number of police you are of opinion that it will be desirable to maintain for the ordinary requirements of those settlements, on the assumption that detachments of the West India troops will no longer be kept there, and bearing in mind the expediency of not being entirely dependent on a force composed exclusively of Houssas or Fantees.

10. In order to assist you in this work, I have applied to the Secretary of State for War for the temporary services of four unattached officers of the West India regiments who have been selected with special reference to the present requirements of the settlements. You may find it convenient to employ one or more of these officers in some of the civil offices which are now vacant at the Gold Coast, and one of them may be appointed Civil Commandant of Elmina. I wish to leave it to your discretion to decide on what services these officers shall be employed in the first instance, and in assigning any duties to them you will make it clear that they undertake those duties temporarily, and subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. The terms of remuneration on which they are proceeding to Cape Coast will be explained to you in a subsequent despatch.

11. In conclusion, I have to convey to you my full approval of your proceedings, as far as my present knowledge of recent transactions enables me to judge; and I have observed with much satisfaction the energy and care with which you have acted, notwithstanding your recent very serious illness. I am also very sensible of the value of the services rendered by Dr. Rowe, Mr. Loggie, Mr. McKellar, and the other gentlemen who have so readily come forward to assist the Fantee forces, and I shall recommend the conduct of Lieutenant Hopkins to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 10.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th ultimo,* forwarding a copy of the Report of Mr. Thompson, the special messenger whom you had sent to visit the native kings and chiefs of the Protectorate.

I have learnt, with much satisfaction, the loyalty displayed by the King of Western Wassaw.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

The Colonial Office to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Lordship's thanks for their letter of the 9th inst.,† transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, reporting the condition of affairs at that place and Elmina, on the 16th April.

* No. 2.

† No. 6.

The despatches received by his Lordship confirm Captain Stubbs' opinion that there is ground for apprehending that the Ashantees may make an attack in force upon the British forts and the towns adjacent to them, and I am to request that the Lords Commissioners will, without delay, take such steps as they may deem best for further reinforcing the squadron now at the Gold Coast, by dispatching thither any suitable vessel that may be immediately available for this service.

C. O. to War
Office, 12 May,
1873, No. 12.

Their Lordships will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed by Lord Kimberley's desire to the War Office, that his Lordship has requested that a reinforcement of West India troops should be sent to the Gold Coast, but as a considerable time must necessarily elapse before this reinforcement can arrive, it would be of great advantage if a certain number of Marine Light Infantry and Artillery could at once be dispatched to the coast. A force of this description would be of the highest value in manning the forts and working the guns, in the event of an attack being made by the Ashantees.

The presence of a large ship and of a detachment of marines could not fail, moreover, to have an important moral effect on both parties engaged in the war.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War that the latest despatches which his Lordship has received from the Gold Coast (copies or extracts of which will be transmitted to you as soon as possible), report that after two severe and prolonged engagements, on the 9th and 14th April, with the Ashantees, the Fantee forces had on the 15th April retreated from their position near Dunquah, and that it had become necessary to withdraw the armed police and volunteers to Cape Coast.

2. Colonel Harley states that the resistance offered by the Fantees on this occasion was almost unprecedented, but there is little room for doubt that but for the support and encouragement which they received from the Houssa police and the volunteer force, they would have been driven back sooner and more completely.

3. From the latest accounts which have been received, it appears that the transfer of Elmina from the Dutch to the British flag has been the cause of the invasion; that the king of Ashantee has announced his determination to take Elmina, and that not only is there a strong movement in his favour among the tribes inhabiting what was lately the Dutch Protectorate, but that disaffection and treason have appeared in Cape Coast itself.

4. In these circumstances it is not probable that the war will be soon or easily terminated, and the local government may have to meet a strong and sustained attack upon the forts and towns. The rainy season now commencing may compel the Ashantees to suspend active operations, but Lord Kimberley is of opinion that no time should be lost in increasing the strength of Her Majesty's forces at the Gold Coast.

5. Lord Kimberley has, on a previous occasion, intimated to the Secretary of State for War his opinion that the Houssa police may be to a great extent substituted for the detachments of West India regiments employed in West Africa, and in order that the organisation of such a force and of an increased number of Fantee police may be rapidly proceeded with, his Lordship has, in a separate letter of this day's date, requested the Secretary of State for War to consider whether any unemployed officers of the West India regiments can be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government.

6. Time is, however, necessary for recruiting and drilling these forces, and Lord Kimberley is anxious that the Houssa police now at the Gold Coast, which have been temporarily spared from Lagos (to the service of which settlement they properly belong) at considerable inconvenience, should return thither as soon as possible. It is also very desirable that the strength of the West India troops at Sierra Leone should not continue to be diminished by the reinforcement lately sent to Cape Coast. On the other hand,

the military duties to be performed in the forts of the Gold Coast have necessarily been much increased by the transfer of the Dutch forts; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Lordship thinks it essential that an addition of from 200 to 300 men should be made without delay to the strength of the West India regiment at Cape Coast. It is, of course, for the Secretary of State for War to consider in what manner this reinforcement can be most speedily and conveniently provided.

7. The consumption of ammunition by the Fantees is stated, owing to their peculiar mode of warfare, to have been enormous; and, although liberal supplies of military stores of all kinds have been recently sent out, Lord Kimberley thinks it desirable that still further supplies should be sent by the first opportunity.

I am to transmit, for Mr. Secretary Cardwell's information, copy of a letter which has been addressed by Lord Kimberley's direction to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

C. O. to Admiralty, 12 May, 1873.
No. 11.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

REFERRING to my other letter of this day's date * on the subject of the Ashantee invasion of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and the reinforcements which are needed at that Settlement, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will move the Secretary of State for War to consider whether there are among the officers of the West India regiments, at present unemployed and receiving half-pay, any who could be at once placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government.

The principal object for which the services of these officers would be useful is the enrolment and command of armed native police. On many occasions recently, the Houssa, Fanti, and other police have proved themselves a valuable and trustworthy force, and Lord Kimberley has good reason for hoping that when effectively organised and well drilled, they may be fully equal to the discharge of such duties as are now performed by the men of the West India regiments.

These officers would be under the direction of the civil government of the settlements in which they may be stationed, and while employed on police duty, would bear the title of Inspector, Superintendent, or Inspector-General of Police, and would have their half-pay made up, from Colonial funds, to the full pay of their rank, with such allowances as are given to officers on active service in West Africa.

It is probable that two or more may be at once offered employment in civil offices now temporarily vacant, which they might hold, in some cases, jointly with the police appointment which I have mentioned; and Lord Kimberley thinks it desirable that no person should be selected on the present occasion who is not willing and competent to undertake such civil duties as may be assigned to him. When an officer is paid the salary of a civil appointment amounting to more than the half-pay and allowances payable by the colony, these latter payments will, in ordinary cases, be suspended.

Lord Kimberley cannot enter into any engagement with regard to the permanent employment of any of these officers in the Colonial service, but if it is necessary to make any stipulation as to the minimum term of their employment on the service for which they are now required, his Lordship could undertake that it shall be for not less than twelve or eighteen months, as may be thought preferable. They should understand that in the event of their accepting temporary civil employment, whether in the police or otherwise, they will not be entitled to compensation when their services are no longer needed. They would receive a free passage to the Gold Coast Settlements, and the Colonial half-pay and allowances from the date of embarkation.

Lord Kimberley is disposed to think that there will be employment for four officers, one being of the rank of major and three of the rank of captain, or all of the latter rank.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

* No. 12.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 14th May, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant,* on the subject of the existing state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa, and forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the War Office, requesting that reinforcements may be sent to the Gold Coast, also suggesting that a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry might, with great advantage, be despatched at once to the coast, as such a force would be of the utmost value in manning the forts and working the guns in the event of an attack being made by the Ashantees; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that, in consequence of the decision arrived at by a conference held at the War Office on the 10th instant, which was communicated to their Lordships in a letter from the Horse Guards dated the same day, my Lords have made the following arrangements, viz.:—

(1.) About 110 Royal Marines have been embarked in H.M.S. "Valorous" at Portsmouth, and proceeded yesterday to Lisbon.

(2.) At Lisbon, H.M. paddle steamer "Barracouta" will be in readiness to receive the marines and convey them to Cape Coast Castle.

(3.) The detachment of marines consists of Artillery and Light Infantry in equal proportions, and will be available to increase the garrison at the forts.

(4.) Their Lordships have selected Lieutenant Colonel Festing, R.M.A., in whom they have entire confidence, as the officer to command the detachment.

(5.) The supplies of ammunition enumerated on the accompanying sheet have partly been sent by the "Valorous" to the "Barracouta," and the remaining part will be sent by packet to Cape Coast Castle.

(6.) Two medical officers have been sent out by packet for service with the marines.

2. Copies of the orders given to the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, dated the 12th instant, and the instructions issued to Lieutenant Colonel Festing, are herewith transmitted for Lord Kimberley's information.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P.S.—Arrangements have been made for H.M.S. "Himalaya" to leave Queenstown about the 18th instant, with a wing of the 97th Regiment, for Barbados, to replace a detachment of a West India regiment ordered to be held in readiness for conveyance in the "Himalaya," to Cape Coast Castle.

Ammunition to be taken on board H.M.S. "Valorous," if it can be conveniently stowed:—

20,000 to 40,000 rounds of Snider ammunition.

25 barrels of gunpowder.

200 rockets.

2 mountain guns and ammunition.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Sir,

Admiralty, 12th May, 1873.

I AM commanded, &c., to acquaint you that H.M.S. "Barracouta" will leave Lisbon about the 18th instant for Cape Coast Castle, having on board a detachment of about 110 Royal Marines, for the purpose of occupying the forts on the West Coast of Africa, if necessary, or of being otherwise employed, and full instructions will be subsequently sent.

2. I am further to transmit for your information, copy of the orders given to the captain of the "Barracouta," dated the 11th instant, together with copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Festing, R.M.A., commanding the detachment of marines previously referred to.

3. My Lords desire that you will bear in mind the necessity which may arise, in case of sickness breaking out among the marines, for sending them to Ascension, and arrangements should be in readiness to meet such a contingency.

4. It will be expedient that all coal should be husbanded in the ships as much as possible, and opportunities should be taken of securing any local supply, as well as of obtaining such quantities as can be spared from the mail steamers.

5. You will be informed by a separate letter as to the orders given for a supply of from 250 to 350 tons of coal being sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina; and the captain of the "Barracouta" has been directed to make enquiry at St. Vincent whether it would be possible to charter vessels there from time to time to convey coal to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, reporting to their Lordships the result of his enquiry at the Cape de Verde.

6. In the event of the accommodation on board "Barracouta" not proving sufficient, one or more supernumerary officers will be sent from Madeira to Cape Coast Castle in the mail packet.

The Senior Officer of H.M. Ships and Vessels,
Cape Coast Castle.

(Signed)

I am, &c.,
ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Sir,

Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their directions to you to receive on board the ship under your command, from the "Valorous," about 110 officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, together with ammunition and other stores which have been embarked in the "Valorous" for the West African station.

2. Having obtained any necessary supplies from H. M. ships "Valorous" and "Triumph," and the "Barracouta" being in all respects ready, you are to make the best of your way to Cape Coast Castle, calling at Madeira, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and Sierra Leone for coal, and taking on board at the two latter places as large an extra supply on deck or otherwise as can be stowed, because little or no supply may be obtained after leaving the latter port. At Sierra Leone the regulated number of Kroomen are also to be obtained and embarked.

3. My Lords desire me to point out to you that it will be necessary to use expedition in prosecuting the voyage, and no men should be permitted to land at Sierra Leone, nor should any officers be on shore late at night. Hired men are to be obtained for coaling the ship, and the ship's company or marines are not to be unnecessarily exposed to the sun or wet, and every precaution is to be taken for the preservation of health, observing that a rain awning has been sent out by the "Valorous."

4. On arrival at Sierra Leone, you are to communicate with the Administrator of the Government, and afford their Lordships full information as to the state of affairs on the coast, as well as in regard to your proceedings on the voyage out.

5. On arriving at Cape Coast Castle, you are to follow the orders of the senior officer there for your further proceedings, and you are to consider yourself under the command of Commodore Commerell, commanding on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, from the period of passing the parallel of the 20th degree north latitude.

6. The detachment of marines are to be borne as supernumeraries on the books of the "Barracouta."

7. If the stores of powder sent out in the "Valorous" cannot all be taken on board, a portion may be returned in that ship; but if possible all is to be taken.

8. The Snider ammunition is not to be placed in the magazine, and care is to be taken that it is stowed in a proper and secure place.

Captain E. R. Fremantle, R.N.,
H.M.S. "Barracouta," Lisbon.

(Signed)

I am, &c.,
ROBERT HALL

Enclosure 3, in No. 14.

Sir,

Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM commanded, &c, to acquaint you that they intend to place you in command of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, which possibly may be landed from H. M. ships for the occupation or defence of Cape Coast or other forts on the West Coast of Africa; and the senior naval officer present at the time will receive instructions from their Lordships to place you, if landed, in communication with the Administrator of the colony, in order that concert between the Administrator, the senior naval officer, and yourself may take place as to the necessity for, or the carrying out of, any military operations; and you are to follow any instructions which you may receive from time to time from the senior naval officer, who will afford you all and every assistance.

(Signed)

I am, &c.,

ROBERT HALL.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Festing, R.M.A.,
Eustney, Portsmouth.

No. 15.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th May, 1873.

12 April,
1873, No. 1.
16 April,
1873, No. 5.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copies of two despatches from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, reporting that two engagements had taken place between the Fantees and the Ashantees, and that the former had retreated.

Lord Kimberley would recommend to Mr. Cardwell's favourable consideration the services rendered by Lieutenant Hopkins, as described in these Despatches.

(Signed)

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

No. 16.

The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 15th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday,* I am commanded, by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, draft orders which they propose to forward by the mail of the 17th instant for the guidance of the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle in regard to landing the Royal Marines sent out in H. M. S. "Barracouta," in case of necessity, also with reference to possible operations on shore.

2. My Lords will be glad to be favoured with any observations which Lord Kimberley may wish to make with reference thereto.

(Signed)

I am, &c.,

ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

* No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Draft Orders proposed to be sent to Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle
by mail of 17th May.

Sir,

Admiralty.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that H. M. S. "Valorous" left Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 13th instant, for the Tagus, with the Royal Marines to be conveyed from Lisbon to Cape Coast Castle in the "Barracouta."

2. On arrival of that ship, my Lords desire that you will communicate with the Administrator of the Colony as to the necessity which may then exist for the occupation of the forts by the marines.

3. Should no such necessity exist, it will probably be more expedient for the health of the detachment that the officers and men should be retained on board the ships of the squadron; but should it become essential to occupy the forts, the requisite orders are to be given, and you will then place yourself and Colonel Festing in personal communication with the Administrator as to the steps which may be considered necessary for carrying out any active operations. My Lords, however, desire me to impress upon you that they most strongly object to any of the marines or seamen of the squadron advancing inland, unless it should be requisite for any special operation or for repelling any attack within a reasonable distance from the forts, so as to avoid the necessity of encamping.

4. I am also to draw your attention to my letter of the 29th March on the subject of landing officers and men.

5. Every possible assistance is to be afforded to the detachment of marines when on shore from the squadron; and all possible precautions are to be adopted to obtain wholesome water for their use, observing that, in furtherance of this object, 130 portable filters have been sent out.

6. I am also to state that proper supplies of medical stores have been sent out in the "Valorous" for the "Barracouta," with a double proportion of quinine.

No. 17.

Mr. Holland to Mr. Forster.

Sir,

Downing Street, 16th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.* respecting the arrest of Mr. Blankson on a charge of treasonable communication with the Ashantees, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship will await the result of the enquiry into the charges against Mr. Blankson before expressing any opinion on the subject.

J. Forster, Esq.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 16th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,† and to state that his Lordship concurs in the instructions which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty propose to forward by the mail of the 17th instant, for the guidance of the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle, in regard to landing the Royal Marines sent out in H. M. S. "Barracouta," and to possible operations on shore.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

* No. 7.

† No. 16.

No. 19.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant,* I transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence between this Department, the Admiralty and the War Office, respecting the arrangements made for increasing the military and naval forces on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

C.O. to Admiralty, 12 May, No. 11.
C.O. to W.O., 12 May, No. 12.
Admiralty, 14 May, No. 14.
Admiralty, 15 May, No. 16.
C.O. to Admiralty, 16 May, No. 18.

No. 20.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 18th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant,† submitting the report and deposition that had been made, charging the Honourable George Blankson, a member of Council, with complicity with the king of Ashantee, and treason, I have now the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of the Assessor's opinion upon the case so far as it has been presented.

2. I shall not fail to obtain such information as I can upon the points indicated by his Honour, but for the present the feeling is so strong upon the matter that I deem it prudent to abstain from moving in it until the present excitement tones down.

3. Mr. Blankson's safety is secured by his detention in the Castle, as I am told his life would not be worth an hour's purchase if he passed the gates.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 20.

Chief Magistrate *Chalmers* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's communication enclosing papers relating to charges made against the Honourable George Blankson, and requesting my opinion on the same.

2. The substance of the charge as disclosed in the affidavit of Kofi Kerrey is that Mr. Blankson advised the king of Ashantee to invade the Protectorate. This offence, if proved, would involve most penal consequences. But the Affidavit, by reason that it contains no valid evidence of the facts alleged, but only certain remotely deduced statements, although suggestive of enquiry, is no sufficient ground for instituting a prosecution.

3. The letters of the 13th and 14th April purporting to emanate from Quessie Edoo, King of Mamkisssem and other chiefs do not contain nor indicate any evidence other than the affidavit of Kofi Kerrey to which they refer. With reference to these letters, I think it right to draw attention to the fact that although the accusation is apparently brought before your Excellency by king Edoo and other chiefs, their intervention in so doing rests with Mr. Brew, who is the writer of the letters as well as of all the signatures. Messrs. Brew and J. F. Amisssah appear to have taken a very active part in preparing and bringing forward the charge, and as this is not done in virtue of any position held by them (as far as I am aware), it suggests a degree of caution in receiving statements coming from or through these persons. This remark will apply to any statement which

* No. 9.

† No. 4.

may be made in supplement of the general averments contained in the letter of the 14th April addressed to Dr. Rowe, written by Mr. Brew and signed by him, and by J. F. Amissah and J. M. Abadoo.

4. The letter of Dr. Rowe of the 14th April, addressed to your Excellency, is not evidence, but contains an indication for enquiry.

5. The public accusation or arraignment of Mr. Blankson in an assembly of the Chiefs requires explanation as to the circumstance which led to such a proceeding, and as to what actually took place—in the absence of which I refrain from any observations on this feature of the case.

6. I may in these observations have exceeded the scope which your Excellency desired, but as the terms your Excellency has used are quite general, I have thought it right to remark upon the points which seemed to present themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial
Assessor.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 21.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit two authenticated copies of an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of this settlement on the 17th instant, and assented to by me on the 18th, intituled "An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the settlement during the current year."

2. Had there been time, my Lord, I would respectfully have requested your Lordship's sanction to introduce this measure, but in view of the largely increased expenditure caused by the Ashantee invasion, with a decreasing revenue, which to the 31st March showed a falling off on the quarter's receipts, as compared with the estimates, of upwards of £2500, and upon the items under the head of Customs, over £3000, the revenue on spirits alone showing no less a sum than over £3800, which, on the estimated revenue of the year (the duty on spirits being nearly the entire source of revenue), would leave a deficit of over £15,000, assuming that this and the next two quarters give no increase upon the last. This had, therefore, to be made good, as it is possible that this and the next two quarters will not even show such large returns as that ended 31st March, 1873; and in this is included the sum of £1124 3s. for licences, which will not come into the other quarters.

3. An additional hundred Houssas, kindly lent by the Lagos Government, have to be paid and clothed in addition to the cost of arms, which will not be less than £6000 in all; arming and equipping the Volunteers and subsisting them when in the field; besides, as well, the cost of arms and munitions of war, which have been already distributed in liberal quantities to the tribes, and which must still be made in much larger proportions as their own means become exhausted, and they are nearly all at the best miserably poor, so that they must also be materially assisted in the way of food and money; this has become a necessity in some cases to prevent the people starving, and articles of consumption, I understand, have already advanced 50 per cent. in price.

4. I am sure I need not enumerate to your Lordship the numerous demands entailing outlay which will be made on the Government, and the largely increased expenditure which its present critical position will call for. This ordinance was introduced by me after days of anxious thought as to the best means of providing for the large certain deficit as well as the increased expenditure rendered absolutely necessary, without resorting to the Imperial Government for assistance, or raising a loan.

5. I apprehend, my Lord, that a duty on spirits, for the general benefit and wants of the settlement, and to provide for war expenditure, is as expedient a way of raising revenue as can well be adopted. In the present instance the increase of eighteen pence a gallon is only an additional three pence a bottle. The increase on tobacco is not one halfpenny an ounce, while the increase on guns and gunpowder is provided for by the clause which gives a remitting power to the Administrator upon arms and gunpowder imported or sold for defence. This clause was introduced in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 28th February, 1873,* paragraph 4.

* Vide Gold Coast, Part II. 266-I., 30th June, 1873 (No. 142).

6. The above are the only articles upon which any increase has been made upon the tariff of 1872, but an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. has been added upon the invoice price of all other goods under the ordinance now submitted.

7. There had been no import duty upon any goods save those enumerated in the schedule, since the repeal of the 3 per cent. ad valorem duty by the revised tariff ordinance of 1872; but the agent of a leading firm here informed me that it was a concession not appreciable, as it was so trifling it would not enable them to make any difference in the selling price. Again, a merchant came here yesterday whom the new tariff affects more, almost, than all the others put together, and said he feared the duties were made too high, and would affect the market, and consequently the revenue; but upon my pointing out to him the actual necessity which had arisen for increasing them, and showing him how large the deficiency was upon the first quarter, which pointed to a much more serious one as the year advances, and that, after all, three pence a bottle on spirits and less than one halfpenny an ounce on tobacco was not such a large increase under the circumstances which called for it, and that the new tariff would cease at the end of the year, when the tariff of 1872 would be reverted to, he left me reconciled, if not quite satisfied; this gentleman has nearly the whole American trade, and is on his own account.

8. It will be seen by Schedule B that all supplies which form the staple food of the people are exempt from duty, so that the increased rate may be said almost entirely to fall upon the articles of luxury.

9. I may mention to your Lordship that I had on more than one occasion pointed out to gentlemen who are agents here for English houses, when they have called upon me recommending demands made upon the Government entailing expenditure, that it would be necessary to make some further provision to meet the outlay which they advocate, and they have not then raised any objection.

10. I may also add, for your Lordship's information, that the Council were in favour of a much higher duty on spirits, but I would not consent to it, as I do not desire to raise a larger revenue than will, I am sure, be required for the service of the settlement, and moreover I did not desire to make it press too heavily upon the importer.

11. In conclusion, I respectfully hope, my Lord, that I may have your Lordship's approval for passing this ordinance for the reasons, however imperfectly, I have very humbly submitted.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 21A.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on closing my despatch of the 16th instant,* I immediately sent off a messenger to Dr. Rowe, the Special Commissioner, with a letter, a copy of which I forward for your Lordship's information, together with his reply.

I regret to have to inform your Lordship that for the present, defensive operations on a large and combined scale are at an end, as the Fantees have dispersed to their homes, and, I fear, are sadly demoralized; the Houssas and Volunteers under Lieutenant Hopkins returned to Cape Coast on the evening of the 16th, and since then I have allowed them to rest and recruit, as they much required it, many of them being foot-sore and knocked up, although refusing to leave the ranks while there was any chance of meeting the enemy.

It will be seen by your Lordship, from my letter to Dr. Rowe, that I had in view the formation of another camp as early as possible to cover the approaches to Cape Coast and the seaboard, but from what Dr. Rowe says, and what I hear from others, I am not likely to be successful to do so in any large numbers at present. I am, however, still persevering, and hope at all events to band together such of the tribes as are near to each other, and who will unite in the common interest of self-defence.

With this object I detached Mr. Loggie with sixty armed Houssas to Anamaboe to occupy the fort, and to form the nucleus round which the Anamaboes, Cromantines, Saltpond, and I hope Winnebah will rally.

On the main line (as the Ashantees now occupy Dunquah, from which the Fantees retired) at Asaiboo are the Assins, Abrahs, and Akims, but, I am sorry to say, in but small numbers, their men having deserted. I am urging on the Cape Coast people to join them, and they have promised to do so to-morrow.

Around Elmina for ten miles I have a cordon of lesser Chiefs, who have been supplied with ammunition, and who, with their people, have promised to oppose any advance of the Ashantees; and I have only just sent a supply of powder to the King of Commendah, who sent a message to me for the first time, asking for assistance, and assuring me that he would resist the enemy, should they advance in the Windward direction, and expressing his regret that the Fantees ran away from Dunquah.

It may be within your Lordship's recollection that when the English settlements to Windward were transferred to the Dutch, Commendah refused to relinquish the British flag, and fought against the Dutch to the last. 1868.

At Accra, and in the eastern district so far, all is quiet; and I am thankful to be able to report that there is no reliable information which would lead to the belief that any irruption of the Ashantees is immediately apprehended.

But, my Lord, notwithstanding that there is an expression of loyalty to be found very generally throughout the Protectorate, our position here at the present time is one filled with the deepest anxiety and care; and although I have already been able to carry out some of the suggestions made in Dr. Rowe's report, there are also inevitable results which I fear must come, which I regard with sorrow for the people. That they shall receive every possible assistance from the Local Government to aid in defending themselves, as well as in food, where it is needed, your Lordship may confidently rely; indeed, your Lordship has practically placed in my hands the means of doing so, and of relieving any demands of an urgent nature, by so considerably sending out fifteen tons of rice; but none have as yet been made, although I fear they will not be much longer delayed, as the Ashantees, like locusts, eat up and destroy everything in the country they occupy or pass through on their march of slaughter and destruction. I have been hitherto obtaining rice for the Houssas from Sierra Leone, but it is much cheaper coming direct from England, and I have requested the Crown Agents to forward further supplies.

I cannot, however, conceal from myself the probable consequences and miseries which I fear will result from the Ashantees attacking the coast line. At present they seem in doubt as to their future movements; but they have been successful hitherto, and have driven the Fantees out of every position they have taken up; but then they have had no regular troops opposed to them, and in 1863 and 1864 they made it a point never to engage them. Should they attack the forts or the towns which they cover, I shall feel it to be my duty, and shall have no hesitation in calling upon the military to defend them, and, if need be, I would place myself at the head of the volunteers in the same cause.

I concur with Dr. Rowe in thinking that the sad spectacle of the people being driven by thousands into slavery by a savage and relentless foe such as the Ashantee, while the weak and sickly would be mercilessly butchered, is a thought too terrible to dwell upon, and which I can assure your Lordship no effort of mine shall be wanting to avert, with all the resources I have at my disposal.

I may, however, inform your Lordship that I have no apprehension whatever for the safety of Cape Coast and Elmina, the two points of immediate possible attack, but it is in districts more remote where the Ashantees will make their cruelties felt, and where a country overrun and depopulated will leave traces of suffering and misery for years to come.

* * * * *

I cannot close this despatch, my Lord, without very respectfully bringing to your Lordship's notice the valuable services which have been rendered to this Government by the following gentlemen:—

Staff-Surgeon Rowe, of the Army Medical Department, and Colonial Surgeon, who I despatched as Commissioner immediately on receiving the first reliable news of the invasion, to the Kings and Chiefs, with special instructions, and to whose unceasing energy and tact the formation of so large a camp was brought about, and to whom I feel greatly indebted.

Lieutenant Hopkins, 2nd W. I. Regiment, who has been in command of the armed Houssas since the (sic) February last, and in the engagements of the 8th and 14th instant, when they were employed, did good service, and to whose personal bravery under fire Dr. Rowe bears testimony in his report, which was forwarded in my despatch of

the 16th instant.* This officer has been fourteen years a subaltern in H.M. service, and the whole of which has been in the Tropics; I therefore venture, my Lord, to recommend him to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Dr. McKellar, a civilian and Acting Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Sierre Leone, whom the late Governor-in-Chief brought down here with him, kindly placed his services at my disposal, and took medical charge of the Houssas and volunteers. He was conspicuous under fire for his gallantry as his humanity, now leading men on to attack, and soon after attending to the wounded around him, testimony to which is borne by the official reports of Dr. Rowe and Lieutenant Hopkins, quoted above.

Mr. Loggie's successful rocket practice is reported also as having rendered important service, himself being slightly wounded in the foot. I beg to bring him to your Lordship's notice.

The gallant conduct of the Houssas has been also conspicuous, and the volunteers behaved admirably. On the day after their return to Cape Coast I reviewed both corps, and thanked them publicly in the name of the Local Government for their services.

The presence of Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, Mr. Kendall, and Mr. Grant in the camp, gentlemen who conduct the principal business houses in the country, and are personally known to many of the native Kings and Chiefs, seems to have had a good effect, as Dr. Rowe says, "as showing the interest felt by the European residents at Cape Coast in the success of the Fantee tribes." The services of Mr. Bradshaw, who accompanied Dr. Rowe and rendered some surgical assistance, as well as going under fire with the Fantees, I beg also to mention.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 21A.

Dr. Rowe to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir,

April 17th, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

I fear that it will not be possible to unite the whole of the Fantee tribes on our camp until after the close of the rainy season. But something may still be effected in uniting those of them which are near to each other, or whose interests are specially common, into larger bands than they would otherwise form.

Although I cannot hope that this will prevent the approach of the Ashantee army, it will at least do much to prevent the ravages of small bands of plunderers, and compel the Ashantees to keep themselves in larger camps than they would otherwise do. With a view to effecting this, I have the honour to offer the following suggestions for your Excellency's consideration:—

1st. That immediate steps be taken to communicate with the outlying tribes.

2nd. That special arrangements be made to watch, through them, the movements of the Ashantis.

3rd. With a view to this, that you should communicate at once with the second Assin king, Inkin, with whom I was unable to communicate from the outlying portion of his camp, and with the first Assin king, Tibboo, who is also a fugitive in the Abrah country, having lost, like his brother king, his home and his country.

4th. That I should at once have an interview with the Cape Coast Chiefs.

I hope that your Excellency will not think I am stepping out of my position if I add to these suggestions some others bearing on the defence of our present position.

I would suggest, first, as imperatively necessary, some huts as a cantonment, or a house as barracks for the Houssas, where their women and children can be, and where their officers can be amongst them.

A paid working party at once started on the road beyond the forts from Connor's Hill to Fort Victoria.

A rough military survey of the roads, leading by Beulah, Abrobonko, and Napoleon, to Elmina.

A patrol party along the road at once, as not so much necessary for us as to give confidence to the people behind, and induce them to remain in their villages.

This party will require a few sheds in which to rest and shelter from the sun and rain. As most important, a daily communication with Elmina by the upper or Beulah road.

A notice to the inhabitants of Cape Coast, that any one firing guns for pleasure in the town of Cape Coast or in its neighbourhood will be punished.

Such punishment may, if your Excellency choose, be awarded to the offender by the Chiefs.

I need not remind your Excellency that all and each of these suggestions implies increased expenditure, and that the value of provisions in exchange for money has doubled in within the last few days, and within a week will be quadrupled, and that we have to fear the ordinarily well-filled Cape Coast market will be empty, and that we must look to Sierra Leone and Lagos, and beyond the sea, for supplying our people with food, unless we are willing to see them starve.

I would also ask your Excellency for some encouragement to the volunteers, who, I am convinced from what they did for me, would be very useful when properly handled.

I have to apologise for the length of my letter, and to beg that your Excellency will consider that my interest in these poor people, and my pity for a nation which, no matter what their position in the social scale is at present, a heap of scattered fugitives at the mercy of a pitiless and bloody foe, whose delight is to torture, and who will drive them by thousands into slavery and slaughter all the weak and the sick, are the only reasons why I have allowed this opportunity to lead me to write at such length; added to this, the opinion that Her Majesty's Government and the English nation would lose position before the civilized world were it to happen that we contented ourselves, even after what we have already done, with defending, in our forts and castles, our own lives only and the handful of personal acquaintances whom we can there shelter, without another effort to help the wretched creatures outside.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of the
West African Settlements.

Enclosure 2, in No. 21A.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

THE very unexpected news received from yourself and Lieut. Hopkins this morning of the entire break-up of the Fantee camp and the dispersement of the tribes, as well as the retirement of the volunteers and Houssas to your present position at Akroofool, leaves me no alternative than to direct their return to Cape Coast. Should you, however, think there is any probability within a reasonable time of forming another camp, I shall be glad to hear what suggestions you and Lieut. Hopkins have to offer, and the Government will supply ammunition, &c. The demands now made for ammunition I am indisposed to grant pending your report and recommendation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Rowe, Special Commissioner,
Akroofool.

No. 22.

Colonel Harley, C.B., to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information having made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer for a gun-vessel to proceed on service to the Windward coast, which he has kindly complied with.

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2. The enclosures will fully acquaint your Lordship with the nature of the service which he has been requested to carry out; and with respect to the arrest of the King of Appolonia, my despatch of the 14th instant,* paragraph 8, will have already informed your Lordship of the course which I proposed adopting to check, if possible, the deeds of violence which I greatly fear will almost certainly take place should the Ashantees under "Accampon" effect an alliance with the King of Appolonia against the neighbouring tribes.

3. I trust your Lordship will see the necessity for removing King Amakie from Appolonia for the present should he refuse to take the oath of allegiance, as our power is not very strong in that quarter for even defensive purposes. I beg to submit copies of my instructions to the Civil Commandant herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

Colonel *Harley* to Captain *Stubbs*, R.N.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

INFORMATION has reached me from Ashantee that a force of 3000 men under the notorious Chief Accampon has some time since left Coomassie for the purpose of invading the western district of the Protectorate, and co-operating with the King of Appolonia against Birey of Attuanboo, a loyal subject.

As it is important that the intentions and loyalty of the King of Appolonia should be ascertained beyond any doubt by this Government, I am sending instructions to the Civil Commandant at Axim to take the necessary steps in the matter, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to send one of the gun-vessels at present in the roads under your command to co-operate with him, and to bring back the King to Cape Coast, should it be found necessary to arrest him.

I would also request that a detachment of armed police may be embarked here and landed at Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, en route, and the detachment of troops at present at Secondee removed to Axim, and then proceed with the Civil Commandant to Appolonia.

It is of the utmost consequence, by the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships in that neighbourhood (with such other measures as can be adopted), to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the fearful cruelties which were committed by Accampon in that district on his last visit there, as it is not improbable that if he has the opportunity he might massacre the people of Half Asinee for having given him up as a prisoner to this Government in 1872. He is supposed at present to have made for Kinjarbo, a trading town on the Asinee river, and the Ashantee General with him is Addo Buffo.

The Officer Commanding Troops has applied for transport for supplies to be sent to Axim, which will have none after the 24th instant, in consequence of those lately sent there having been found to be bad. May I beg you will allow them to be conveyed by the vessel which I now request you will be so good as to despatch, and I need not point out to you the urgency of the service now required. I would suggest the expediency of the ship remaining on the Windward coast some little time in case it should be found unnecessary to arrest the King.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Stubbs, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

Captain *E. A. Stubbs*, "Seagull," to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

H.M.S. "Seagull,"

Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that I have ordered H.M.S. "Coquette" to be in readiness to proceed on the services which you have requested me to employ a gun-vessel, and that vessel will leave after having embarked the detachment of armed police and the supplies for the Windward ports.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ERNEST. A. STUBBS,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer.

P.S.—A surf-boat will be required to accompany the gun-boat, for the purpose of landing the detachments as well as the provisions, as they cannot be landed in ship's boats.

An experienced coxswain, with three men, a steer oar, and twelve paddles, will be sufficient.

(Signed) E. A. STUBBS.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

From Colonel *Harley* to *Civil Commandant*, Axim.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

CIRCUMSTANCES having come to my knowledge which tend to implicate the King of Appolonia in the present invasion of the Protectorate by the Ashantee forces, I have to direct therefore that you will summon the King before you, and having told him that in the present crisis it is imperative that the loyalty of all persons dwelling in the Protectorate, whatever their status, should be ascertained beyond a doubt, you will tender to him the oath of allegiance. Should he willingly and cheerfully take the oath, you will compliment him on my part in his good faith and obedience.

Should he refuse to do so you will, in that case, cause him to understand that he is your prisoner, having, of course, taken beforehand the requisite precautions for giving effect to the measure, but in such a manner as not to arouse suspicion on his part. You will send him, as such prisoner, under proper escort, to Cape Coast Castle; and for this purpose I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to send one of Her Majesty's ships under his command to proceed to Axim and co-operate with you.

It is possible you may have to proceed to Appolonia, taking with you such portion of your police detachment as you consider necessary.

I rely fully on your discretion and judgment in carrying out this instruction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To the Civil Commandant, Axim.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to *Civil Commandant*, Axim.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter to you of this date, I have to request that you will exercise for the present your own discretion as to the expediency of arresting King

Amakie, of Appolonia, from your knowledge of current events and of his loyalty. Should he, however, decline the oath of allegiance, you will then have no alternative but to do so, and send him up here.

You will exercise also a discretion as to the Chiefs, if any, which should accompany him, and they should only be those who refuse to take the oath. One servant only can be allowed to accompany the King and each of the Chiefs.

Your local information will, of course, guide you much in this duty, and whether or not Accampon has made his way into the district; there can be little doubt that he intends going to Appolonia if he can only pass through Wassaw. I shall be glad of an early report on the subject from you.

H.M.S. "Coquette" will receive instructions to remain some time on the Windward coast should no arrest of the King be necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To Dr. Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant,
Axim.

No. 23.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

IN my despatch of the 25th ultimo,* I reported to your Lordship having sent Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter of Sierra Leone, whose services were available, to Quitta on a mission to the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonah, conveying certain presents which had been promised by Sir Arthur Kennedy as far back as 1871, and with something also from this Government.

2. I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that his mission seems to have been very successful, and that the king and chiefs had but one expression of good feeling and loyalty towards the English Government. I beg to transmit Mr. Lawson's report, with its enclosure, from the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonah.

3. I beg also to forward the report of Lieutenant Commander Law, H.M.S. "Coquette," whom I had requested might be despatched to Quitta to enforce the Proclamation of the 8th February, prohibiting the import of munitions of war.

4. Your Lordship will observe that Commander Law and Mr. Lawson both state in their reports that Mr. Blavo, the resident at Quitta from this Government, had not received a copy of the Proclamation up to their arrivals; the Acting Colonial Secretary (Colonel Foster), on being called upon to explain the matter, sends a certificate to me from the Postmaster, stating that he had received at the Post Office copies of the Proclamation addressed to Mr. Blavo for transmission in due course, and that they were forwarded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Thomas George Lawson to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 9th April, 1873.

I BEG most respectfully to submit the following statements, being a report of my mission undertaken by your Excellency's direction on the 27th ultimo, that I should proceed by the mail steamship "Loanda" to the Ahwoonah King and Chiefs for the purpose of handing to them two canes (staffs of office), promised to them by His late Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., in May 1871, on behalf of Her

* No. 198. Vide H. C., 266-I. of 30th June, 1873.

Majesty the Queen, and farther to ascertain the true state of affairs in that country in respect of the present war between the Fantees and the Ashantees, also to hand them some presents as a token of friendship from this Government.

In obedience to your Excellency's orders I embarked on board that ship 9 A.M. of the 27th ultimo, I arrived at Accra the afternoon of the same day, but did not go on shore; I left that place 11.30 A.M. of the 29th, and arrived at Quitta 8 P.M. the same day, and landed the following, the 30th, and without delay waited on Turoner, the principal chief of Quitta, and informed him the object of my visit; the mentioning of your Excellency's name to him and his under chiefs was joyfully and gladly received by all; he at once, in my presence, despatched messengers to Ahorloo, the War General of Ahwoonah, and other principal chiefs of the country. I, not being willing to allow myself to be deceived, thought it advisable to send my own messengers along with them, consequently sent two of my own half brothers residing at Jellah Coffee, but the reason of their being sent only known to me and them. On the night of the same day the chief's messengers returned with favourable answer that the chiefs were all very glad of hearing my arrival, and that the whole of them would be at Quitta as soon as possible to meet and hear your Excellency's friendly message by me to them. On the following day, 31st, I consider it advisable to pay Chief John Tay and other chiefs of Jellah Coffee a visit, which I did, and returned to Quitta the evening of the same day. Finding the chiefs did not come down from Ahwoonah on the 2nd instant, and expecting the mail steamer from the Leeward hourly, I thought it prudent to write a letter to inform your Excellency how I am situated up to that date, which I did, and have the honour of handing the same to your Excellency yesterday.

On the 3rd all the chiefs, viz., Ahorlor, Achomba, the Regent Chief of Ahwoonah, &c., assembled at the residence of Chief Turoner, when I was sent for and meet with them. I then, after some preliminary talk in your Excellency's name on behalf the British Government, handed the two canes respectively to Chief Turoner to be handed to the chief at present acting in the stead of the king and to Ahorloo, with suitable presents to be distributed among all the chiefs of the Ahwoonah country, as a token of respect and good will from your Excellency, amounting to the sum of twenty-six pounds (£26). This was received with much thanks to your Excellency, more especially the two canes of office. In reply they assured me, for your Excellency's information, that your Excellency can confidently rely upon them as true friends to the British Government, and that it is their determination strictly to adhere to the terms stipulated in the two treaties made with them by Sir A. E. Kennedy in November 1868, and May 1871, and to inform your Excellency that, with respect to the present war between the Fantees and the Ashantees, that they firmly and conscientiously declare to have nothing to do with it, nor desire to have anything to do with it, as they are well aware of the treachery of the Ashantees.

From all what I have observed and learn while in the Ahwoonah country, I observe nothing of warlike disposition or movements among them; all highly and busily engaged in trading with merchants and traders from morning to night, Sundays scarcely excepted; nations flocking down by canoes on the Lagoon, and by the land roads to Quitta, with palm oil and kernels; nothing of war heard in any part of the country, but trade. This all the principal merchants and traders, who have large amount of property at stake, assured me to be the fact, and that for their own interest's sake would have told me for your information if it was not the case; and that with respect to powder being sold in that country to the Ashantees it is not correct, for it has no demand there, and that they were obliged to ship their powder to Portsgurroh, Little Popo, and other places below the Ahwoonah country. Not wishing altogether to rely upon what I heard from the chiefs, I kept three of my own relations employed to obtain true and correct information as secretly as possible; all assure me the fact of all what I heard and was told to me by others. I, however, relied more on what I learn from the merchants and other British traders residing in that country. A chief named Joseph Acrobowtoh, who has some influence with the Ashantees, this man being some way or the other a relative of mine, in whose hand all Ashantee matters in the Ahwoonah country are done through this man—he distinctly told me that no Ashantee messenger or man is in their country, but some messengers, four in number, were sent to him a few days ago from the King of Ahquamoo to say that the Ashantee king has sent on the Europeans held in captivity at Coomassie to a country three days' journey to theirs (Ahquamoo), to be handed to their king, who was to send them to the King of Ahwoonah for the purpose of being given up to your Excellency, and to say that he was at war with the Fantees. He informs me

that he was sure of this, and that the European captives be surely brought to them for the purpose stated above.

I freely spoke with this chief, and assured him that the British Government and nation were no enemy to the King of Ashantee and his people, and only desired to know in what way to do them good, and that I am afraid that the Ashantee king, instead of thinking favourably of all the kindness shown to him by the British Government, he, wrongly no doubt, attributing it to fearing of his power, and must be under the misapprehension as to suppose he would be able to war with the Queen of Great Britain, who with her Government and people desire to live peaceable with all nations. I pressed on him to use his influence to get the European sent down as he informed me, and that I was sure your Excellency would think well of him if he did it. I made him a small present of two pounds, under the head of personal expenses.

On the 5th I was sent for by all the chiefs assembled at Jellah Coffee, when all that had been done was rehearsed, and they then informed me that it was their intention, on Monday the 7th, to have a meeting with the merchants and traders about their dues and rents, which were not paid them for now more than three years. In reply I told them that I can not interfere, although I think it was right, but at the same time not to be rash, but gentle, and, if the merchants refused to grant them their desires, respectfully to submit the matter to your Excellency, who will do what is fair and just for them.

Another matter brought forward by them to be submitted for your Excellency's interference, and that is about certain Accra men and others who go to the Ahwoonah country, owe debts, and do not pay—some are thieves—and that the law of their country in such matter that if a man of another country come to theirs and contracted debt or steal any other person from the country he come or belonged, such innocent one is to be detained, and often sold into slavery to pay the debt contracted by his countryman or stolen by him, and that many of the Accras in their country of such character and have returned to Accra, and that if they should begin to seize some of the Accras for debts contracted by their countrymen, the Government might think that they, the Ahwoonahs, are inclined to be hostile with them, and therefore beg the Government to warn them of this.

Chief Turoner, of Quitta, also brought up a matter which he begs to be submitted for your Excellency's favourable consideration, that a man named George Crabs, who made his escape from prison at Accra to Quitta, and when this was reported to the Commandant he ordered the apprehension of this man, which he, Turoner, after going to some expense succeeded in getting done, and sent him back to the Commandant at Accra, but nothing was sent back to refund his expense; and that the said Crabs owed some people in the country to the amount of more than six pounds, which he feared, if Crab's relations at Accra do not settle, some Accra men will be surely detained for the amount, and therefore pray your Excellency to interfere in this matter too.

This chief desires your Excellency's kind consideration, as he is the only chief I heard of and also know of in that country, strongly has British interest at heart. This is testified by all merchants, traders, and others residing at Quitta, both British and others, and I would respectfully recommend, if it should meet your Excellency's views, that a present of five pounds be awarded him for the apprehending and sending back to Accra of prisoner Crabs. This would encourage him to do the like in future, if required, and for his good conduct in having good mind towards British interest, should it meet your Excellency's approbation, a suitable cane, silver headed, as a token of his conduct, be presented to him by the Queen's Government.

I would, in conclusion, here again state for your Excellency's information, that from all that I have heard and observed while in the Ahwoolah country, your Excellency can be under no apprehension that the Ahwoonahs would join the Ashantees in this present war, unless I must be sadly deceived.

I have also to beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that no copy of your Excellency's proclamation forbidding the landing of powder and other arms in any of the ports in the Protectorate than those has been sent to Blavo at Quitta. This he told me when I asked for it.

With respect to British subjects buying or selling slaves at Ahwoonah—no truth in it. It is certain the natives of that country have domestic slaves, and do sell and buy slaves among themselves, but not out of the country. Should anything further that might now escape my memory come to recollection I shall, as in duty bound, submit for your Excellency's information. I herewith enclose a statement of expense during my

mission I incurred there, as I could not without it carry to effect your Excellency's wishes, now so at this moment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS GEORGE LAWSON,
Government Messenger and Interpreter
for Sierra Leone.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

Mr. *Lawson* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Quitta, 2nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information, of my safe arrival here on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

I was obliged to leave Cape Coast on the 27th, without delivering your Excellency's letter personally to the Colonial Secretary, Colonel Foster, as one minute delay would cause my being left by the mail steamer, for I was just in time on board, for she was then getting on way 9 A.M. I however entrusted your Excellency's letter to Mr. Hagan, the tide-waiter, to be delivered to the secretary. The steamer anchored off Accra, 4 P.M. the same day, and stayed there till the 29th, and left that day 11.30 A.M., and on for this place. I landed here safely the following day, the 30th, and called on the chief of this place, who was very glad to see me, and was much pleased to hear your kind message of good will and friendship towards him and his country, and instantly sent off messengers to Ahorboo and other Chiefs of Ahwoonah. To be assured I send my own messengers in company with his, the whole of them are hourly expected to be here with the exception of one who resides some distance in the interior. This man I must see, as I was informed is the only chief in way connected in friendship with the Ashantees in past years. The Ashantee influence is not known nor felt here, and all what has been heard of the Ahwoolahs likely joining with the Ashantees appears not to be correct; likewise of the Ashantees procuring powder and other ammunition of war is also incorrect. This all the principal merchants and traders have in one assured me to be false rumour, for they were obliged to ship their powder to other ports for sale, as no demand of them have except at Ports Gurnho, Little Popo, Ahguary, and other ports below, and that the present state of this (Ahwoolah) country now was in more prosperous state, as it now is, and that the chiefs and people are all averse to war but for trading.

I hope to see the chiefs, if possible, to-morrow, so to be able to return by the mail expected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS GEO. LAWSON.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

Statement of the King of Quitta and Others.

Ahwoonah Country, Quitta, 3rd April, 1873.

WE the undersigned principal chiefs of this country, do hereby certify to have received from the hands of Mr. Thomas George Lawson, Government Messenger and Interpreter of Sierra Leone, the following articles being presents sent us from His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief of the Queen's West African Settlements and Forts, viz.:—One silver mounted cane for Ahorloo, one ditto, ditto, ditto for our late King Lorzogbagba, and sundry articles to the amount of (£26) twenty-six pounds.

We do hereby further pledge ourselves to His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief to remain in peace and firmly to adhere to all the terms stipulated in the true treaties entered into with us by His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., dated respectively 30th November, 1868, and 10th May, 1871, and to remain always true friends and allies to the British Government.

(Signed)

TURUMU [his + mark] King of Quitta.
 AHORLOO [his + mark] War General of Ahwoonah.
 FOLIE [his + mark] Chief of Jellah Coffee.
 ACHAMBA [his + mark] Regent Chief of Ahwoonah.
 AKOLOO [his + mark] a Chief of Jellah Coffee.
 JOHN TAY [his + mark] a Chief of ditto, ditto.

Witnesses to marks and delivery of articles :

(Signed)

A. J. CONNELL.
 W.A. BLAVO.

Enclosure 4, in No. 23.

Sir,

Quitta, 4th April, 1873.

YOUR messenger and interpreter, Mr. Lawson, arrived here on the 30th ultimo. We accept him with much pleasure, and thank you for sending him, and we hope that our friendship may continue.

Whenever you hear any report about our country what is not correct, please to send worthy trusted person in order to know the truth.

We give ourselves to your protection, that is say, to the British protection.

It is our determination to protect all the Queen's subjects, and would only beg you to inform them when in our country to respect us and our laws.

We thank you again for all what you have done for us on behalf of the Queen.

His Excellency
 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
 Administrator-in-Chief,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5, in No. 23.

Mr. T. G. Lawson to Col. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Cape Coast, April 10th, 1873.

I SHOULD have added to my report of yesterday, that early on the morning of the 6th instant the mail steamship "Volta," from the Leeward, anchored off Quitta, and having nothing further to detain me there, I took my leave of the chiefs, and got on board the same day 3.30 P.M.; she left Quitta three hours after, and arrived at Accra the following 7.8 o'clock, I thought it advisable to wait on the commandant to inform him the result of my mission to the Ahwoonah's, which I did, and was with him for nearly an hour. I then went and visited some of the principal natives, all appear to be of good mind and satisfied, but anxious to hear and know of the war, and appeared to be ready to do their share of duty if required; they informed me that they have heard with pleasure your Excellency sending some powder to their assistance when needed, and that they want plenty of powder and lead bars to make shots. The commandant informed me, that in compliance to your Excellency's orders, he has sent the one hostage remaining at Accra back, with suitable presents to the King of Ahquamoo. I return on board at 1.30 P.M., and the vessel left the same evening about 6.30, and anchored here 4 A.M. the next day, 8th instant, and I had the honour of reporting myself to your Excellency the same day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. G. LAWSON,
 Government Interpreter, &c.,
 for Sierra Leone.

His Excellency
 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
 Administrator-in-Chief,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 6, in No. 23.

From Colonel *Harley* to Captain *Stubbs*, R.N.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, reporting the arrival of H.M.S. "Coquette" from Quitta, where she had been employed on the services set forth in my letter of the 25th ultimo, and enclosing me an extract of the report made to you by Lieutenant-Commander Law, for which I beg to thank you.

I regret to find no mention of any inquiry having been made into the alleged cases of slavery at Quitta, to which I drew attention and requested information.

I regret also that the "Coquette" was unable to proceed to Lagos owing to want of fuel, which I requested also in my despatch of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,

Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Stubbs, R.N., H.M.S. "Seagull,"
Senior Naval Officer.

Enclosure 7, in No. 23.

"EVERY one that I questioned denied the existence of trade with the Ashantees, and they also stated that they were unaware that His Excellency the Administrator had stopped the importation of munitions of war on the 8th of February until I informed them of it.

"I think it more than probable that there is indirect trade with the Ashantees through the agency of the intervening tribes.

"Munitions of war have been landed at Quittah as late as the 28th of March, if not later, and have been sold to the people in the neighbourhood.

"I gather from the opinion of his Honour the Chief Magistrate that a man-of-war cannot, under the proclamation of 8th February, effectually put a stop to the importation of warlike stores; she can only seize arms or powder on their way from a ship to the shore, and cannot touch the vessel herself.

"Besides, merchant vessels would anchor well to the northward of Quittah, beyond the limits of our territory, within easy distance of the lagoon communicating with the Volta, and so evade the proclamation.

"I consider that trade in munitions of war at Quittah can only be put a stop to by a Custom House officer with a few policemen and a boat or a canoe on the lagoon, who could seize goods after they were landed on our territory, and also seize warlike stores landed beyond our jurisdiction on their entering the British inland waters.

"At present Mr. Blavo is the only person in Government employ living near Quittah.

"On receiving the enclosed letter from Mr. Blavo, I sent for Mr. Williams to come on board the "Coquette." I informed him that the fine for the offence he was contemplating was £500. He inquired as to the limits of British territory, as he said he did not wish to break the law, and would land his powder higher up the coast. I did not give him any information on that point.

"I have warned the Chief as well as the traders against disobeying the proclamation.

"The Chiefs appear friendly, and no disturbances are apprehended.

(Signed)

"ERNEST A. STUBBS,

"Commander."

Enclosure 8, in No. 23.

Report to H.M.S. "Coquette."

Sir,

Quittah, 16th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to report you the news in Quittah since you were on shore last, that the Headmen and Chieftains of this district have collected themselves yesterday and demanded from the merchants here considerable sum of money as

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a token of progress during their commercial intercourse in this place; and it is stated that they were demanding this sum for some period ago, as a tribute of merchants' erection on their grounds, of which several have paid, viz. Messrs. C. H. Rottman, £50 5s., and G. B. Williams, Esq., £51 10s. The rest of competitors in trade may have to pay to-morrow, which is, however, uncertain.

The said C. H. Rottmann has paid in powder (of 14½ barrels), and the other promised to do likewise; but I strongly remonstrated with them against landing or bartering powder in the district of which I commanded by his Excellency and Council, from which I am induced to report you, and hope to do the more should there be any occasion.

Lieutenant D. Law, Commander
H.M.S. "Coquette."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BLAVO,
Government Agent.

I should also inform you that Mr. Williams, who is a Sierra Leone man, promised to pay the £51 10s. in powder on the arrival of the mail steamer on the 21st or 28th.

(Signed) W. BLAVO.

No. 24.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo,* and to convey to you the thanks I feel, in common with the rest of the community, for the interest which your Lordship so actively takes in the critical and grave circumstances in which this Settlement has become involved, and your Lordship's desire to assist the Government by sending from England supplies, with arms and ammunition, to our assistance, also officers, all of which now are so urgently needed.

2. For the concern your Lordship is so considerate as to express for me personally in the serious illness from which I have just recovered, I beg to offer you my sincere thanks and gratitude.

3. The rice is a valuable arrival, for which we are indebted to your Lordship's thoughtful care of the suffering people whom the result of this invasion will leave destitute. I find its cost, landed here, is about one-half what we were paying; I have therefore requested the Crown Agents to send out fifty tons at once, and a regular supply of ten tons monthly for some time to come. I am not without hope that there will be sufficient to relieve all pressing want. The whole coast-line gives the natives a liberal supply of fish for the trouble of casting a net into the sea; so that with rice and a little palm-oil they have all the food they ever desire.

4. I would now very respectfully request your Lordship to move the War Department to send out, for the service of the Colonial Government, 800 quarter barrels of L. G. powder (25 lbs. each), as being the most convenient for transport, all of which is done on the heads of men and women; and 30 tons of lead. Nearly this quantity has been already issued to the native forces, and they have none left. Application has been made to Sierra Leone for a fresh supply, and it is expected shortly; in the meantime the officer commanding has issued to me sufficient to keep the levies still in the field supplied. Boxer's Snider ball ammunition is also wanted, and I beg your Lordship will request that 50,000 rounds may be sent with the above demand. Also 200 Hales' 9-pounder rockets, 200 3-pounder ditto, with six troughs complete.

5. I regret that the ammunition ordered with the Enfield rifles has not arrived, although the rifles have come.

6. Permit me again, my Lord, to thank you for the warm interest you show to assist this Government in its present difficulties.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

* Vide No. 165, Part II. Gold Coast, 266-L., 30th June, 1873.

No. 25.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I AM able to send by this opportunity the latest intelligence which has reached me from Anamaboe and Saltpond.

2. The reports of Major Brownell, who is the paid-magistrate at Saltpond, and Mr. Loggie, the Inspector-General of Police, whom I recently sent to Anamaboe, would indicate an intention on the part of the Ashantees to retire to the Prah, but are fearful of doing so. They probably regard the desertion of the camp at Dunquah by the Fantee army as a blind to draw them on, and having had quite sufficient work to hold their own against them in the two battles they fought on the 8th and 14th instant without any of the regular troops being brought against them, they may be fearful of advancing further towards the coast.

3. It is indeed most unfortunate that the Fantees should have deserted their position almost at the moment they had won, as the Ashantees, no matter what their numbers, without a decided success which they had not achieved, could not have held out much longer—advanced as they are into the very heart of the Protectorate, and at least 150 miles from their supplies, with a hostile country around them, whereas the Fantee levies were but twenty-five miles from the coast, from whence they could readily obtain all they required. I forward a rough plan with detail of the first engagement, done by Dr. Rowe, which will give your Lordship some idea of the position held by the opposing camps on the 8th and 14th instant, when they fought so desperately. Some few of the Houssas and volunteers had actually crossed the valley and reached Quadoo-Ajah, but they were not supported and had to fall back; the main road was held throughout by the Houssas and volunteers.

4. It is lamentable to think that such an opportunity was lost and that one single effort more would, by the accounts which now reach us, have sent the Ashantees in full retreat to the Prah.

5. An Ashantee prisoner, sent to me by the Assin king from Assaiboo two days since, and whom I examined myself, told exactly the same story as that sent up from Anamaboe and Saltpond; but all such evidence I receive with the utmost caution, as the Ashantee is ever striving to deceive; so that no caution is omitted; and I am still hoping to form camps on a smaller scale. The occupation of the fort at Anamaboe has given some security, and makes the people more ready to turn out.

6. I have not as yet, my Lord, sent an answer to the King of Ashantee's letter as it is not considered proper to do so in too great a hurry, but I shall do so now at an early day, as I think I have received sufficient counsel in the matter from those capable of giving me information on the subject.

7. I am sure, my Lord, you will understand how the preparation of such a letter, makes me careful that no word or expression may be used, which while I trust upholding the Queen's authority, will not fail to point out to the King the breach of faith of which he has been guilty and the misconception he is under with regard to Elmina as well as the reckless cruelty of his conduct in invading the Protectorate.

I very earnestly trust, my Lord, that the measures I have been adopting may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,

Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 25.

Mr. *Craig Loggie* to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Anamaboe Fort, 21st April, 1873.

I HEREWITH beg to forward Major Brownell's report, dated 19th April, 1873, which reached me about noon this day.

An Ashantee was sent in here yesterday, and he says that the King of Ashanti has ordered the return of his troops, but that the general who is in command, named Amanquatia, does not wish to do so. This prisoner also complains of the great want of provisions, and says that the Ashantees are daily becoming weaker in strength. Mr. Brew, to whom this information was imparted, saw the prisoner this afternoon. Mr. Brew has also informed me that he has just heard that a party of Ashantees was driven away from some place about three hours' march from Anamaboe, who come foraging for provisions; one prisoner was taken, who is expected here to-night.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

Mr. Brownell to Mr. Craig Loggie.

Sir, Saltpond, 19th April, 1873.

ACCORDING to the instructions received in the Governor's letter to you, I beg to inform you that King or Chief Graham of Saltpond has brought before me a boy belonging to the Ashantee, camp captured in the bush at "Assasronnan," about one hour and a half's march from this. They have taken and killed one Ashantee at the same place. The boy states he belongs to Ashantee. "I came with Cudjoe Day to fight, and I was sent by my chief, with about forty men without guns, to steal provisions. We were caught in the morning, and arrived at Saltpond at one midday. The same day one of us was killed, shot first and then his head cut off. My chief has about 100 armed men, and they want to fight the Assins. Our people do not get much to eat, we have some sick and wounded. We have plenty of powder, some of our captains have been shot, but do not know their names. We have only two Assin prisoners. We have not received any fresh troops at present from the King." I am further informed that Achampong and another chief have taken the road to "Wassaw." From all information I can obtain, and I have every reason such information is correct, the Ashantee army wish to retreat, but fear some of the tribes are behind them near the river Prah, and this keeps them near the coast. If it be true that we have a force in the rear we are sure of capturing them or starving them out if they remain where they are at present. If I am allowed to give an opinion on the subject, I should say send a force in the rear, if possible, and when we have them in force near the river Prah then attack them in front and drive them on our advanced guard.

One corp and seven policemen arrived here yesterday. These men brought no letter or any instructions with them. Am I to take them on my strength? if so, I should like to have a nominal roll of these men.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant and District Magistrate.

To, J. C. Loggie, Esq.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police Force,
&c. &c. &c.
Anamaboe Fort.

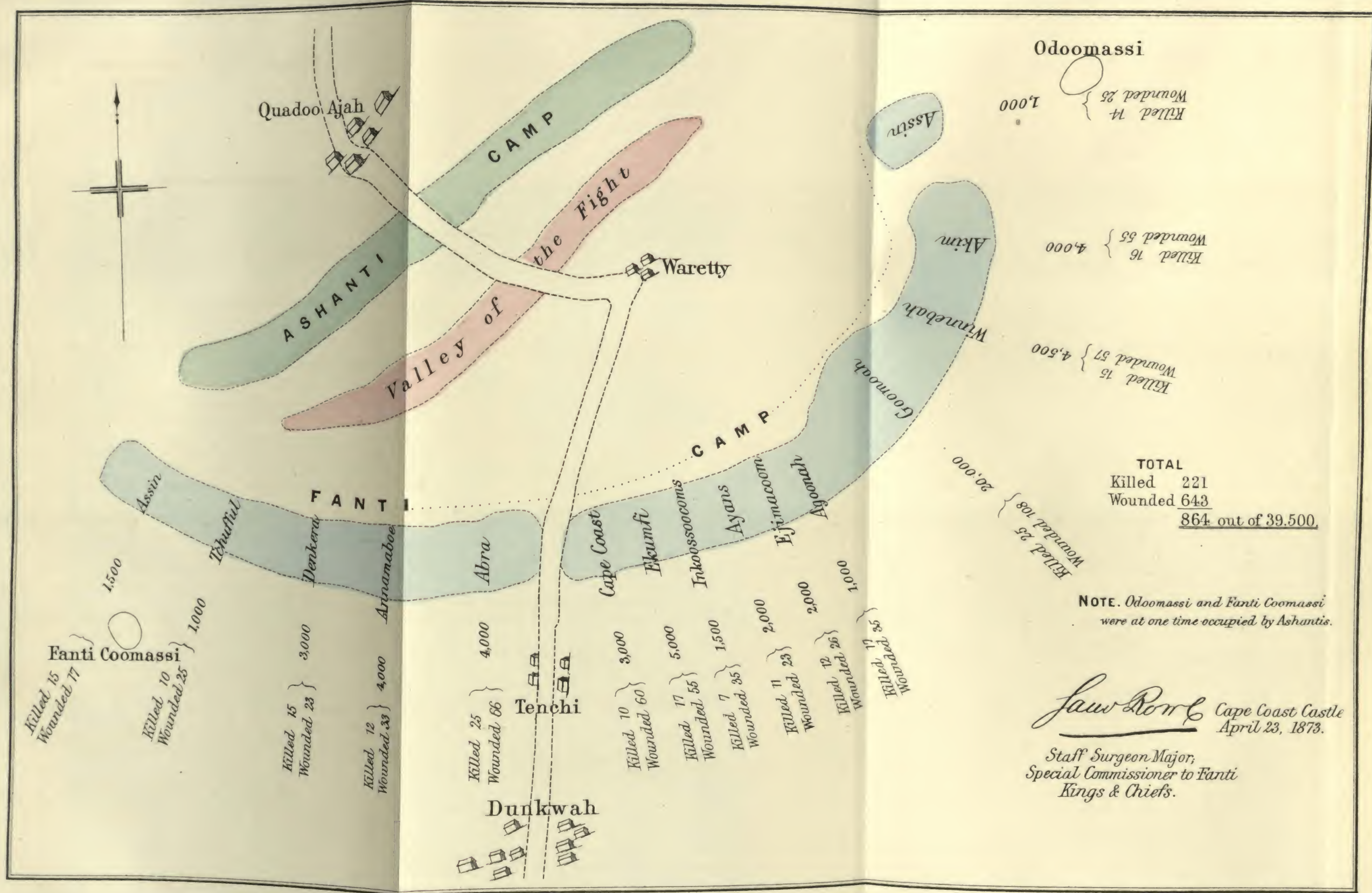
Enclosure 3, in No. 25.

Mr. Loggie to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir, Anamaboe Fort, 22nd April, 1873.

SINCE I wrote yesterday I have seen the Ashantee prisoner referred to in my letter of the 21st April last.

A more miserable and starved looking a wretch I have never seen. He stated through an interpreter that although the King of Ashantee had recalled his troops they were afraid to go back, as they think some of the allied tribes are now between them and the Prah. Provisions are so scarce that a single plantain would bring threepence. The main



body of the Ashantees are at "Dunquah," and they were very much surprised at the allied tribes running away the day after the last fight. He assured me that the Ashantees had commenced to retreat, and destroyed many of their things when the intelligence was brought that the allies were running away. Their scouts do all their chief work by night; very little is done in the day time. There are many sick and wounded among the Ashantees, and they have plenty of powder. Nearly all the fighting men of Ashantee are out on this war; very few are with the King. The prisoner said he was glad that he was taken prisoner as he could now get something to eat.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency
The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 25.

Dr. Rowe to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, 22nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose* for your information, a very rough plan of the camps of the Fantis and Ashantis, as well of the position of the fighting ground where the actions of the 8th and 14th inst. took place. I have attached to each part of the Fanti camp a statement of the estimated strength of the tribe and of its losses in the action of the 8th instant.

I have not been able to gain information of the numbers killed and wounded in the action of the 14th. But the whole of the tribes from the extreme right to the extreme left report themselves as having been engaged from soon after 9 A.M. to dusk, and as having suffered considerable loss.

The fighting-ground (marked red) is a pretty deep and thickly-wooded valley; into this valley the Ashantis poured in swarms from their camp in front of Quadoo-Ajah, coming down the main road and spreading right and left. The ground on the near or Fantee side beyond Warett (a hamlet of five or six huts) has been cleared for some space, and to the margin of the valley the Fantis advanced across the open ground and pressed forward more or less down the wooded declivity.

The principal contested ground on both sides was the road through the fighting-ground leading from Warett to Quadoo Ajah. The direct route from Cape Coast Castle to the Prah.

Your Excellency will notice that although the total strength of 56,000 appears to be very large, the strength of the two bodies of Assins and that of the Abrahs is only given as the same as that which I myself counted in February last. I would suggest that the Goomoah force is the one most likely, if any, to be over estimated.

I enclose also a separate table, showing the numbers of the various tribes.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Staff-Surgeon Major and
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief
of the West African Settlements.

* See accompanying Plan of the Camps and Fighting Ground.

Enclosure 5, in No. 25.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS of the FANTI TRIBES assembled in Camp
at TEUCHI on the 8th and 14th of April, 1873.

	1873.	8th April.		14th April.	
	Strength.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Assins (Tchibbo)	1,500	15	17		
Tchufful	1,000	10	25		
Denkirah	3,000	15	23		
Anamaboe	3,000	12	33		
Abrah	4,000	25	66		
Cape Coast	3,000	10	60		
Kumfi	5,000	17	55		
Inkoosocooms	1,500	7	35		
Ayans	2,000	11	23		
Edjumacoos	2,000	12	26		
Ahgoonah	1,000	17	35		
Goomoah *)	20,000	25	108		
Winnebah {	4,500	15	57		
Akims	4,000	16	55		
Assims (Inkie)	1,000	14	25		
	56,500	221	643		

* The Winnebabs are a part of the Goomoahs.

(Signed) JAMES ROWE, S.S.N.C.,
Special Commissioner.

No. 26.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a petition sent to me this day respecting the new Tariff ordinance.

2. As there are no arguments advanced, my Lord, to which it is necessary specially to draw your Lordship's attention, beyond those which are generally alleged when there is any increase of taxation, no matter how much it may be needed to carry on the Government or to provide for the public service, I would only remark that I am informed by the collector of Customs that those who have signed the document can well afford to pay the increased duties out of the large profits they all realize.

3. It is perhaps worthy of notice that there is an admission on the part of the signatories, that some increased taxation was required, to be supplemented if necessary by a loan, raised on the revenue in the usual way.

4. Should your Lordship be pleased to approve this course rather than the one I have adopted your Lordship will favour me with instructions as to the course I am to pursue.

5. With reference to the dissatisfaction expressed at the present constitution of the Legislative Council, I had already addressed your Lordship on this subject previous to the receipt of the Petition, although I had heard nothing of any such expression previously.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 26.

The Merchants of Cape Coast and others to Col. Harley, C.B.

May it please your Excellency,

Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

WE the undersigned merchants of the Gold Coast beg most respectfully to approach you on a subject of paramount importance, not only to us individually but to the real welfare of these unfortunate settlements.

We have been informed (unofficially) that "An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Settlements during the current year," has been assented to by your Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty, whereby a new tariff has been substituted for the revised tariff of 1872.

We respectfully submit that the present tariff will in no way assist the financial state of the colonial exchequer, but, on the contrary, seriously diminish it, and, in addition, create the utmost disaffection throughout the entire Protectorate, more especially in the newly-acquired territory.

We further submit that before the new tariff was passed into law, three months' notice ought to have been given, so that provision might have been made to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government by importing largely under the old tariff, which we feel sure would have amply met the requirements of the Government at this crisis, by bringing large sums of money into the colonial chest at once; besides enabling merchants here and abroad, to make necessary arrangements for their future business; whereas the present tariff is ruinous to both.

We look upon the present duties as prohibitory in the highest degree and calculated to frustrate the object for which they are levied.

Some of us have vessels now on the coast to load within a given time, and we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall be totally unfit to meet our financial engagements should the present tariff remain in force.

It is well known that the inhabitants, through the devastation caused by the Ashantee inroad and the consequent suspension of trade are living in the greatest poverty, and a large and sudden impost under these circumstances, we feel confident, will add much to their already deplorable condition.

It cannot therefore be expected that they should be in a position to meet such heavy and unexpected dues.

We are fully alive to the necessity of temporarily providing means to carry on the war, and believe it would be for the interests of the Settlement to increase the tariff to meet the extraordinary demands on the Colonial chest, and as the greater portion of the revenue is derived from the duty on spirits, we would respectfully suggest an increase on the old revised tariff of 1872, of 50 per cent., and should that be insufficient we would advise a loan being raised on the revenue in the usual way; the tariff being further increased after our present difficulties are over, when the country will resume its flourishing condition, and the people be willing and able to bear the tax.

In conclusion, we would beg to assure your Excellency that great dissatisfaction exists throughout the entire Protectorate at the present constitution of the Legislative Council of these Settlements; for at the passing of this new tariff, the mercantile community and the people were entirely unrepresented, and this we consider a great hardship.

We therefore most earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to consider this new tariff and also our complaint as to the formation of the present Legislative Council of these settlements.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) WM. CLEAVER, Agent of F. & A. Swanzay.
F. C. GRANT, Agent for Rideout and Roberts.
GEORGE KENDALL.
W. H. SELBY, Agent for Lintott, Spink & Co.
WM. CHAS. FINLASON, Agent for E. H. Hartwig.
J. H. GONDY, Agent, M. Bartlett.
WM. R. TAYLOR.
H. HALLINGTON.

M. BARNES.
A. S. HUTCHISON.
JNO. CHRISTIAN.
J. B. CLEMENT.
W. E. PIETERSEN.
J. A. FYNN, Sen.
JOHN SARBAH.

To His Excellency Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's
West African Settlement, &c.
The Castle.

No. 27.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward a communication which reached me yesterday by special messenger from "Quow Mensah," Prince of Western Appolonia, for your Lordship's information.

2. Your Lordship will observe by my Despatch of the 22nd inst.* and its enclosures, the measures which I had already taken, by despatching a gun vessel there, in hopes of preventing Amackie, the King of Appolonia, joining the Ashantees with his forces. I yet trust that this will be effected before "Accampon" reaches the coast.

3. I intend assisting Quow Mensah with ammunition, and hope next mail to be able to submit a favourable report of the result to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 27.

Prince of *Western Appolonia* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I HUMBLY beg to write and acquaint your Excellency that my father the chief of Attoo Aiboo, Western Appolonia, commissioned me to impart the following circumstances, which are facts, to you, and as they are of such great vitality and importance that your Excellency will be pleased to give them your rigid and immediate attention, care, and performance.

It is this day exactly the fourteenth day since a large number of Ashanti people came to Assinee and purchased a large quantity of munitions of war, and carried them away for the forces (Ashanti) who have invaded the frontier there. Likewise another lot came to Appolonia, to the chief of Bainin, Eastern Hemisphere (Appolonia), and carried away another quantity of ammunition, under the auspices of the chief of the above place, to supply the force that is to attack the Western Hemisphere of the Protectorate under the command of Ackampong and his colleague, who have commenced devastations ahead in the interior of our place.

I am, therefore, instructed by my father to beg of you and hasten and remove from Appolonia the following people, who are in league with the King of Coomassi, and who evidently are ready to support Ackampong and his clique to fight the Western Hemisphere, viz.:

The chief of Eastern Appolonia.

Ammaki.

Ammah Mensah.

Aitoo Moe Ammrahia.

Aisnah Panin (chief's nephew).

Tamor Kree, and the linguist of the chief, Ackarh by name.

When these men are removed in time before the Ashantees attack Appolonia, the whole of the inhabitants of Eastern and Western Appolonia will link in one body, in conjunction with the Ahantahn people, and will confront, and with their united efforts defeat, the enemy, and not otherwise; therefore it is highly essential and absolutely necessary that your Excellency will lose no time in effecting the proposition. My father desires to be furnished with about six police constables, to, with their presence, invigorate and stimulate the people on. In the meantime, to send him for over-sea conveyance a supply of ammunition of war, to assist him to keep the peace and chase the enemy

* No. 22.

away. He recommends the over-sea conveyance, on account of the Ahantahn people, who will undoubtedly intercept and seize the ammunition, should they be carried by land; and so doing, your Excellency will be exceedingly obliged by the Appolonian chief and his subjects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) QUOW [his × mark] MENSALO,
Prince of Appolonia (Western).

His Excellency R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that after the most careful consideration I have deemed it advisable, and even necessary, to send the King of Elmina to Sierra Leone, with the two chiefs who were arrested with him. I have sent them under charge of the government interpreter, Mr. Lawson, with instructions to the Administrator that they are to be suitably lodged and taken care of.

2. I know that sending the King away will relieve much anxiety concerning him which cannot be allayed otherwise, especially as the Ashantees under Accampon have now entered the Western District.

3. I would gladly have awaited instructions in this matter, but any further delay, my Lord, might prove unfortunate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of information which arrived this morning at six o'clock, as it is the last likely to reach me before the departure of the steamer now in the roads. I beg to despatch it to your Lordship, although it will be necessary to have it confirmed before it can be relied on.

2. That the Ashantees have small-pox in their camp, I have known for some time and already reported the same to your Lordship, and that they are short of provisions I am disposed also to believe; but I do not think they are in want of ammunition, from reports which have come to me of the supplies which they have received.

3. I sincerely hope, my Lord, that by the next opportunity I may be able to confirm the present news that the Ashantees are retreating.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

Major *J. T. Brownell* to *J. Craig Loggie*, Esq.

Sir,

Saltpond, 23rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you an extract of a letter, just received from the Landing Waiter, Mr. Parker, stationed at Winnebah.

I

I have also this morning received the following information from King Graham's scouts. They state they have searched every place where the Ashantees have been, but can find none, with the exception of one, who gave himself up to them, stating he had deserted from the Ashantee camp, and pleaded for his life and protection. They have spared his life and made a prisoner of him.

This man states the Ashantees are sick with small-pox and nearly starved, and have but little ammunition. They are most anxious to return to Kimassee, but fear the Fantees, or Assins, are in the rear near the River Prah, and if they return that way they will be killed at the river, as the water is now very high, and they would be killed in swimming over. They have determined to make their way by Wassaw and are moving off in that direction. The people at Salt Pond have returned to camp.

J. C. Loggie, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Police.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant.

No. 30.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, 19th May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, with a view to their being laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch and of its enclosures which have been received from Captain Brett, 1st West India Regiment, the officer in command of the troops on the Gold Coast, referring to the instructions which were issued jointly to the Governor and the officer commanding the troops in the early part of the year 1864; and pointing to their insufficiency at the present time, in consequence of the extended territory which has been added to the Protectorate since those instructions were issued, by the cession of the Dutch Settlements.

Mr. Cardwell will be glad if you will move Lord Kimberley to give his early consideration to the subject, and favour him with such instructions as may appear to his Lordship to be expedient under present circumstances.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
RALPH THOMPSON,
for Under-Secretary of State.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in as condensed a form as possible, the various reports which from time to time during the last fortnight have been received by his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements, from the seat of war—a place called "Dunquah," about 25 miles distant.

According to the instructions of the Secretary of State for War, dated 23rd June, 1864, which the Administrator-in-Chief has kindly permitted me to see, and upon which we have conferred, the action of the Government is restricted to a defence of the forts; but inasmuch as the extended territory since added to the Protectorate by the cession of the Dutch Settlements, since those instructions were issued, and includes the forts of St. George d'Elmina, St. Jago at Elmina, and other forts on the Windward coast, Secondee, Dix-Cove, and Axim, which have to be protected, it will be obvious that to provide for the protection of these places requires some increase to the peace establishment of troops.

I beg most respectfully to suggest that the Secretary of State was under the impression that, when assailed by a foreign enemy, the castle and forts should be thrown open to receive such of our subjects as we are bound to protect—invalids, women and children, &c.—the able-bodied men of the Fantee tribes repelling the aggression. However that may have been possible in former years, it is simply impossible now. Close to the Castle

exists a large town, with mercantile firms, missionary establishments, schools, chapels, Government house and buildings, hospitals civil and military, European inhabitants, and Fantee people who have mingled their blood with the European and naturally claim our protection—all these people it would be impossible, in the event of an evasion, to receive inside the castle and our forts. The town, moreover, is situated so close to the castle and is so intricate in its construction, that it would be impossible to defend the castle without destroying the town and a great deal of property.

The defence of the town and not merely the forts becomes a matter of necessity, and commanding it and the castle are two hills—Connor's Hill, the sanatorium, where there is a field battery and a strong picket at present stationed; and Fort William, where there is a lighthouse. These positions are most important, and command the approaches to Cape Coast, and the possession of which by an enemy would cause the castle to be untenable.

By the report annexed, it will be seen that the Ashantees are marching steadily to the seaboard, and I trust that you will be pleased to issue further instructions for my guidance.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of
State for War, &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Command-
ing the Troops, Gold Coast.

Sub-Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

REPORT of the ASHANTEE INVASION.

Cape Coast Castle, 19th April, 1873.

A LARGE Ashantee army, supposed to number not less than 40,000 men, have invaded this Protectorate, and to oppose them have been what was called a Fantee army, composed of tribes banded together, each under its own leader, and supported by about 200 armed Houssa Police, and about 200 Volunteers, both of which are armed with Snider breech-loading rifles.

This so-called army of Fantees from the first commencement of hostilities has had no confidence either in themselves or their leaders. They have been liberally supplied by the Colonial Government with gunpowder, lead, and munitions of war, yet could not be induced to action, without much persuasion on the part of some European officers amongst them.

They were, however, induced to fight two battles, which appear to have been of a most desperate character, neither side ever making prisoners, but killing all opposed to them—one side held their own, and even at certain periods gaining ground which they would not take advantage of, each side returning at night to those positions which they had respectively occupied at the beginning of the day.

After the last engagement a panic seized upon the Fantee army, owing to the defection of some of their tribes, the true reason of which can hardly be assigned; it is stated by some to have been treachery; by others, fear of the enemy. Be that as it may, the Fantee army rapidly dissolved and were only prevented from becoming an utter rout by the stand which was made by the armed Houssa Police, under Lieutenant Hopkins, and the Volunteers who formed a rear-guard.

In the first engagement the casualties appear to have been large, viz. 10 per cent., amongst the Houssas; while those amongst the Fantees could not be ascertained, although there is no reason to suppose they were numerous.

The Volunteers began the attack, and lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The Fantee army ran away after the attack had been made, the Houssas having to bear the brunt of it; the Fantees only supporting them, if at all, at long ranges; the enemy carrying the Fantee camp at Yancoomassie.

There is now a victorious Ashantee army, the Fantee having dissolved, advancing upon the seaboard towns, and nothing to oppose their march until they reach Connor's Hill, where a picket of regular troops is stationed.

(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Command-
ing the Troops, Gold Coast.

Sub-Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

CONTINUATION of the REPORT on the ASHANTEE INVASION of the GOLD COAST.

Cape Coast Castle, 23rd April, 1873.

IN consequence of the English mail being three days late, I am enabled to forward *further information* to the *present* date, which I am happy to say, so far as it is reliable, is of a rather favourable nature.

Ashantee prisoners who were caught foraging have been taken; these were in small parties.

They were surprised by small parties of Fantees, who since the break-up of the Fantee camp have distributed themselves in different directions covering the seaboard towns. The Fantees put to death (bringing in the heads of their victims) all whom they thus met with, saving one prisoner alive from each of the enemy's foraging parties, and they have been sent here to the Governor.

They came three in number from different parts—one from the Saltpond, 20 miles to the eastward; one from Anamaboe, about 14 miles east; and one on the main line to the northward. These men were in fear of being immediately put to death when they came before the English Governor, and begged in each instance for their lives. They gave their information freely, and the testimony of one is corroborated by that of the others; it runs thus:—

“The Ashantee general had orders not to attack until the king had received a reply from Colonel Harley; but that if attacked they were to defend themselves, which is what they did on the 8th and 14th April. That in those two engagements they suffered most severely, and especially from the Hales' rockets served by the Houssas.

“That they are now in possession of the late Fantee camp, but, not finding an enemy, they imagine the Fantees have gone round them; they are now afraid either to advance or retire, not knowing in the bush when they may meet the Fantees.

“That the Ashantee camp is in a most wretched condition, a large quantity of them suffering from wounds and fractures.

“Small-pox has broken out dreadfully amongst them. They are starving; a plantain, the price of which is usually about 2*d.* a dozen, now selling for the same sum each plantain; and besides there is an abominable stench from dead bodies scattered through the bush in all stages of decomposition.”

(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Com-
manding the Troops.

No. 31.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 21st May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant,* enclosing a copy of a despatch from Captain Brett, the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, requesting that further instructions may be issued for his guidance, and calling attention to the necessity of permanently strengthening the force available for the defence of the Settlements.

2. It has been already agreed by his Lordship and the Secretary of State for War that such permanent addition to the force on the Gold Coast as may be required in consequence of the cession of the Dutch Forts will be best provided for by an increase of the Houssa and Fantee Armed Police.

3. In the meantime, with regard to the disposition of the forces of all kinds which are at present or will shortly be available, it appears to Lord Kimberley that a large discretion must be left to the officer in command, acting in constant and unreserved

* No. 30.

communication with the Administrator. On receiving intelligence of the movement of a hostile force in the direction of any particular fort, or of an outbreak of disaffection or disorder, it may become necessary at any moment to assist the threatened settlement with a reinforcement of troops or police, and arrangements should be made as far as practicable in conjunction with the naval authorities, for moving such reinforcements with despatch. Lord Kimberley will point out to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it would tend materially to reassure and protect the outlying settlements if Her Majesty's ships could visit the forts at such intervals (alternating as far as possible with the calling of the mail steamers), as would prevent any place from being left for a lengthened time without communication with head-quarters.

4. Referring to the important question raised by Captain Brett, as to the extent of the territory which Her Majesty's troops should undertake to defend, and the limits which should be placed upon their participation in field operations, Lord Kimberley, after a careful perusal of the instructions given in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of June 23rd, 1864, is disposed to think that it would be difficult to suggest any material point in respect of which those instructions could be altered with advantage.

5. The most important part of those instructions is that contained in the seventh paragraph of the despatch, which is as follows:—"The proper course, therefore, is to take every possible means for bringing the chiefs to a united and decided system of defence, and for this purpose to give them advice, to supply them judiciously with military stores, and, in concert with the officer commanding the forces, to furnish them with such assistance as he may be able to afford, without exposing his officers and men to any protracted residence in the interior, especially at the unhealthy season, and without weakening his force upon the Coast, so as to endanger the safety of the Settlements themselves."

6. His Lordship does not perceive on what portion of this despatch Captain Brett bases his supposition that the Secretary of State contemplated, in 1864, the indiscriminate admission within the forts of the non-combatant population resident in their neighbourhood when attacked by a foreign enemy. However desirable on grounds of humanity, it is obviously impossible that more than a small proportion of those who would naturally seek such protection should be admitted within the actual precincts of the forts. But subject to the conditions imposed by the safety of the forts and the health of the garrisons, Lord Kimberley would desire that every possible aid and protection should be given to the population in case of an attack on the towns adjoining the forts. With the assistance of the police or troops, the inhabitants should be encouraged to take an active part in their own defence, and the officer commanding the troops will doubtless lend all the aid in his power to the exertions of the Colonial Government to organise a native defensive force at each place of importance.

7. As to the participation by the troops or police in any operations beyond the neighbourhood of the forts, Lord Kimberley does not think that the general instructions given in 1864 require modification. The officer commanding, with the Administrator, can alone judge whether the employment away from the Settlements of those forces is on any particular occasion permissible or desirable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

No. 32.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a despatch from the naval officer commanding on the West African Station, on the subject of the Ashantee War, and to enclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the despatches noted in the margin,*

* { 16 April, No. 5.
21 April, No. 21 A.
24 April, No. 29.

which have been received from the officer administering the Government on the same subject.

Lord Kimberley would suggest the expediency of desiring the officer commanding the naval forces to consider, with the Administrator, whether during the continuance of the present critical state of affairs on the coast, arrangements cannot be made for periodical visits of one of Her Majesty's ships at frequent intervals (which might possibly be made to alternate with the movements of the mail-steamers) to each of the forts and settlements where danger is apprehended.

The Secretary, Admiralty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 33.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch, of the 22nd ultimo,* requesting that further supplies of rice, gunpowder, Snider ball ammunition, and rockets, may be forwarded to Cape Coast.

I have instructed the Crown Agents to take immediate steps for complying with your requisition for rice.

I am informed that the War Department have already despatched the additional supplies of munitions of war for which you ask, with the exception of 100 rockets, which will be forwarded by the next mail.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 34.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd ultimo,† forwarding reports from Major Brownell and Mr. Loggie respecting the movements of the Ashantees.

I approve of the measures which you have adopted for checking the advance of the Ashantees, and securing the safety of the British Settlements.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 35.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd ultimo,‡ and to convey to you my approval of the steps which you have taken for the arrest and removal of Amakie, King of Appolonia.

I have also received your despatch of the 24th ultimo,§ reporting that you had received an application from the Prince of Western Appolonia for aid against the Ashantees.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* No. 24.

† No. 25.

‡ No. 22.

§ No. 27.

No. 36.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit herewith a proposal by Lieut.-Colonel de Ruvignés in regard to an expedition against Ashanti. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considers the proposal to have, on military grounds, sufficient merit to be well worthy of consideration and of submission to Lord Kimberley, and Mr. Cardwell therefore forwards it, in case at any future time any circumstances should arise which would in Lord Kimberley's opinion occasion any material change of the general policy of the Coast.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LANSDOWNE..

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P.S. I am to request that the enclosure, being in original, may be returned to this office.

Enclosure 1, in No. 36.

MEMOIR ON MOVEMENTS against KUMASIE, in ASANTI, WEST AFRICA.

AN expedition against Asanti and its capital, such as I advocate below, will, I am aware, be strongly opposed by all those who, being ignorant of the real facts as regards climate, nature of the country, &c., for operations of regular troops, and other statistics, imagine that there are greater difficulties by far than really exist. In answer to those who urge these obstacles, I have to observe that many officers, myself amongst the number, served without detriment to their health or constitutions for lengthened periods in West Africa—my service, without any change from the Coast, being from January 1858 to December 1863; and I can safely say that it was alone during periods of utter inaction on the Coast that I suffered from illness, though when in the interior, in the thick "bush" of the Fanti country bordering on Asanti, or in the forests of Akim and Asanti, with privations and long marches, sometimes 30 miles a day, living in mud huts at one time, at another in the open forest, I felt no ill effects, neither did any of the officers who served under my command; and having served at the Cape of Good Hope from 1847 to the end of 1850 in the 6th Foot, I may observe that the difficulties in a campaign against the Kaffirs are far greater than any to be met with in operating against Asanti. The bush in Kaffraria is far denser and more impenetrable than the Akim and Asanti forests; water is bad and scarce, causing dysentery; supplies are difficult to get, and longer marches are imperative; whilst the heat is as great, and the climate not much better, if any, than that of the regions through which a force would have to march in Asanti; in addition to which any attack on Kumasi would find favour in the eyes of all the neighbouring tribes, and their support both as auxiliaries in actual warfare and to furnish carriage for munitions of war and food, also in making roads and dragging light field guns and mitrailleuses, would far exceed any aid rendered by the Hottentot or Fingoe levies, and be more to be reckoned on than the unwieldy ox-waggons which composed the baggage train of a force in Kaffraria.

The expedition I propose should move in a similar manner to the one which during the Burmese war of '52 and '53 was led by Major Edwards, 18th R.I. (now Major-General Edwards, C.B.) from Prome to Arracan across the Gorna-Tong Range, through a hitherto unexplored region, and with bodies of Burmese troops hanging on the flanks of the column during its march. For the whole time (six weeks) that the troops were engaged in this duty, both officers and men slept, with only one night's exception, in the open air, and generally in dense forests by the side of a mountain stream or in a thick bamboo-jungle; every one fared alike, from the officer commanding to the bugler; and though hardships, fatigues, and privations were the rule, the whole force was perfectly healthy during the march and after their return to quarters. Much, of

course, was owing to the management of the officer in command, whose unflagging energy and good judgment brought to a successful result an expedition which at its starting was regarded as a very dangerous service; a similar attempt to penetrate to Arracan in the first Burmese war having terminated disastrously. As the climate of Burmah and Arracan is to the full as deadly as Africa, I can therefore see nothing to prevent a force being successfully led against Kumasi, supplemented as I propose, and taken up to Dwebin by the

Volta River.

The Volta River, which I propose as the base of operations against Kumasi, is the eastern boundary of Asanti. A village named Durbin, about 160 miles from its mouth, is the frontier post of that kingdom, beyond which no strangers are allowed to pass. This place can be reached during the months of September and October by steamers of small draught, towing flat-bottomed boats. The Volta was surveyed about 120 miles from its mouth in 1861 by Lieut. Dalbin, R.N. He reported the existence of rapids at Kpong; but having visited these rapids when the river was at its lowest in January, and afterwards in September, I observed that the river at Kpong had risen upwards of 30 feet. Though it was impossible for me to stem the current in a native canoe so as to inspect the rapids, yet I am of opinion they, at this season, are passable by steamers of light draught, and the river above Kpong is open, though with certain channels which would require ascertaining; this, however, could easily be done during the advance of the flotilla which should convey the troops and stores to Dwebin; ample supplies of wood for fuel can be obtained by arrangement at Quittah and Adah, also at Kpong and higher up, and on the opposite bank of the river from the Crepees and Aquamboes, both tribes who have placed themselves under the British flag for protection against the Ashantee tyranny.

Supplies.

From the before-named tribe, the Crepees, ample supplies of live-stock, such as sheep, goats, and poultry, and vegetables, can be obtained; also corn. Ponies can also be purchased to supplement the carriers, in addition to a train of mules, which I propose should be obtained at Teneriffe, and which, after the expedition was terminated, would easily be sold at a larger price on the Coast, as they are more hardy than horses, even those brought from the interior of Africa, who seldom last more than three years, and if taken into the forests nearly always die from the sting of the tsetse fly. Against this insect mules are proof, and are therefore much valued on the coast, though the high rates of freight charged by (and the difficulty of getting trustworthy men to take charge of them when on board) the mail steamers, have prevented their being imported as they might have been. This difficulty could be got over by their being conveyed to the coast in a troop-ship, and men from the troops composing the expedition being told off to look after them. Though unsuited for draught they are admirable for carrying burdens on pack-saddles, and mountain guns and mitrailleuses could be carried by them; also rocket tubes, so many days' provisions, with spare ammunition, should be carried by the mule train, whilst a reserve could follow the column at a day or two in rear, bringing up live-stock and other supplies, as the mules would form an important part of the expedition. I will devote a few notes to them: They might be purchased at Teneriffe and conveyed to the coast in August or July; they should be landed at Pram-Pram, near the Volta (at least that portion required for the Volta force), as there are large plains affording ample pasturage, and forage is procurable in abundance; from thence they might accompany the force to march from Pram-Pram to Kpong, on the Volta, to meet the steamers—the distance is about two or three days' easy marching—the natives do it in one day. At Kpong, again, the mules would find ample pasturage and water. Canoes, capable of conveying two mules each, can be had; but a flat, such as is used on the Ganges, would be preferable, and, towed by a steamer to Dwebin, ought to reach there and return in the same day. With four flats the whole of the mules (I propose 250 to 300) should be all landed at Dwebin in three days, or a portion might be picketed out on the opposite bank of the river, in Crepee, where the natives would be friendly; a strong guard, however, should be left with the mules, though the danger of any attack from the Ashantees would be very slight. When all preparations were completed the mules could then be conveyed across the river. Thus, in case supplies at Dwebin were not sufficient, and as the space would be limited, any danger of sickness from overcrowding of the camp would be avoided.

Bullocks also at Quittah could be sent up the river by land or boat.

The composition of the force to operate from the Volta River being given in Statement 1, marked A. V., I propose that a detachment, as per margin, should form the advance of the force, and proceed to Dwebin to dislodge or treat with the Ashantee chief in command there. He should be informed that in order to free his country from the cruel rule of the King, and to open out a path for traders by the Volta, as also to punish the King for invading the Protectorate, the Queen of England had determined to take his country to protect the Ashantee people. He should be promised protection, and a few presents given to him. I am convinced that if the Asanti people were assured of English protection, and that our occupation of their country would be permanent, all resistance to our advance would cease, and that any action fought would only be at the gates of Kumasi, the capital. But one result there is possible, viz., the total overthrow of the Asanti rule. * * * * *

30 blue jackets.
3 R. N. officers.
15 Sappers.
2 R. E. officers.
50 gunners,
R.A.—R.M.A.
6 officers.
100 Europeans.
100 W. I. Regt.
6 officers.
250 Houssas.
3 officers.
300 workmen,
such as Krooboyes,
&c., to form and
clear camp.
Artificers, co-
loured, could be
got at Sierra
Leone.

* * Sir Charles Macarthy held the same opinions, and his experience on the Coast, and knowledge of the feelings of the natives, ought to have great weight. The disastrous termination of his expedition was caused by the treachery of a mulatto trader, who was, on its being brought home to him, hung at Sierra Leone. Officers on the Coast would do well to avoid all traders of any class, and to put faith in natives, whose interests are hostile to Asanti. The Chief of Dwebin, once in our power, should give hostages, and take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, swearing by Macarthy the Great Asanti oath. Also obtain supplies, and get his people to assist in clearing the paths through the forest, and also in felling trees, as in the annexed diagram, to form an abattis to protect the camp against any sudden rush by an Asanti force from the forest. An iron chevaux-de-frise ought to be brought up in the steamer and landed at Dwebin; if constructed in lengths it could be carried, slung on bamboos by natives, on the line of march, and would be very useful in protecting the camp whenever formed for the day's halt; wherever it was possible, however, trees should be felled in a circle round the camp, and as clear a space made as possible: this might be effected by working parties sent on in advance. The silk cotton-trees, which abound in the Asanti forests, are of soft wood, and easily sawn through; these would form an impenetrable abattis, and, if supplemented by an iron chevaux-de-frise, would prevent any danger of a surprise or a stampede amongst mules, camp followers, or auxiliaries. The belt of forest to be cleared should, if possible, be not narrower than 70 yards. No native has a firearm which kills beyond forty paces, and the fire of any attacking party would therefore be harmless if they were unable to advance closer than the distance I recommend to be cleared. A working party should each day precede the column to clear the road and prepare the ground for an encampment; the distance between the working party should be regulated by any intelligence as to the movements of the Asanti forces. No day's march should be less than ten miles, nor more than twenty,* though I have often walked from twenty to thirty miles in the day through the forests, calculating the pace at three miles an hour, with halts for half an hour once or twice on the march. I have done without difficulty the march of twenty-five miles, starting at 6 A.M. and halting at 4 o'clock P.M.; this would allow of two and a-half hours of daylight for posting sentries, slinging hammocks, and cooking and eating the evening meal. When the force should have advanced sufficiently far into the interior, an attempt to communicate should be made with the division of Akims moving from Chibi, and a junction should be formed at some four days' march from Dwebin. Communication with the Coast and Accra, and Cape Coast Castle, would then be possible; in fact, the officers accompanying the Akim force ought to be kept informed of all movements of the forces in the Fanti country, so as to be able to inform the officer in command, who should be the general in command of all the forces operating against Asanti.

Order of March.

Advanced guard of Houssas, West India Regiment, and native auxiliaries, with a small detachment of Europeans, selected for good shooting and activity; native auxiliaries on the flanks, in scouting parties; then the division in two bodies, European infantry in front one day, Royal Navy the next; guns and mitrailleuse in the centre; another party of Europeans and West India Regiments; baggage train of mules in rear, with strong guard of mixed detachments; native followers in rear of all.

During the march as little bugling as possible should be permitted, though, if a band

* Streams of water are plentiful, and met with at short distances in the forests all through Akim and Asanti.

were allowed to the expedition, it might be permitted to play to enliven the men, and its sounds being quite new to the Asanti would strike him with wonder. In case of any attack on the line of march, one-third of the leading division should immediately extend in skirmishing order to the front, taking cover behind trees; the remainder, one division wheeling outwards in sub-divisions to the flanks, should also extend, though in both cases at short distances; the third division halt until ordered to advance; mitrailleuse should move up in line with the extended parties, and the enemy's advance be awaited; the party in rear of the guns should form in rear of them in a similar order; the whole, if necessary, should then advance to the support of the advanced guard; the enemy being driven off, the former order of march should at once be resumed. As a very desperate resistance might be expected at Kumasi, I would advise the whole force to be concentrated a day's march from it, and positions selected from whence rockets and shells might be thrown into the town. When before the city the Europeans should form a square two deep, with mitrailleuses at the angles, the mules and baggage in rear, with the chevaux-de-frise and West India Regiment and Houssas for a guard, with the Sappers. The city, having been set on fire by rockets and shells, would be reduced in a few hours; but if an assault, however, were to be made, the auxiliaries should advance on two sides, the European storming party in the centre. When captured, strong guards should be posted to prevent indiscriminate plundering, as the wealth in gold-dust and nuggets is immense; the temptation would be great, and the force, if scattered, might be attacked and suffer a reverse. Immediately after the capture of the city all the forces should be mustered, and each chief and his followers being counted who were present at the attack should be recorded for their share of the prize-money. The tomb of the Asanti kings, it is said, contains upwards of £2,000,000 in gold ornaments. This I believe to be quite possible, as in the family vault of a family on the coast at Accra, which had only been in existence for three generations, upwards of £10,000 in gold ornaments was buried; and the treasures of the Chief of Eastern Akim, from my own observation, amount to £150,000; these are regarded in the light of crown jewels, and cannot be dissipated by him.* * * * *

Auxiliaries.

An attack on Kumasi by the force from the Volta, as recommended in the foregoing pages, should be supported by an advance from the coast across the Prah by the whole of the fighting men of the Protectorate tribes, as all the tribes inhabiting the Protectorate have hitherto lived in hostility with, and in constant dread of, the Asanti invaders. Their co-operation, under certain conditions, might be relied on; these are, viz., a certain amount of daily pay—say 6d. per diem for each effective armed man, with an allowance of rum and tobacco weekly; a musket, cutlass, hatchet, with a supply of ammunition, and a piece of cloth once a month, value 5s., or 3s. on the coast; a small stipend to each chief, and a guarantee of £9—the price of a domestic slave—to each man's family, or his owner, who might be killed or disabled in battle or during the campaign, in addition to a guarantee that a fair share of any treasure taken in Kumasi should be allotted to each chief and his people co-operating and engaged. These conditions being complied with, active aid and assistance could be depended on.

The tribes of the Protectorate are as follows:—

	Fighting Men.
The Dinkiras, on the western boundary of Asanti, about . . .	7,000
The Fantis and Assins	9,000
The Akims, Aquapims, close to the Prah, about, with the Accras } and other coast tribes down to the Volta }	10,000
The Crobboes, Addahs, and Aquamoos	5,000
Total	31,000

These tribes should advance across the Prah as soon as their harvest in September was gathered in. The Dinkiras should make their advance from their district at the point they select themselves, but, if possible, near enough to be supported and to form a junction near Kumasi, with the Fanti force advancing from Cape Coast Castle by way of Mansu, across the Prah. The Accras, who have often before defeated the Asantis, should cross the Prah at Maempong; and the Akims and Aquapims at the nearest point between Chibi and Gyadam. These latter should be led so as to form a

junction with the force advancing from the Volta, whose advance guard they should be after their junction with each column of attack. I propose three officers should be detailed with a small body of Europeans, except in the case of the Dinkiras, who might have a larger number of officers attached to them. Gyadam should be occupied and strengthened; its position is of great importance, and its natural strength very great. A few days would suffice to make it impregnable against any attack, and the road between it and the Aquapim Hills is good for an African path. The climate is good, and Europeans live well and work in the open air through the day without any hurt. A native runner can reach the coast in fourteen hours. A portion of the European troops could be located along these hills marked Adjumanti Range on the map annexed; also on the Shai Hills good water, vegetables, and other provisions are in plenty; whilst quarters for officers and men are easily procured. Game is abundant in the plains and forests. I have seen several hailstorms, and picked up hailstones as large as pistol bullets in November; and whilst a couple of blankets were always necessary at night, and the mornings and evenings throughout the year pleasantly cool, the days were not too hot for out-door exercise. There could, therefore, be nothing to fear as to climate for the health of a detachment or force stationed for a time in the hill regions of the coast. Any men who might suffer from the exposure incidental to the campaign could regain their health after a few weeks' rest in these places.

The supplies of arms and ammunition to the auxiliaries should be delivered after the chiefs of each tribe have taken a solemn oath to aid in the expedition; and when an accurate idea as to the number of fighting men they can bring into the field is formed, as most of the tribes in the interior are supplied partially with arms, a certain sum in lieu of a musket should be guaranteed at the end of the war to any man bringing his own arms and serving. Powder and lead bars, however, with flints, would be required by all; and good cutlasses and hatchets, with rum and tobacco; and cloth, *i.e.* calico, should be in store to distribute. These articles should be purchased in England and taken out in Government store ships; as by that means, in place of purchasing, as was done in the last war in 1863 and 1864, from merchants on the coast, who charged absurd prices, or what they liked, upwards of 100 to 150 per cent. might be saved and better articles obtained. Flags for each tribe, with a union jack, should also be given for each company; revolvers and breechloaders for each captain, with a sword, might be given. Everything bearing Her Majesty's arms as a mark of the Queen's rule over the coast would be received with great satisfaction and pride. The Africans are quick at learning drill, and are excellent when serving with field guns. A field train to assist the gunners of the Royal Artillery could be easily organised in a few weeks. I may here observe, that once the auxiliaries take the field, there would be no danger of any deserting. The towns and villages are given up to the women and children; none but decrepit and aged men are allowed to remain. The women, after the force has left the town, strip themselves of all their clothing, and any man entering the town then would be stoned to death.

Force of Regular Troops.—Composition and Treatment when landed in Africa.

All men and officers composing the expedition should be volunteers, not under 25 years of age; unmarried, if possible; good walkers and picked shots. The officers ought to be selected from those fond of field sports; those who have served in India or the Cape ought to be preferred. All should be men of temperate habits, both in eating and drinking; any who are fond of natural history should be specially invited to join, as the flora of Western Africa is comparatively unknown, and the forests teem with rare and beautiful plants. The soil is, moreover, one vast gold-field, whose richness far exceeds any hitherto discovered; and has been so partially worked, that, in the words of the well-known author and African explorer, "Western Africa would yield more than half-a-dozen Californias."

The selection of officers and men having been made and the force completed, as per Statement 1, A.V.F., a portion of the artillery and infantry ought to start in July, taking in the mules at Teneriffe. The mules should be landed at St. George d'Elmina,* and taken down the coast to Pram-Pram, halting at Winnebah for three days to refresh; a portion of the mules might remain at Winnebah, as the country is open, and forage is in plenty. Great care, however, is to be observed that the grass for the mules is well

* The landing of the mules at St. George d'Elmina is easier than elsewhere on the coast.

chopped, as at this season, owing to the rankness of the vegetation, it sometimes proves fatal to horses. The mules halting at Winnebah might accompany the column moving from Winnebah to Swadroo, and across the Akim Hills to Mampongas, marked 3 in the map, or by Chibi, if preferred; either route is quite practicable. The remainder of the mules should at once (after their halt) march to Pram-Pram, that place being more healthy for the Europeans than elsewhere, a portion of whom might proceed to Akropong on the Adjumante Range, if the change were considered necessary by the medical officer, leaving a detachment to superintend the mules. On August 1st, the whole force should leave England to arrive by 20th or 25th, and should rendezvous at Pram-Pram, saving those required for operations in the Western districts, who might be halted and landed at Elmina and Winnebah; whatever stores, guns, &c., for which carriage could be provided, ought to be landed at Pram-Pram for carriage by land to Kpong, so as to lighten the steamers in their advance up the river. A short distance higher up the Volta than Kpong, all the stores and troops could be embarked, and the advance would then be easy. I must here give a reason for advocating this line of the Volta as the base of operations, as it may be asked why Sir C. Macarthy did not adopt this plan? He did not do so for two reasons: in his time the Danes ruled the regions through which the Volta runs; and further, steam was not a motive power in use then. The superiority of the climate, the good water, and plentiful supplies to be got in the eastern districts, and the comparative openness of the forests, cause me to prefer this point as being more favourable to European constitutions; and though the route from Dwebin is less known than those from Elmina, Cape Coast, or Accra, yet I can affirm that there are no difficulties to be met with on the route which would delay light field-guns half an hour at any spot all along the route. Water taken from running brooks is to be got at every mile, and in many places the troops could occupy the villages, the distance to be marched, according to the best maps and compared with my own knowledge and observations, cannot exceed 100 miles, though I think 80 would be nearer the reality; again, as the advance of the Coast tribes from the line of the Prah would occupy the attention of the king and his followers, the advance of the Europeans with guns would be unopposed. Comparatively, it has hitherto been unknown in Asanti tactics to have any division of their forces; and, finding a force coming from a point hitherto deemed unassailable, their counsels would be distracted, and the whole resistance a feeble one.

During the march from Dwebin on Kumasi, as the force would have to encamp daily, I propose that all the Europeans, at least, should be furnished with hammocks with screw bolts with eyes, so as to enable them to swing them from the trees in the forest. Grass hammocks, made in South America, are the best for the purpose; a ground sheet, to act as a covering to keep off rain or dew. The accompanying sketch may serve to illustrate my idea. All cooking utensils should, if possible, be of tin fitted in leather cases. Cooks can be hired on the Coast, who, with some superintendence, can be relied on. On the victualling of the troops from Europe, it is perhaps unnecessary at present to dwell, as in another paper all necessary details can be given. Portable soups, Liebig's essences of meat, &c., will be found of great utility. Every soldier should have, before starting on his march in the morning, a strong bowl of soup and meat; biscuits ought to be served out daily; a ration or two a day of good rum, also a ration of tea, which is easier made than coffee; and each man should, if he wished, have a small canteen carrying a bottle of cold tea. (During the longest marches and hottest days I found cold tea the only drink I could walk well on.)

Equipment.

Each soldier ought to have for arms a breech-loading carbine, the short rifled carbine is the best, a Colt's navy revolver with a short sword beyond, a tomahawk and knife, 40 rounds of ammunition. Grass hammock, ground sheet, and blanket ought, if possible, to be packed and carried by mules attached to each division. The present patrol jacket, with a sailor's blue woollen frock to wear at night; knickerbockers and boots with leggings, both of brown leather, brown belts, and helmet such as is worn in India; the neck bare, and everything loose; flannel or woollen clothes only to be worn, woollen socks also.

N.B.—If possible, a certain number of double-barrelled shot guns might be provided; and any men who were good shots, and inclined for sports, ought to be encouraged to go out shooting, as game abounds in most places in Africa. Certain precautions would, of course, be necessary; but anything which helped to amuse and interest the minds of

the men ought to be encouraged, as inactivity and want of employment is more dangerous than climate. Any officers acquainted with geology ought, if possible, to examine the features of the country; and where indications of gold were seen and time admitted, researches should be made. Any gold found by the men ought to be equally divided amongst all the soldiers, as working parties would have to be protected; the purposes of the expedition being the paramount duty of all, however, nothing should be allowed to interfere, and the above suggestions are made solely to give a zest to the feelings of the men, and as an incitement and encouragement to them.

Summary.

I recommend the route from the Volta for the regular troops and separate from the great body of the auxiliaries for both sanitary and strategical reasons—sanitary, because having been for some months in an African camp, I know that the air becomes unhealthy of necessity, and therefore the line of march or route for regular troops ought to be as little encumbered by the natives as possible; strategical, because the King of Asanti would not detach any force towards the Volta, his capital being menaced by the tribes from the Protectorate, from whose invasion he would have more to dread from their cruelty and habits of plunder. It is also well to use the native auxiliaries to act as “*buffers*” to draw the first fire of the Asantis, and also to get any ambushed force to discover itself.

If any difficulty as to the advance up the Volta arise, but which I do not apprehend, the advance might be made from Winneba by way of Akim Swadroo and Gyadam, and from thence on Kumasi. The Volta line is, however, to be preferred, because a fortified camp might be formed at Dwebin, and a dépôt of supplies; small steam launches of 60-horse power would be useful for service above and below the rapids, each with a Gatling mitrailleuse in bow and stern, and the source of the Volta explored. As the Coast tribes, once in Asanti, would fight well and desperately, dreading the Asanti vengeance in case of a reverse caused by their defection, there ought to be no doubt of their co-operating vigorously, if well managed. Great care would be necessary in the selection of men and officers detailed to act with them.

COPIES of LETTERS from Mr. PINE, then Governor of the Gold Coast, to Major DE RUVIGNÉS, then Chief Civil Commandant, Eastern District, Gold Coast, during the Ashantee Invasion in 1863.

My dear Major,

Ejemmacu, 4th June, 1863.

I HAVE the most positive information from Mr. Ansah, now in Owoosococo's camp, that the Ashantees are in force in the neighbourhood of Akim Swadroo. Ansah's letter states that he was well received, and that Mr. Ansah will communicate further with me so soon as the Prince has held a conference with his chiefs; but the bearer of the letter brings a message to the effect that Owoosococo will not leave until he gets Adjimans. This request, of course, I cannot comply with, and we are therefore prepared for an onward movement, in which I have called upon all the chiefs to assist.

I request that you will despatch a portion of your force in the direction of Akim Swadroo, for the purpose of co-operating, and that with as little delay as possible.

Please do not allow this to interfere with the plans of attack upon Aquamu, if that be practicable and the Ashantees still there; but I must offer a few observations on the subject.

Before attacking, the King of Aquamu should be called upon to deliver up all Ashantees under his alleged protection; he must further be called upon to fight with us against the Ashantees, or be dealt with as a traitor.

I can listen to the conditions with respect to the Kiepees. I will investigate any complaints against them, but this must be subsequent to the King of Aquamu proving his loyalty; failing compliance with the above conditions, he should be attacked.

I trust that a discreet and trusty ambassador will be employed on this mission prior to a shot being fired; but I wish no delay, as the King has been so impertinent and defiant, and sufficient to justify the expedition moving up with the intended messenger. I had planned to meet the “*Brisk*” at Annamaboe on Saturday and proceed to Accra direct; but if you do not see me on Monday, at latest, you must conclude that my visit

is deferred by events which will have occurred here, as I am most anxious to be where there is a certainty of the enemy's proximity, which is uncertain in every other district but this at the moment.

Please explain to ———.

Trusting that you may be enabled to gain a success in the Eastern districts contemporaneously with that which we hope for here,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD PINE, Governor.

Note.—Acting on these instructions, I caused a force to advance against the Ashantees, under my command; they, however, retired after exchanging some shots with my advance guard, and fearing an attack from a column of Akims and Aquapims, I had directed to take them in flank. They retired across the Prah. The King of Aquamu also was brought to submission, giving up some Ashantees in his camp and also hostages, and his swords of office, to me. The annexed letter will show how Mr. Pine's force fared.

(Signed) C. N. B. DE R.

Cape Coast Castle,
Noon, 20th June, 1863.

My dear Major,

I was brought here very ill on Thursday night last, and find it impossible to write you as I desire. I believe the Ashantees to have retired from both Mansue and Akim Swadroo, and it appears to be the disposition of the chiefs to return to their homes; but of this I will inform you as speedily as possible. Your last letter states a belief that the Ashantees are still in the Aquamu country, and it is my earnest desire, should such be the case, an attack should be made in accordance with my previous instructions to you, and with all precautions therein specified. It would be a great satisfaction to me if a powerful and sufficient force can gain a success in your district, as all other movements have hitherto been frustrated, to my great annoyance and disappointment. From what Mr. Irvine stated, there can be no doubt that you have a sufficient force for the purpose required; but on this head I must rely on the discretion of yourself and your coadjutors, observing merely that I do not think it essential for you to be guided by the supposed movements of rumours in other districts where allied forces are collected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD PINE, Governor.

N.B.—This letter did not reach me until July 2nd, though dated June 20th. The Ashantees had then retired so precipitously, that having no regular troops under my command I could not follow them up as I wished, and I had been unable to obtain more than a limited supply of arms and ammunition for my auxiliary force, and could not reckon on any co-operation or assistance from the forces in the Western districts.

(Signed) C. N. B. DE R.

FORCES proposed to act in an EXPEDITION against ASHANTI and to Capture KUMASIE.

Royal Navy—6 officers; 200 blue jackets; 200 Kroomen for boat service.

Royal Artillery—8 officers; 150 gunners and drivers.

Royal Marine Artillery for boat service—4 officers; 60 gunners.

Royal Engineers—2 or 4 officers; 30 sappers.

Regular Infantry—15 officers; 550 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

West Indian or other coloured troops, Chinese or others—15 officers; 600 men.

Houssa Irregulars—5 officers; 1000 men.

1 officer in command as Brigadier-General.

1 Chief of Staff.

4 officers to act with auxiliaries and columns moving from other points.

Armament of Guns, &c.

12 light field guns, 3-pounder Armstrong or steel guns, to be carried on mules or slung from bamboos carried by natives, as in Crobboe expedition 12-pounders were carried to Crobboe.

30 Gatling mitrailleuses could be worked by infantry or natives.

30 rocket-tubes, 6 and 12-pounders, much dreaded by natives.

Hand-grenades, also very effective.

Supply of signal rockets and fireworks; the electric light also in case of night attacks.

No round shot should be taken.

Grape, canister, shrapnell, and segment shell; also explosive projectiles to be fired from Jacob's rifles.

Carriage.

300 to 400 mules, to be got at Teneriffe.

Carriers and hammock-men, &c., can be obtained on the Coast. Kroo boys also will be useful. The number of these can only be determined when the loads to be carried are estimated and the routes for the columns advancing arranged. The auxiliaries would provide their own transport for ammunition, &c.

Auxiliary Forces co-operating against Ashanti.

Dinkeras, marked 1 on map, attack from their own side, but menace only until general advance, mustering 7000 men; say, employed	4,000
Fantees, in map 2	4,000
Assins, in map 2	1,500
Akins and Aquapims, map 3	7,000
Addahs, Aquamoos	3,000
Accras and Winnebabs	4,000
	<hr/> 23,500 fighting men.
Expenses of this force for four months, at 6 <i>d.</i> per diem, half paid weekly, remainder at termination of campaign, or monthly, £16,140 a month, four months' pay	£58,750
Cost of ammunition, arms, &c., £2 10 <i>s.</i> each—£58,750 for the whole time	58,750
Presents and pay to chiefs, say £10,000	10,000
Costs of carriers and hammock-men for the whole expedition, £15,000	15,000
Provisions, &c.	15,000
Mules from Teneriffe, 350 at £30 each	10,500
Steam launches, 6 at £100 to £150 each	900
	<hr/> £168,900
Allowing for expenses of regular troops, £500,000	500,000
	<hr/>
Total	£668,900

The above would hardly exceed the expenses of the war in 1863, when nothing was gained, and when no action of any consequence was fought.

No. 37.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of 17th instant,* I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the War Office, respecting the despatch of officers for special service on the West Coast of Africa.†

* No. 19.

† No. 13, 12 May.

2. Although this letter has not yet been officially answered, the Secretary of State for War has, since the receipt of it, been endeavouring to procure suitable officers for this service. One of them, Captain W. Stevens, of the 2nd Regiment, proceeds to Cape Coast by this mail. He is an officer of standing and experience, and I think it probable that you may find it advantageous to entrust him, in addition to the duty of police recruiting, with some civil office or command, as, for instance, the acting command of Elmina or any of the other forts.

3. Captain W. A. Trydell Helden, also on half-pay of a West India Regiment, who, I believe, has previously served with you, is to proceed by the mail of next week, by which time it is hoped that the services of two more officers will have been secured.

4. These officers have been applied for principally with a view of enabling you to raise and discipline a force of Houssas for service on the Gold Coast Settlements, and also to increase the force of Fantee police. You should communicate with the Administrator of Lagos, with a view to the recruitment of Houssas in that settlement.

5. You will report to me what number of men you recommend as a permanent force, and generally as to the details of the measures you would propose to take with a view to the establishment of a thoroughly organised and well-drilled police force, capable of acting in any capacity in which troops are now employed, as well as preserving order in the Settlements and discharging ordinary police duties.

6. I am disposed to think (as I have observed in the case of Captain Stevens) that it may be advantageous in some cases to combine the duties of a civil office with the police command, and you will be free to make any arrangement of this nature that you may deem right, or in any emergency to employ these officers on service necessitating the temporary suspension of their police duties.

7. The particulars of the allowances to be given to these officers while serving on the Coast will be furnished to you as soon as they have been finally settled with the War Office.

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 38.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the War Office, enclosing one from Captain Brett, Commanding the Troops at the Gold Coast, requesting that further instructions may be issued to him, together with a copy of the answer which I have returned to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.*

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 39.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd ultimo,† forwarding the opinion of the Judicial Assessor respecting the charge made against Mr. Blankson of complicity with the King of Ashantee.

I approve of the steps you have taken to secure the safety of Mr. Blankson, and of your decision not to move in the matter until the present excitement on the subject in the Settlement has abated.

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* Nos. 30 and 31.

† No. 20.

No. 40.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo,* reporting that you had despatched the king of Elmina and two of his chiefs to Sierra Leone as prisoners.

Although, when you first reported that you contemplated taking this step, I was inclined to doubt its expediency, so much must depend upon the particular circumstances of the moment, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by one who is on the spot, that your judgment must carry with it great weight; and I am quite ready to believe you were right in considering that the emergency had become such as to require this strong measure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

No. 41.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, 23rd May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st May,† relative to the instructions to be given to the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees, with special reference to the instructions issued in 1864.

In reply, I am to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter which has been addressed on this subject to the officer commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, and also a copy of its enclosure, being the instructions given by the Board of Admiralty to the officer commanding the force of Marines and Marine Artillery which has lately been despatched to the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,

J. C. VIVIAN.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, 23rd May, 1873.

A DESPATCH, dated Cape Coast Castle, 21st April last (of which you have no doubt received a copy), has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Captain Brett, asking for instructions as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees, with special reference to the instructions which were issued in 1864.

Mr. Cardwell, having conferred with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directs me to acquaint you that, subject to a discretionary power in sudden emergencies, which can only be exercised by the Administrator in consultation with the officer commanding the troops, as to how far it may be desirable to employ Her Majesty's troops away from the Settlements, the instructions sent by Colonel Conran in 1864 are to be adhered to.

As regards the disposition of the forces of all kinds which are at present or will shortly be available, a large discretion must be left to the officer in command, acting in constant and unreserved communication with the Administrator. On receiving intelligence of the movement of a hostile force in the direction of any particular fort, or of an outbreak of disaffection or disorder, it may become necessary at any moment to assist the threatened Settlement with a reinforcement of troops or police; and arrangements

* No. 28.

† No. 31.

should be made as far as practicable, in conjunction with the naval authorities for moving such reinforcements with despatch.

Lord Kimberley has pointed out to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it would tend materially to reassure and protect the outlying Settlements if Her Majesty's ships could visit the forts at such intervals (alternating as far as possible with the calling of the mail steamers) as would prevent any place from being for a lengthened time without communication with head-quarters.

Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to make any permanent addition to the force on the West Coast of Africa in consequence of the cession of the Dutch forts, as they are of opinion that the defence of these forts will be best provided for by an increase of the Houssa and Fantee police, and you will lend all the aid in your power to the exertions of the Colonial Government in organising a Native defensive force at each place of importance.

The question of admitting within the forts the non-combatant population resident in their neighbourhood is not free from difficulty.

It does not appear to Mr. Cardwell that the Instructions of 1864 contemplated their indiscriminate admission.

However desirable, on grounds of humanity, it is obviously impossible that more than a small proportion of those who would naturally seek such protection should be admitted within the actual precincts of the forts. But, subject to the conditions imposed by the safety of the forts and the health of the garrisons, every possible aid and protection should be given to the population in case of an attack on the towns adjoining the forts.

I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you of the various steps which have been taken in this country to strengthen the force and military resources in your command.

You have already been informed by the Quartermaster-General, on the 12th instant, of the reinforcements which are on their way, or under orders, for that purpose.

I enclose for your information a copy of the Instructions which have been given to the officer commanding the force of marines and marine artillery which has been lately despatched.

Large supplies of ammunition and stores, the details of which have been communicated to the Control Officer on the station, have been despatched from this country, and will arrive at Cape Coast Castle with the reinforcements in her Majesty's ship "Barra-couta." Further supplies, including camp equipage for two regiments of 500 men each, have been sent by the mail packets leaving England on the 18th and 24th of the present month.

Provisions, some of which have probably arrived on the Coast, have likewise been sent, consigned to the Commissary in charge, to the extent of a supply of salt and preserved meat for 500 men for 100 days, and 4000 lbs. of biscuit. If this supply is insufficient, you will instruct the Commissary to make timely requisition for any supplies required for the troops which are not obtainable on the spot.

Timely arrangements must be made for the proper accommodation of the troops on their arrival; and if the existing barrack accommodation is insufficient, you are authorised to make the best arrangements in your power, by hiring temporary suitable buildings for the purpose.

Instructions have been given for Assistant-Commissary Marsh, recently appointed to the African Branch of the Control Department, to proceed at a very early date to Cape Coast Castle for service. This officer has had special training in warlike stores, and will be available to render assistance, should it be required, on points relating thereto.

It was Mr. Cardwell's intention to have despatched further assistance to the Control Department at the Gold Coast under the present emergency, but, in view of the fact that the exigencies of the service admitted of Assistant-Commissary Blissett at Sierra Leone returning home on ordinary leave, and no officer from Sierra Leone having been detailed to proceed to the Gold Coast, he has postponed sending additional officers from this country, except the Assistant-Commissary before mentioned; but he requests that, in the event of the additional assistance being in your opinion necessary, he may receive the earliest possible information of your requirements.

A principal medical officer has been appointed, and will leave for Sierra Leone, en route for Cape Coast Castle, by this mail. You will arrange with him to send from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast as many medical officers as can be spared.

Two medical officers will accompany the marine force, and one surgeon will probably accompany the reinforcements from the West Indies.

Two medical officers belonging to the African Staff, at present on leave in this country, have also been ordered to rejoin their stations.

This number of medical officers, in addition to those already stationed at Cape Coast Castle and the adjoining forts, will probably be sufficient.

In addition to the stock already on the station, a supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, considered sufficient to meet all probable requirements at Cape Coast Castle, is now being prepared, and will be despatched from Liverpool by the first steamer to that place, which leaves on the 30th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

P.S.—I am to add that twenty Norton's tube-wells and pumps, similar to those used in Abyssinia, will be sent to Cape Coast Castle, as they may possibly prove to be useful either for the troops, in the event of their being employed outside the forts, or for the fugitive Fantee population, who will probably congregate in large numbers in the vicinity of the forts.

The Officer Commanding the Troops,
West Coast of Africa.

Enclosure in No. 41.

Sir,

Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM to acquaint you that they intend to place you in command of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, which possibly may be landed from Her Majesty's ships for the occupation or defence of Cape Coast, or other forts on the West Coast of Africa, and the Senior Naval Officer present at the time will receive instructions from their Lordships to place you, if landed, in communication with the Administrator of the Colony, in order that concert between the Administrator, the Senior Naval Officer, and yourself, may take place, as to the necessity for, or the carrying out of, any military operations; and you are to follow any instructions which you may receive from time to time from the Senior Naval Officer, who will afford you all and every assistance.

Lieut.-Col. Festing, R.M.A.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 42.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 29th April, 1873.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo,* instructing me with reference to the course to be pursued towards Dr. Horton, the Civil Commandant at Secondee, and towards Kings Andries and Inkatier, of that place.

2. The accompanying correspondence will convey to your Lordship that I had anticipated your Lordship's wishes with regard to Dr. Horton; and, as to imposing fines upon the kings and taking security for their future peaceable conduct, I propose waiting until I receive your Lordship's commands upon the proposals submitted with regard to those chiefs in my despatch of the 2nd instant.†

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

* Vide H. C. 226—I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 167.

† Vide H. C. 266—I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 202.

Enclosure 1, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Sir, The Castle, 8th April, 1873.
I HAVE to acknowledge your Report of the 15th ultimo, in reply to a communication addressed to you by the late Governor-in-Chief.

I have to convey to you the satisfaction with which I read this Report, and the suggestions by which you point out how a grave difficulty may be solved with regard to both the parties implicated, as well as the present advantage and future benefit to the people of Secondee, which it is the earnest desire of this Government to bring about.

Your Report has been submitted to the Secretary of State for his decision.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Enclosure 2, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to the Officer Commanding Troops.

Sir, The Castle, 12th April, 1873.
WITH reference to the state and distribution of the troops on the Gold Coast, which you were good enough to forward to me on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to acquaint you that in conference with the late Governor-in-Chief we had come to the conclusion that it was no longer necessary to keep a detachment of regular troops at Secondee, but that it was expedient to increase that at Axim to 50 men, and also that at Acera to the same strength.

I would therefore feel obliged by your carrying out this arrangement when the fort at Axim is reported ready to receive the additional number, as I have been obliged to defer this requisition pending repairs there for improved and increased accommodation of the troops.

When this move of the detachment from Secondee takes place, which will be relieved by a small police force, I have to request that you will be so good as to allow Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Horton to remain in the post of Civil Commandant pending certain important arrangements which have been submitted for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in connection with which his services will be required.

I hope to be able to provide transport for these moves when you report having made the necessary arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Officer commanding Troops,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 3, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.
ON the removal of the detachment of troops ordered to Axim, I have to acquaint you that the Officer commanding troops has consented to your remaining to perform the duties of Civil Commandant at Secondee, pending further instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Horton,
Civil Commandant, Secondee.

No. 43.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.

IN continuation of my despatches of the 22nd instant,* I have the honour to forward copy of a Report from the Civil Commandant at Axim, with its enclosures, received by me yesterday.

I fear, from the character of King Amikay's reply to the letter sent to him by the Civil Commandant, that he means mischief; but I am yet in hopes that we may prevent his joining the Ashantees under Achampon, some of whom would appear to have reached Benin, the capital of Appolonia.

The letter addressed to Captain Hoare is but one of the many attempts to withdraw the attention of the Government just now, as it is more than probable that there is a ship at hand laden with powder to supply the Ashantees on arrival on the coast.

* * * * *

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure in No. 43.

Dr. *Gouldsbury* to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Axim, 23rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that I received the intelligence that Ashantee messengers had arrived to King Amika of Benin, Appolonia, having been sent to him from the King of Ashantee.

I wrote a letter to King Amikay, informing him of the report I had heard, and requesting an explanation with regard to the arrival of the aforesaid Ashantee messengers, a copy of which letter I enclose.

I received King Amikay's answer to-day, and have given a copy of it to Mr. Thompson, interpreter-in-chief, which copy Mr. Thompson will hand to you on his arrival at Cape Coast Castle.

It would appear that when the statement is made by King Amikay, that the King of Ashantee thanked him (King Amikay) for his conduct towards the Ashantees who had been in Appolonia, it is intended to express the fact of the King of Ashantee's displeasure with King Amika's conduct; that, in short, the message was ironical in form, and therefore condemnatory in fact.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Acting Commandant, Axim.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 43.

King *Amikay* to Dr. *Gouldsbury*.

Sir,

Benin, Appolonia, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE duly received your letter that the King of Ashantie certainly had sent his messengers to me as warning of saying that he thanks me very much about what I have done him. When I removed myself to Kinjaboe with my people that he is the King of Ashantie and prepared his head men with some of his people, and brought me here with all my people to this land and save my life and this time and I have known

* Nos. 22 and 24.

myself that I never died and I did purpose make one consent with English Government and they brought one steamer or man of war, to Half Assinie and caught all my head people to Cape Coast, and when the English Government send them to me passed through Infantie road and the Infantie people are want to kill them and the Governor of Cape Coast for his Excellency save their life and they crossed them by Prah and they came to me save; and the same day the Ashantie messengers told all these words to me and I gave them meat they never eat it and I driven them away to their country Ashantie, and they passed Nooba: and they never live there still because you wrote me before but if I see any Ashantee men coming here I may drive him away because they are the enemies of the English flag but they have gone long time at the same day but I cannot keep my enemy in this district but if they were in this district I will let them come down to Axim with my cane-bearer and your police constable.

How can that a man warn me this curiosity word and I may keep a good friend with him? The person who brought to you all these vain report he is a liar; believe me all what I have wrote you always.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AMIKAY, the King of Appolonia.

P.S.—As soon as I can hear that anything about Ashanties coming to this place I will let you know.

(Signed) KING AMIKAY.

His Excellency V. S. Gouldsbury,
Civil Commandant of Axim Fort,
&c. &c. &c.

Dr. Gouldsbury to King Amikay, Appolonia.

Sir,

Axim, 19th April, 1873.

It has been reported to me that Ashantee messengers have arrived to you from the King of Ashantee, and that you have held intercourse with said messengers; although you have been warned not to have any dealings whatever with the King of Ashantee, except through the medium of the Government at Cape Coast Castle.

The King of Ashantee, as you are well aware, has made war on the British Protectorate, and is therefore an enemy to the English flag, and as such should be an enemy of yours.

The proper course for you to have adopted on the arrival of the messengers from Ashantee, was to have at once sent them down to me, accompanied by your cane-bearer, and you should have positively refused to hold any intercourse or have any communication with the said messengers.

I now request that you will at once send your cane-bearer to me to explain your conduct with regard to the Ashantee messengers, and also that you will send to me, at the same time, any Ashantees that may be at Benin, or in your district.

The police constables at Benin will accompany as an escort any Ashantees you may send.

In again warning you to have no dealings or communication whatever with the King of Ashantee, or his people, I am acting as your best friend, as you must well know that if you prove in any way false to the English flag, the Government will treat you accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
King Amikay, Benin, Appolonia. Commandant, Axim and Appolonia.

Mr. J. A. Kesson to Captain Hoare.

Dear Sir,

Appolonia, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE received your letter alright Sir, contents are well understood Sir, in reply I have fill up all the butts with palm-oil. The oil trade at this and Ingalapoly goes on very well, but when I got emptys I shall fill them up with palm-oil in no time, Sir.

Respecting the people coming down to Ammakie lately, they are not Ashantee messengers, but they are come from Saashie, they are about 6 men—they are still in town, one of them left his wife here and went away, and now he hearing says, that his wife been connected with 2 or 3 Appolonia people. So he came down with his friends

to King Ammakie, to assist them to get the satisfaction from the said people, Sir. So, they are come down on their own account, but not from the King of Ashantee, that is the reason I did not tell you anything about it, Sir, also Mr. Sam. I have explained everything to Tanikie, but he is got 2 butts oil ready to pay the debts, when the ship comes up here. Hoping you are well, Sir,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. KESSON.

P.S.—I have forwarded Mr. Salmon's letter to him, Sir.

Captain W. Hoare.

No. 44.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.

SINCE my despatches of the 21st, 23rd, and 24th instant,* there is little further to report, as the Ashantees have made no movements of any importance, except to concentrate their forces at Dunquah. It is indeed most difficult to ascertain anything in connection with them which may be regarded as reliable. Nothing will induce the Fantees to approach the Ashantee camp except as scouts and spies, and then they insist on being paid, so that the only information which I get comes from the half-starved prisoners who are caught when out foraging.

I am still urging the Fantee kings and chiefs to form camps, and they promise to do so, but take days to move; however, now they are beginning again to bestir themselves a little, and I am sending Dr. Rowe up to Akroful, where they have commenced assembling. A reference to the tracing which I sent to your Lordship in my Despatch of the 21st March,† will give its position about seven miles south of Dunquah, as I find it is not marked. They are also collecting at Abakrampa, Quamen, and other places.

A supply of powder and rockets has arrived from Sierra Leone on the 26th, and also the ammunition for the Enfield rifles, which were sent out by the War Office.

I have commenced again issuing powder to the tribes, as they all require and expect it; and when I have the camp formed I will purchase some trade muskets, and issue them to those who are present and want them.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,

Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 45.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Downing Street, 26th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, forwarding an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, entitled "An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Service of the Settlement during the Current Year;" and also a copy of a letter from merchants and others in the settlement petitioning against this Ordinance.‡

Lord Kimberley is disposed to express approval of the increase of duties on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on gunpowder and guns, but his Lordship proposes to inform Colonel Harley that the *ad valorem* duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on

* Nos. 21A, 25, 29.

† Vide Enclosure to No. 183 of H. C. 266—I. of 1873. Part 2.

‡ No. 26.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

spirits and tobacco should be further increased, if the Gold Coast Government think that a larger revenue will be thereby produced.

Lord Kimberley also proposes to instruct the Administrator-in-Chief to pass an Ordinance authorising the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I am to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to favour Lord Kimberley with an early reply to this letter.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 46.

Colonial Office to Board of Trade.

Downing Street, 26th May, 1873.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of a Proclamation,* which has been issued by Colonel Harley, the Administrator of the West Africa Settlements, prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores into Her Majesty's Settlements and protected territories, except at certain ports therein specified, and I am to request that it may be published in the 'London Gazette' in the ordinary manner. I am to state that Lord Kimberley proposes to instruct the Administrator to issue a new Proclamation, by which, adopting the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act (16 and 17 Vict. c. 107) arms, &c., shall be prohibited from being imported, or brought either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the Settlement or protected territories, excepting at the Ports of Cape Coast, Elmina, and Accra, or at such other ports at which the importer may be specially authorised to land the same by licence first obtained from the Collector of Customs; and by which it shall be further declared that arms, &c., imported or brought into the Settlement or protected territories contrary thereto shall be forfeited.

In July, 1872, the Law Officers reported that there is a breach of the Customs Laws whenever, in the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, the prohibited goods are imported or brought into the Colonial Possession, and that consequently the mere arrival in harbour of a ship with the goods on board is illegal, but doubts have been entertained whether, under the terms of the Administrator's Proclamation, arms, &c., brought in a vessel within Colonial waters would be liable to forfeiture before they are actually landed. It is important to check, except under proper licence, the importation of arms, &c., into the Settlement or protected territories, as it is believed that a considerable quantity of such arms finds its way into the hands of the Ashantees, and Lord Kimberley considers it desirable to remove any doubts upon the point by enlarging the terms of the Proclamation.

His Lordship would be glad to receive, at an early opportunity, any suggestions from the Board of Trade upon this subject, and especially as to the form of Proclamation which it may be thought desirable to issue, so that he may communicate them to the Administrator for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

No. 47.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Admiralty, May 26th, 1873.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of this day's date and to former correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, extracts from a general letter of the 25th April, from Commodore Commerell, on the subject of the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa, observing that this report has been anticipated by later reports from the senior naval

* Vide page 254 of H. C. 266-I. of 1873. Part 2, No. 149.

officer at Cape Coast Castle, copies of which have been forwarded to the Colonial Department.

2. Commodore Commerell also mentions his having attended at the opening of the Colonial Parliament at Cape Town, on the invitation of his Excellency the Governor.

The Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACT of a GENERAL LETTER, dated 25th April, 1873, from Commodore COMMEREILL.

"ON invitation by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor, I attended at the opening of the Colonial Parliament of Cape Town.

"From letters of proceedings from Commander Stubbs, of H.M.'s ship, 'Seagull,' to the 8th March last, of which I presume duplicates have been forwarded to their Lordships, I have been led to suppose that any fear of danger to our settlements on the coast had passed away; the strength of the Ashantees, as is usual, was greatly exaggerated and has dwindled from 12,000 to 4000, and Commander Stubbs would not have despatched the 'Bittern' from Cape Coast after my instructions to the senior officer, unless the Administrator informed him that no danger whatever existed. Commander Stubbs reports that troops would be brought from Sierra Leone by the 'Sherboro,' a purpose for which, I believe, she was originally intended.

"I beg to forward the enclosed copy of instructions given to the senior officer on the West Coast, dated 12th February, 1873."

"Rattlesnake," at Sierra Leone,
12th February, 1873.

(Memorandum.)

I HAVE to acquaint you that on my arrival here to-day from Bathurst, Mr. Hennessy informs me Colonel Harley is under some apprehension as to the movements of the Ashantees on the Gold Coast frontier; I shall, therefore, send the "Coquette" from Ascension to Cape Coast Castle as soon as possible, and I enclose copy of further orders I have given to the "Decoy."

It appears advisable that two vessels should be at Cape Coast Castle, and therefore the Commander of the "Bittern" must be guided by circumstances as to the period he will proceed to the Rivers Bonny and Opobo, in pursuance of his instructions, remembering that he has the "Pioneer" in that neighbourhood.

If any emergencies arise, the officer commanding H.M.'s ships under my orders will be guided by the instructions contained in my Standing Order, No. 11, always bearing in mind that no persons are to be landed from H.M.'s ships unless for the actual preservation of British life and property.

Having considered these subjects and the rumour of the Ashantee raid, the Commander of the "Bittern" must use his own judgment as to proceeding to the Bights, without waiting for the arrival of the "Coquette" and "Decoy" at Cape Coast Castle.

(Signed) J. E. COMMEREILL.

The Senior Officer H.M.'s ships and vessels,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 48.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 26th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 18th instant,* and to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, a copy of a letter dated 30th ultimo from the commander of H. M. S. "Seagull," in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, together with a copy of a letter from the commander of H. M. S. "Argus," dated

* Not printed.

7th instant, reporting the arrival of that ship at Sierra Leone, and the information he had been able to obtain respecting the movements of the Ashantees, and the measures taken for the protection of the African settlements.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 48.

REPORTING PROCEEDINGS.

Sir,
H. M. S. "Seagull," Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.
SINCE my letter of the 24th inst., nothing of importance has taken place, beyond the fact that the Ashantees are still at Dunquah, but in what force is unknown.
A force of 3000 men, under the notorious chief Accampon, is supposed to have recently arrived at Appolonia.

The Fantees are again forming their camp at Akroofue (about half-way between Cape Coast and Dunquah).

It is supposed that the Ashantees are either waiting for further information or directions from head-quarters.

I have despatched H. M. G. B. "Coquette" to Appolonia, to co-operate with the Military Commandant from Axim, and if possible to arrest the king of Appolonia.

H. M. S. "Bittern" is here in company with me. H. M. S. "Decoy" at Elmina. H. M. S. "Pioneer" is at Fernando Po. H. M. S. "Merlin" is expected here about the middle of May. The "Druid" is hourly expected. No intelligence of either, "Argus" or "Barrosa."

The mail has arrived very unexpectedly, and is expected to sail almost immediately. I am in hopes of giving you more information by the next steamer in a few days.

The trade in the Bonny is open. Yellow fever prevails there. Lagos and Quittah are quiet.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST A. STUBBS,
Commissioner and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 48.

Sir,
H. M. S. "Argus," at Sierra Leone, 7th May, 1873.
I HAVE the honour to state, for their Lordships' information, that the ship under my command arrived here last evening from St. Vincent. In obedience to their Lordships' commands in paragraph 3 of my sailing orders, I beg to inform you that I have communicated with the acting administrator of this Colony (Major Bravo), who has given me the following information relative to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle.

Despatches received thence from the Administrator-in-Chief (Colonel Harley), dated 16th ult., state that the Ashantees and Fantees had had two engagements, the last, on 14th April, being "desperate," lasting from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., in which the Fantees were entirely worsted and dispersed. Colonel Harley directed, by the same despatch, that all spare ammunition, troops, and especially officers, were to be sent down without delay.

2. By letters received this day from Cape Coast by the mail, from the officer commanding the troops there, it is stated that nothing is being done in the Bush. The "Houssas" (a native police numbering about 300, lately organised there) had returned to Cape Coast from the Bush, and that shortly another camp of these men was to be formed.

The Ashantee army, about 20,000 men, are said to be awaiting instructions from the king, who is still at his capital, and are sitting down at some place about twenty miles from Cape Coast Castle.

They are not expected to attack the forts, but, should they do so, everything is well prepared for their reception. In one of these forts there is a picket of sixteen men (who they are, is not stated) in command of a naval officer, name not mentioned.

3. The most effective weapon to be used against the Ashantees appears to be Hales' rockets, of which they seem to be in the greatest terror.

This is all the information I have been able to procure.

4. I hope to be able to sail hence on the 9th inst. and at present I am busily employed in coaling and getting provisions for the ships in the Bights, according to directions received from the senior officer there.

5. "Free-town" is at present healthy.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE,
Commander.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 28th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 23rd inst.,* I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the War Office,† forwarding instructions addressed to the officer commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Admiral-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 50.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 29th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of the 29th ult.,‡ on the subject of the recent disturbances at Secondee, and the course to be pursued towards the two kings of that place.

In reply I have to refer you to my despatch, of the 5th instant.§

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 51.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st May, 1873.

THE accompanying copy of a Report received from Mr. Lawson, the Government interpreter of Sierra Leone, I intended to accompany my Despatch, of the 24th ultimo, acquainting your Lordship that I had sent the king of Elmina to Sierra Leone, but in the hurry of sending off the mail it was omitted.

2. I also forward, for your Lordship's information, a statement of the precedents for adopting this course which had been prepared for the late Governor-in-Chief at the time the king of Elmina was arrested by his orders.

‡ No. 42.

* No. 37.

† No. 41.

§ Vide H. C. 266—I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 206.

3. I submit also copy of a petition received from the loyal inhabitants of Elmina, requesting that the Ashantees resident there should be taken charge of by the Government, and my reply.

4. Also a communication from the king of Aquafoo, and my reply, tending to show the effort the Ashantees are making to obtain a lodgment, however small, in the vicinity of Elmina, from which they can obtain information of what is going on.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 51.

Thomas Geo. Lawson to Col. *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

MEMORANDUM for the information of His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast, 14th April, 1873.

Sir,

I THINK that I cannot with propriety in any way withhold from your Excellency's information the following statements made to me on the 9th inst. by one Quacoe Gappeah, a Captain of No. 1 Company of Elmina, in the presence of Mr. John Lindsay, formerly on several occasions sent as a messenger from this Government to the King of Ashantee, and Mr. Joseph B. C. Orleans, late interpreter under your Excellency.

He states, that in Dec. 1871, the present King of Elmina, *Quamina Jang*, sent a brother of his named Intoquady to inform the Ashantee King that the British Government would be at Elmina, for to hoist the English flag on the 1st of April last on the castle, and thus take over Elmina to the English, and that he does not agree, nor would agree, to this being done, and request the Ashantee King to send force to his aid to prevent it.

The King of Ashantee, in reply to this request, sent to inform the King of Elmina not to be afraid, and that he would come down with his army on the 24th January this year to pull the English flag down off the castle, and retake the charge of Elmina, and that this reply of the King of Ashantee to the King of Elmina is what made him so reluctant, at the time when the English take charge of Elmina, in all his movements.

That after the English flag was hoisted, he sent the same brother again to the King of Ashantee to inform him of it, and what had taken place, and to say to him that he was only waiting on him as he promised before making any movements: previous to this he sent a man named Asamyinah with the above message, but this man did not reach to the Ashantee country before returning to Elmina, in consequence of which he, the King of Elmina, ordered him to be severely flogged, almost to death, the prints or traces of which, on his back, can be seen at this present moment. It was after this flogging, then, his brother, as stated above, was sent, who is still with the King of Ashantee.

This man who gave me the above information further said that the following chiefs at Elmina, as Apracoo, Quacoe, Andoh, Assirifee, and Marman Smith, who are all averse to the movements of the King of Elmina against the British Government, can prove the whole, and much more to what I have stated, and that himself, as well as those chiefs are only afraid of their lives, cause them not to state those things public.

I submit the above, as I am in duty bound not to conceal anything of this nature from your Excellency's knowledge, leaving to your Excellency's own wise judgment in whatever way your Excellency see fit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter for Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 2, in No. 51.

MEMORANDUM for the information of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Cape Coast, 14th March, 1873.

PRECEDENTS of the Government dealing with native kings and chiefs who misconducted themselves, and who have acted contrary to the terms of their treaty, and were obliged to be taken in custody.

1. About the year 1853, in the first administration of the Government of Sierra Leone by Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy.

Caly Madoo, chief of Maderia Bullom Shore, opposite Sierra Leone, for assisting some of his subjects in detaining and selling into slavery a British subject, and his refusal to comply with the friendly request of the Governor to come to Sierra Leone to give information, and the parties charged with the crime, and his threatening to resort to arms against the colony, H.M.S. "Teazer" was sent for him, and he was brought to Sierra Leone, and was placed with some of his people under my care, and under strict guard of two policemen till the case was disposed of, and he was sent back to his country.

2. About the year 1859 the late chief Thomas S. Caulker, chief of Plantations, Bendoo and Chah, Sherbro, for misconduct in keeping the Sherbro country in a disturbed state contrary to the terms of his treaty with the Government, Captain Close, of H.M.S. "Trident," was sent to bring him, and he was placed as a prisoner under my care, with two policemen to watch over him till the matter was settled and he was allowed to return to his country.

3. Aggery, late ex-king of this place, for misconduct in attempting to create disturbance between the Government and the natives, was sent to Sierra Leone, I believe, in the year 1867 or thereabout, and was lodged in a hired house by the Government under the care of the police till he can procure two good sureties, when he was allowed to go at large within the city. He was sent back here by Sir A. E. Kennedy in 1869.

4. In 1870 two Sherbro chiefs of the Baggroo, British Sherbro, were apprehended by Captain Walshe, civil commandant of that station, and brought to Sierra Leone, and were placed under my care as hostages, with two policemen to look after them. They were sent back to their country after the case was disposed of.

5. The King of Elmina, who is now in custody for a crime (which one would say amounts to treason, if he were to be considered a British subject), being full of imminent danger both to lives and property, I think can be sent to Sierra Leone, and lodged for safe keeping in the debtors' prison, till your Excellency returns thither, when you will take into consideration what necessary step to adopt; that is, if his case will not be heard at present here.

Nothing fresh has been learnt this morning.

(Signed)

T. G. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter.

Enclosure 3, in No. 51.

Military Commandant Elmina, to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Elmina, 18th April, 1873.

At the request of certain inhabitants of this town, I herewith forward, for the information of your Excellency, a letter or petition received by me this morning. It appears that the chiefs, captains of companies, and influential residents in the town of Elmina, convened a meeting on the 16th inst. among themselves, and resolved that for the "safety, as well as for promoting the unity and internal tranquillity of the town, they propose to hand over all of the Ashantees residing here to the safe keeping of the Government until peace be restored, or an opportunity offers for sending them home to their own country."

Awaiting instructions from your Excellency,

(Signed)

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. S. TURTON,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 51.

Elmina, 16th April, 1873.

Sir,
 WE the undersigned, some of the principal inhabitants of this place, taking into consideration the events which are now taking place in this, and the nature of the Ashantee war and its complications, convened a meeting by permission of the civil commandant, in the large hall in the castle, to consider what steps taken by us would conduce to the unity and tranquillity, as well as safety of our town and its dependencies. There are some 150 or 200 or more Ashantees in this town at present: under the circumstances, it was resolved that the best thing we could do was to hand them, the Ashantees, to the safe keeping of the Government, until peace be restored, and they have an opportunity of returning to their own country; also that the companies should form patrols alternately to march out and watch if any enemies approach our territory.

We beg that you, as military commandant, will be good enough to represent these facts for the consideration of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, in order that he may approve the same, or take such steps as in his wisdom he shall deem fit for our safety, as well as for promoting the unity and internal tranquillity of the town.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. MARMAN SMITH, Burgomaster.

C. BARTELS.

QUACOE [his + mark] ATLAH, 2nd King.

QUACOE [his + mark] ANDO, Chief.

QUAMINA [his + mark] ESSIRFIH, Chief.

ECCRA QUACOE.

ELIZABETH [her + mark] MOLENAAR, for

J. S. MOLENAAR, absent.

J. A. DE VEER.

QUACOE [his + mark] GOOMYAH.

Military Commandant Capt. Turton.

Enclosure 4, in No. 51.

Administrator-in-Chief to Military Commandant, Elmina.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., forwarding a petition from the inhabitants of Elmina, I have to request you will inform the petitioners that I am not prepared at present to accede to the request contained in their petition, that the Government should take charge of the Ashantees resident there.

The most vigilant watch should be kept upon them, and it is desirable that they should be disarmed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
 Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 5, in No. 51.

Military Commandant, Elmina, to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Elmina, 20th April, 1873.

For the information of your Excellency, I have the honour to report that about mid-day yesterday, the King of Agufoo called on the Civil Commandant, and complained

that three of his chiefs were harbouring over 100 Ashantees, who had left this town, and as I was present at the interview, I requested the king to make a statement and I would take down his own words.

He said that "within the last three days more than 100 Ashantees from Elmina had entered his district, with arms and a plenty of ammunition, and that his chief captain—also two other captains of his companies—were harbouring them. The names of the captains are Benturno, Quamina Ewee, and Quow Ewee, and they say they will not come under British rule; that the Ashantees are assembling in force very close to his district, that they had just entered a croom 'Edumfoh Mensah,' burnt and destroyed it—that he has ready (with the exception of the three captains and their followers) all of his men armed—they are loyal—are determined to do all they can to defend the town of Elmina; and if I would only sanction it, he would capture the disloyal captains, and bring them as prisoners to the Castle; failing to take them alive, he would shoot them, and bring in their bodies." I beg to state that I have made enquiries concerning the character of the King of Agufoo, and am informed by Mr. Le Jeune and Mr. Hammell, Consul and Vice-Consul for Holland, and other persons, that the king is a man in whom the Dutch authorities always placed implicit reliance; he has a very great respect for white people, and invariably acts as he is by them advised. It was this king who stopped all of the roads around this town in 1866, on account of the Elminas taking provisions from the people without making payment.

Agufoo is about 11 miles from "Elmina," one day's march from "Donquah," and three days' from the "Prah," is situated between "Donquah" and "Wassaw."

The Civil Commandant and myself begged the king *not* to murder the disloyal captains, but he said something must be done, his people must obey his orders or be put out of his district, or his other followers would lose all respect for him.

The king begged for, and I gave him, twelve small kegs of the Dutch trade powder taken over by the Colonial Government when the transfer took place on the 6th April, 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd W. I. Regiment, Military
Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 6, in No. 51.

Administrator-in-Chief to Military Commandant, Elmina.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me with the substance of a complaint made by the King of Aquafoo, against some of his chiefs.

In reply, I have to request you will inform the king that he had better seize the three chiefs of whom he complains, and send them into Elmina; the Ashantees whom they protect, if in arms, should be seized and sent into Elmina *disarmed*, distributing the arms he takes from them to his own people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

Captain Turton, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 52.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 3rd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two authenticated copies of an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the

"importation and sale of munitions of war," which passed the Legislative Council on the 29th ultimo, and was assented to by me on the 30th.

2. A necessity had arisen for the passing of such a measure as this in the present critical position of the settlement, and that the Administrator should be granted certain powers in prohibiting or restricting the sale or importation of munitions of war, which he did not possess under any existing law in force on the Gold Coast.

3. The penalty in the 4th and 5th clauses may appear severe, but it is only consistent with the same penalty in Ordinance No. 6 of 1872, amending the Gold Coast Smuggling Ordinance No. 6 of 1867.

4. I beg to forward a copy of the Law Officer's opinion on this Ordinance for your Lordship's information.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 52.

GOLD COAST.

In the Thirty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Col. Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief
of the West Africa Settlements.
[30th April, 1873.]

AT a Legislative Council held in the Palaver Hall, Cape Coast Castle, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Title.

AN ORDINANCE to empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the Importation and Sale of Munitions of War.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the supply of arms and warlike munitions entering the protected territories and countries adjacent thereto should be subject to restriction and control:

Administrator may by Order in Council prohibit or restrict sale of munitions of war.

Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator-in-Chief and the Legislative Council of the settlement on the Gold Coast as follows:

Administrator by Order in Council may prohibit or restrict importation of munitions of war.

I. It shall be lawful for the Administrator, at any time and from time to time by any order made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council, to prohibit the sale and disposal of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions and stores and weapons, or to impose such restrictions and limitations thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Master of vessel having munitions for importation to report.

II. It shall be lawful for the Administrator in Council, at any time and from time to time by order made as aforesaid, to prohibit the importation of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions, stores, and weapons, or to restrict the importation thereof to such ports as may be deemed expedient.

Licence to be granted.

III. The master of every vessel having on board any gunpowder exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, or any arms or other warlike munitions intended for importation into any part of the settlement on the Gold Coast, shall at all times before landing any part thereof make a report to the collector of customs, or to the sub-collector at Accra or Elmina, setting forth the quantity of such gunpowder, arms, and munitions, and specifying the several ports at which he intends to import the same, with the several quantities intended so to be imported at each, and he shall thereupon receive a licence from the collector or sub-collector of customs aforesaid, authorising such importation, unless some other order may be or shall have been made by the Administrator under the previous sections hereof.

Penalties for not reporting as aforesaid.

IV. If the master of any vessel should refuse or neglect to make the report required by the last preceding section, or land any gunpowder, arms, or munitions of war before having received the aforesaid licence, or in greater quantities than therein specified, a penalty not exceeding £500 for each offence shall be deemed to be and be incurred by

such master, or by the owner or consignee of the vessel having on board or landing such gunpowder, arms, or munitions of war, besides forfeiture of the whole of such gunpowder, arms, and munitions on board of the vessel and landed from her.

V. Any person who shall neglect or contravene any order which may be made under the 1st or 2nd sections of this Ordinance shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £500 for each offence, besides forfeiture of the gunpowder, arms, and munitions involved in such infraction, and in case of contravention by any shipmaster the aforesaid penalties shall be deemed to be and shall be incurred by him or by the consignees or owners of the ship and cargo.

Penalties on
contravention
of orders made
under the 1st
and 2nd sec-
tions hereof.

VI. If the Administrator considers that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that any arms or munitions which have been landed or brought within the waters of the settlement are destined or about to be disposed of contrary to this Ordinance, he shall have power to issue a warrant to any officer of customs or other colonial officer or officers of Her Majesty's Navy, empowering him to seize and detain such arms and munitions, and to search and detain the vessel on board of which such arms and munitions may be, or from which they may have been landed.

Power to seize
contraband
arms and
munitions.

VII. The owner or consignee of the arms and munitions so detained may apply to the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, and on his establishing to the satisfaction of the Court that the arms and munitions were not destined contrary to this Ordinance, the same shall be restored to him: But if he fail to do so the penalties and forfeitures provided by section 5 hereof shall be deemed to have been and be incurred: Provided that where seizures shall have been made under the warrant of the Administrator, it shall be lawful for him to remit any forfeiture of arms or munitions upon such security for their not being unlawfully disposed of or other terms as he may see fit.

Procedure fol-
lowing upon
seizures.

VIII. All penalties and forfeitures may be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction in the settlement, and enforced by seizure of the vessel from which arms and munitions may have been unlawfully landed, or levied on the goods and chattels of the person or persons convicted in such penalty or forfeiture; provided that if the amount thereof shall not be made good from the proceeds of such levy, the person or persons convicted may in default of payment be committed to prison with hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months for each offence.

Recovery of
Penalties.

If penalty not
made good, de-
faulters may be
imprisoned
with hard
labour.

IX. In any prosecution or legal proceeding under this Ordinance, if the Court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for any seizure or detention or for any prosecution, the Court shall have power to award actual costs and expenses incurred in respect of such prosecution or seizure or detention, to be assessed by the Court and paid out of the colonial funds.

Costs may be
awarded and
expenses.

X. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section no damages shall be payable, and no officer shall be responsible either civilly or criminally in respect of any seizure or detention in pursuance of this Ordinance.

No damages
to be payable
nor officer
responsible
for seizure or
detention.

XI. The Administrator shall not be examinable as a witness except at his own request in any legal proceeding under this Ordinance.

Administrator
not examin-
able except at
own request.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Administrator by proclamation promulgated at Cape Coast, and published in the Colonial Gazette, to extend the operation of this Ordinance as concerning British subjects and natives and denizens of the Protectorate to ports and places adjacent to the protected territories, although not within their limits, and every person shall be deemed a denizen for this effect who shall have resided or carried on trade within the protected territories for the space of three months.

Operation of
Ordinance
may be ex-
tended.

XIII. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Arms Traffic Ordinance."

Short Title.

Passed in the Legislative Council this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JACOB W. LEWIS,

Acting Clerk of Council.

I assent in the name of Her Majesty.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,

Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast Castle,
30th April, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original Ordinance deposited in the Record Office.

T. HUGHES,
Acting Keeper of Records.

Enclosure 2, in No. 52.

REPORT ON ORDINANCE of the GOLD COAST, No. 2, of 1873.

THE position of the protected territories, exposed to frequent attacks from the hostile tribes which border on their frontier, renders it peculiarly necessary to provide means for the prevention as far as may be possible of the supply of arms and warlike munitions to be used by the latter in their inroads. It is also desirable that the inhabitants of the Protectorate should not be impeded in obtaining requisite supplies for their own defence. With this view the present Ordinance has been framed. The union of the whole settlements under the English power removes the almost insuperable obstacle which formerly existed to the success of such a measure.

The Ordinance is designed to be in force in times of apparent peace as well as of war.

It has been deemed more expedient that powers for regulating or prohibiting importation and sale should be vested in the Administrator, to be used by him from time to time according as the condition of political affairs might indicate, rather than to enact detailed rules which are with difficulty framed in anticipation of the varying circumstances of so unsettled a country as this. The provisions of this Ordinance are therefore confined to the creation of these powers and the enactment of penalties and matters of procedure.

In explanation of the clauses conferring power of seizing suspected contraband on probable grounds of suspicion, throwing the *onus* on the owner of showing the innocent destination of the goods, I have to state that it is intended to meet the great difficulty which would exist of proving the hostile destination or character of such goods by any evidence previous to seizure, so that without such power the object of the Ordinance would in a great majority of instances most probably be defeated. The proviso which allows the Administrator to remit upon terms the forfeitures of arms seized by him, and the allowance of costs, may obviate any substantial injustice being done.

The purpose of the twelfth section is to give power of controlling the supply of ammunition to Ashanti sent in by persons engaged in the Gold Coast trade from ports lying adjacent to, but beyond the geographical limits of, the Protectorate, as on the left bank of the Volta and on the right of the Assinee river.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate.

No. 53.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, 10th April 1873,* and beg now to forward a copy of the report to which my attention is drawn, for your Lordship's information.

2. Mr. Salmon, as Acting Administrator, sent a despatch to Mr. Hennessy of 28th October, 1872, copy herewith, informing him that Accampon had been brought to Cape Coast, but no mention is made of Colonel Foster's report, which is dated the 30th; nor do I find in any subsequent despatches of Mr. Salmon that he forwarded any copy of it to the Administrator-in-Chief; he may, however, have done so, but I cannot find it recorded.

3. I also forward the copy of a report from Colonel Foster to Mr. Salmon on his return with his prisoners to Cape Coast, and before he had landed them, dated on board H. M. S. "*Coquette*," 29th October, 1872, which does not appear to have been transmitted by Mr. Salmon either, and this is the more surprising as the persons arrested were of importance as being near relatives of the Ashantee king.

4. The report which I made to Mr. Hennessy in my despatch of the 4th February, was a record of the part I took in the return of Accampon to Coomassie, pledged by the Acting Administrator, Mr. Salmon, and approved by the Administrator-

* No. 170 of House of Commons Paper, 266-I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873.

in-Chief, and upon which the king laid much stress in the communications which I received from him. I thought the time was not unfavourable for doing so from the seeming friendly and peaceable relations which were said to exist; and I took advantage of it. I submit the entire extract from my despatch in case your Lordship may not have received it.

5. During Accampon's passage through the Assin country, when detained at Darman, had not the escort stopped with him they would probably have been fired on, as the Assins were very indignant at his being sent back after the savage cruelties he had committed, but the arrival of the Assin king prevented any bloodshed. The delay, however, was unfortunately prolonged by Mr. Salmon interfering with the arrangements which I had made for his safe conduct, by withdrawing the hammock men to Cape Coast that I had sent with Accampon, so that when permission was given for him to proceed there were no hammock men to carry him; and as just then Accampon was doubtful as to the reception he would have received at Coomassie, he refused to go on, nor would he allow his own people to carry his hammock. Upon this news reaching me, I instantly sent back the hammock men, and informed Mr. Salmon that I disapproved of his having withdrawn them. I naturally felt somewhat annoyed with Mr. Salmon's interference without referring to me, and wrote to Mr. Hennessy in an unofficial form, making him acquainted with the circumstances, and stating that if any mishap occurred through this unaccountable conduct of Mr. Salmon, the miscarriage of the service could not be attributed to me; but, my Lord, that you may have the very fullest information upon this point, I forward copies of the reports and correspondence in connection with the matter which I find on record as well as my letters to King Chibboo, upon which he at once sent Accampon on with his own swordbearer to the Prah. I cannot send your Lordship a copy of my letter to Mr. Hennessy with reference to Mr. Salmon, as none was kept. I also forward to your Lordship copies of the reports from the Inspector-General of Police, and Sergeant-Major Blankson, who was in charge of the escort from the time Accampon left Cape Coast until he crossed the Prah.

6. I may, however, inform your Lordship, from the enquiries I have made of Mr. Davis, and the statement he has voluntarily made, that I am quite satisfied that Accampon received no ill-treatment whatever on his road to the Prah, although I am disposed to think there was some rough usage towards him when taken at Half Assinee, caused by his own resistance, but that even this could have nothing to do with the intended invasion, which the Ashantee monarch had long previously decided upon; and here I would very respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to a despatch addressed by Mr. Salmon, as Acting Administrator, to Mr. Hennessy, dated 8th November, 1872, a copy of which I submit, by which your Lordship will perceive from the second paragraph that Mr. Salmon called Mr. Hennessy's attention "to the undoubted fact" that the Ashantees had been purchasing large quantities of ammunition, guns, powder, "and lead bars, and that they were contemplating an expedition and preparing for war, although he did not believe our frontier would be attacked." Now, my Lord, I find by the records, that this despatch left Cape Coast on the 10th November, and must therefore have been in possession of Mr. Hennessy when I was at Sierra Leone, on my way here on the 18th and 19th of that month, but Mr. Hennessy never mentioned the matter to me; if, therefore, he had any apprehension with regard to this preparation of the Ashantees for war, he did not communicate it to me, which your Lordship may be of opinion he should have done, considering the position I was about to fill on the Gold Coast, and the influence any movement of the kind must necessarily have upon the Protectorate, whether made within it or upon its borders, as it might have been in the neighbourhood of the Volta and the Eastern District.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 53.

Mr. C. S. Salmon to Governor *Pope Hennessy*, C.M.G.

Sir,

Government House, Cape Coast, 28th October, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, after conference with the Envoys of the King of Ashantee, with reference to the king's asking me to send him Atjiempon

as well as the Ashantees at Elmina, it was decided that the king's subjects at Elmina should be forwarded to him, but that a certain number should proceed to Atjiempon at Half Assinee with his property left at Elmina, which he demanded.

2. It came to my knowledge afterwards that Atjiempon would not go to his country unless all the force he left at Elmina was forwarded to him.

3. It was also reported to me that unless all his people were sent to him he would make reprisals on our frontier when he got a chance.

4. I send to the Commandant at Elmina to get the king to muster the Ashantees there and inform them that I could not pass such a force—over 700, including women and children—to Half Assinee.

5. The Ashantees at Elmina said they could not go without Atjiempon and their chiefs, they refused except force was used. They must enter their country with their chiefs.

6. The merchants and traders at Appolonia and the people of the country strongly protested against all Atjiempon's people being sent to him, giving as a reason that he would commit depredations were he so reinforced.

7. I therefore instructed Colonel Foster to bring Atjiempon and his people to Cape Coast so that they may all pass together into Ashantee by the usual Assinee road from Cape Coast.

8. Colonel Foster accordingly has brought Atjiempon to Cape Coast.

9. I have informed the Envoys, who are perfectly satisfied.

10. Atjiempon will be treated with the respect due to his rank.

11. The difficulty was an unexpected one. The Envoys explained to me that if Atjiempon entered his country without his people, he would be a disgraced man. He is uncle to the present king. The king also did not lose sight of him, which was evident by his enquiries and demands respecting him and his people.

12. Under the circumstances, I have ventured to take steps to send him to his country with all his people in a manner becoming his rank.

13. I trust your Excellency will approve of my proceeding.

(Signed) I have, &c.,

C. S. SALMON,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 2, in No. 53.

Acting Colonial Secretary to Acting Administrator.

Sir,

On board H. M. S. "Coquette," October 29th, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have captured Chief Kuow Akkampon, Kobina Blobay, Yaa Kodiah, and seven attendants at Half Assinee, and I shall disembark with them in one hour.

Kobina Blobay is the man who has given so much trouble in King Blay's affairs.

Yaa Kodiah is the grandson of the King of Ashantee.

I beg to suggest that these people may be lodged in police barracks where King Chibbo was kept, as I have promised Akkampon that he shall not be annoyed by the public, or be subjected to any chance of insult.

I have sent to Sergeant Smith to have the room under my court cleared for the reception of Chief Akkampon.

I shall march through Government Garden in front of Government House to the police barracks, and then call to see you and state what has taken place in executing your Excellency's orders transmitted to me on the 21st inst.

Not a shot has been fired in effecting this capture by the troops under my command.

(Signed) I have, &c.,

FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency C. S. Salmon,
Administrator.

Enclosure 3, in No. 53.

The Inspector-General, Armed Police, &c., to His Excellency the Administrator.

Sir,

Cape Coast, October 30th, 1872.

IN obedience to your Excellency's instructions on the 22nd instant, I embarked with a force of 50 Houssas, armed police, (25) twenty-five rounds of ammunition each man, on board H. M. G. V. "Coquette" for special service up the coast, to land at Half Assinee and capture the Ashantee chief "Akhampon." The "Coquette," on the embarkation of the armed police being completed, proceeded under steam on her course, touching at Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, and anchored for the night at each place, as the troops at these stations had to receive their pay (some time overdue).

On leaving Axim, I consulted freely with Captain Law, and the mode of landing at Half Assinee, together with other general arrangements, were definitely agreed upon between us for the capture of Akhampon and his principal followers which I was ordered to effect.

The armed police were to land in the surf-boat (which I had ordered to be brought by H. M. G. V. "Coquette" from Cape Coast for this special service), and the ship's cutter, with an armed crew, was to protect the landing of the men by the surf-boat, which required three (3) trips to convey all my troops on shore. If the armed police were attacked, I had no intention of involving the troops in a fight, through the stockaded alleys of this African town, where no advantage could be gained by so doing; but I arranged for the troops to take their stand at the head of the centre alleys verging on the sea coast where our landing was fixed.

I gave all necessary instructions to my non-commissioned officers on the afternoon previous to our arrival off Half Assinee, as calculated by Captain Law by his chart, and we deemed it advisable to arrive there in the early morning; and after steaming gently through the night, we reached our position, and at once the boats were lowered, and in half an hour after 8 o'clock I landed with 10 men, 2 non-commissioned officers, and my interpreters, and at once proceeded to the chief of the town (Chief Quassie), leaving 5 men to hold good our landing-place for arrival of the remaining force, or to secure our retreat.

On reaching Chief Quassie's house, I sent him the usual message of greeting, with my name, and when he came out to receive me I desired him to understand that I came with my people with friendly greeting to him and his people, as our good and trusty allies who flew our flag, and that I was come most especially to talk to the Ashantee chief, "Akhampon," and I wished him (Chief Quassie) to come with me and be present as our sworn ally at the conference, and hear all that was said.

He consented at once to do so, and sent for his captains to attend him. I then, with my interpreters and guard, proceeded to "Akhampon's" house, and having surveyed quickly the environs—which are the same in feature over the whole town, to all appearance, "large stockaded squares with one or more houses in each" according to the importance of the owners—I ordered from the second body of troops, just arrived, sentries to be posted round the square stockade of Chief "Akhampon's" quarters. When Chief Quassie arrived, I went through the usual greetings with him, and including Chief Akhampon and his people in the ceremony.

And then I stated at length the position we occupied over our people, and reminded Chief Quassie of his duty towards my Government, and our good will in extending protection to all the chiefs of the country, with the one great desire to unite them all together in one strong bond of union and peace, which, if effected and supported by British protection, no foreign power could destroy.

I alluded to the strange tales spread over our frontier country about the Ashantees having conquered the whole of the British Protectorate around Cape Coast, Accra, and Elmina; and, alluding to the number of human jaw-bones brought to show these frontier people by the Ashantee self-nominated ambassadors, as I carefully designated them, I told Chief Quassie and his people that the King of Ashantee was not pleased at his people talking nonsense and making themselves appear ridiculous. The Queen of England was at peace with the King of Ashantee, and we could not allow bad men, calling themselves Ashantees, to ravage our frontier districts, or endanger the peaceful and friendly feelings which existed between both countries. I pointed to the troops surrounding the square with fixed bayonets, and to the ship that brought them from Cape Coast, and asked Chief Quassie to see with his eyes, and judge for himself what a deception had

been attempted to be practised on the people of our newly acquired territory from the Dutch.

After a long and careful explanation of affairs in this strain, which lasted about one hour, I turned to the Ashantee chief "Akhampon," and told him that he had written to the Governor at Cape Coast to ask for his people who had left him and remained behind at Elmina (when he himself was sent away by the Dutch) to be returned to him by the English authorities, and he, "Akhampon," had also asked the Governor to have his, "Akhampon's," debts and affairs settled at Elmina. Let Akhampon tell the chiefs and captains now present if this is true or not; I wait to hear the word from Akhampon. "It is true," answered Akhampon.

What then is the meaning of this great farce about all the British officers and high English authorities having been slain as captives, and their jaw-bones brought to show as trophies? Does Akhampon ask favours of the King of Ashantee's captives?

Prince Akhampon, I continued, you know that what you ask cannot be done at this long distance from Elmina, it would never be thoroughly arranged, and this time could not be allowed for you to be here, sowing discord and trouble, as has already been done by you, among the tribes of our friendly and loyal people of Appolonia and the surrounding country.

You must go with me on board my ship to Cape Coast, and settle your own affairs under our protection; you shall go as a chief and prince, and I will see that your rank is acknowledged. You will come with me when I leave this court, peaceably, and like a prince if you will, otherwise, I shall have to take you with me by force.

Prince Akhampon gave a spring up from his seat, and then sat down again, seemingly astounded at my language. I then begged him to believe me, I had not come to try to deceive him, or to say anything but the truth, and what I would carry out with my troops if I was forced to resort to that extremity, which, however, I would deeply regret.

Prince Akhampon, I have now told you all I came to say to you; I have done. I wait your answer.

Chief Akhampon retired with his head men to council, and when he returned requested me to wait for a few days until the arrival of some of his captains, and at the same time declined to accompany me to Cape Coast. Upon this, I at once rose and approached him; he rose and offered me his hand; he thought I was going to bid him adieu; I told him only a few minutes remained for him to make up his mind. I seriously counselled him to reflect, and believe that I was in earnest about him going with me; he declined again, and I immediately gave the word for the Houssa troops to file off and surround him and his people, which they did with perfect order and coolness.

At this moment I perceived the movement of some fifteen or twenty men with muskets outside the courtyard fence, in the outside enclosure, who were evidently on the point of firing a volley on us, as now my men, in closing upon Akhampon, had their rear exposed. I pointed these armed men out to the Houssas, and at once ten of my men dashed through the wickets of the enclosure, and the intended attack upon us was frustrated, by our enemies being overpowered, the Houssas simply tripping them up with the butt ends of their muskets as they were flying in retreat to the alley where my sentries were posted, by whom they were stopped by the point of the bayonet. The muskets of these Ashantee followers of "Akhampon" were picked up and all broken across the stock, at the trigger guard.

Akhampon was now, with his principal followers, in the hands of my men, and all were conveyed to the sea-beach, and the signal made for the approach of the surf-boat to convey them on board H. M. G. V. "Coquette."

My men were now withdrawn from the town, having formed the rear guard to the party who had brought Akhampon to the beach. Two men were now placed at the mouth of each of the stockaded alleys debouching on the seashore from the town, and the rest were formed in a half-moon position, fronting towards the town, at the landing-place, as I fully expected an attempt being made to rescue my prisoners; however, only two or three small parties of armed men showed themselves some distance off, on the right wing of the town; these men were also Ashantee followers of Akhampon. The inhabitants made no demonstration whatever against us. When the surf-boat came to the shore Akhampon and his men made a determined and hard resistance against being embarked, which, however, was in about a quarter of an hour overcome, and all our prisoners placed in the boat and guarded by a soldier, each with drawn bayonets, rifles being useless in that position.

The men on the beach stood their ground with me steadily and orderly, like men on parade, rather than soldiers in the vicinity of a hostile force who might at any moment assail us.

In due time the troops were re-embarked in the usual manner when in presence of an enemy. Akhampon had been embarked in the "Coquette" without further trouble after the last struggle which he made in the boat while passing the three lines of breakers at this difficult landing-place.

A surf-boat was then sent with Akhampon's son, with an armed guard of Houssas, to fetch Akhampon's baggage, and after its return we commenced, under easy steam, our return voyage towards Cape Coast, where I landed Prince Akhampon under a strong escort, with the other Ashantee captives, on the 28th instant, and lodged them in good quarters in the police barracks, where they are all duly cared for as becomes their rank, entirely setting aside the fact that nevertheless they are prisoners, pending the handing over of Akhampon to the King of Ashantee at the frontier of our territory.

The reception given to Akhampon by the inhabitants during his passage from the landing of this place was not flattering, naturally enough so, as he may have reasonably anticipated, from the fact of so many hundreds of Fantees having been taken and butchered by him during the last years of war in which this redoubted warrior has played so conspicuous and murderous a career, sparing neither life nor property wherever his ravaging army passed.

The Houssa force, during the whole of the time they have been with me on this expedition, have shown themselves patient and obedient soldiers, and at the capture of Akhampon and the dispersing of his people at Half Assinee, the Houssas have given me a sterling proof of their daring and admirable soldierly qualities, and I am convinced of the valuable service they may render to this colony, if they are handled by an officer of decisive and elastic character. I am fully satisfied that these troops may be relied upon, under the most trying circumstances, and so long as they are well officered and justly treated as soldiers they will form a force worthy of distinction and high appreciation.

I have to state my entire satisfaction at the fine soldierlike conduct and steady bearing of the non-commissioned officers and men during the special service with the Houssa force in making the capture of Prince Akhampon and his followers at Half Assinee by direction of your Excellency.

The captives' names are :—

Prince Akhampon ;
Prince Akhampon's son ;
Prince Yaa Kodiah ;
Chief Blobay and 10 attendants.

In conclusion, I have to record the deep obligation I am under to Lieut.-Commander Law of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Coquette," for his frank and generous co-operation with me throughout the whole of this trying and hazardous service; and the admirable and prompt arrangements made by Lieutenant Law and the officers of the "Coquette" for the disembarkation and landing of my men at Half Assinee under the protection of the guns of the vessel and boats' armed crew, I feel great pleasure in assuring your Excellency, have much contributed to the success of this enterprise, which I have the honour to congratulate you upon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector General, Armed Police Force,
and Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 4, in No. 53.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Administrator *Harley*, C.B., to His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Government House, 4th February, 1873.

It will be within the recollection of your Excellency that this prince had to be removed from Elmina previous to the transfer, his influence being so great with the king that it was not considered prudent to allow him to remain there; subsequently at Asinee he was found to be fomenting strife in Appolonia between Kings Blay and Amickay, as

well as inciting the Dutch Settlements in that neighbourhood which had been transferred, to disaffection and disloyalty to the English flag; it was therefore deemed prudent to seize him and bring him to Cape Coast Castle, where he could be kept quiet, at least from taking any active part in the strife he was at work to bring about.

The antecedents of this notorious and savage prince, the cruelties he had wantonly inflicted on the Fantees, carrying fire and sword through their country, are also known to your Excellency, the feeling of hatred and the resentment which such barbarous conduct evoked in the Fantees, had for the last three years presented a difficulty in returning him in safety to Coomassie, as it was supposed that even the influence and authority of this Government could not protect him in passing through the intermediate territory. Mr. Ussher, the late Administrator of the Gold Coast, had declared it to be impossible to pass him through Abrah and Assin, and at different times suggested his being sent back from the River Volta in the Eastern Districts, where he was to be taken by a ship of war, as there was no hope of his being passed, either direct through Assin or through the Western districts of Denkerah and Wassaw. The supposed kindly feeling of the King towards the English and his frequent requests on the subject, induced Mr. Salmon to promise the return of Prince Atjiempon, but, notwithstanding some months had elapsed, I found on my assumption of the Government that he had not been sent back.

As it had to be done however under the pledge which had been given, I decided upon sending him and his followers under an escort of Houssa Police to the Prah, and he left Cape Coast at 3 A. M. on the 12th December, 1872. The Abrahs however stopped him at a place called Darman, and the Assins also refused to let him pass. On this being reported to me, I sent a special messenger with letter and cane to the Kings, remonstrating at their conduct, as they had already promised to let him pass without disturbance, and they then allowed him to proceed; finally, after some anxiety, much trouble, and considerable expense to this Government, he arrived safely at the Prah, and on the morning of Christmas day was crossed over with his people, and so landed in Ashantee territory when the escort and my cane-bearers returned.

I have been thus minute in giving the history of this remarkable man, as he is a near relative (in fact the uncle) of the present King of Ashantee, therefore had anything happened to him, it might have been made a pretext for the King's conduct towards the Protectorate, but fortunately, or unfortunately now perhaps, such was not the case, as it is rumoured that he now heads the invading force which has entered the Assin country.

His Excellency, the Administrator in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator.

Enclosure 5, in No. 53.

Colonel Foster Foster to the Hon. C. S. Salmon.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to send you two letters from Sergeant Major Blankson for the information of his Honour the Administrator.

The Hon. C. S. Salmon,
Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

Sergeant Major Blankson to Colonel Foster.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of £3. 10. 0. subsistence for twenty eight armed Police from the 21st instant to the 31st.

Darman, 20th December, 1872.

I have also returned twenty hammockmen as per instructions with Ackampon hammock, as there will be nobody to bear it on our return.

Our delay is occasioned by bad weather and the indisposition of Chief Ackampon, who fell from his hammock, and also the slow march we are obliged to make on account of his people, about 250 in number in single file on an uncleared road, and whom Ackampon would not leave behind.

Before we reached Darman, the people had already armed and in ambush determined to stop Ackampon in revenge of forty-four Achim people kidnapped by the Ashantees on the 11th instant at Achim, which report has been sent to you before.

I have further to state that chief Ackampon refuses to go further as his hammockmen have been taken from him, stated that the Government has not promised him such treatment, and that being forced by the Government to go by this route against his inclinations, the Government should pay his expenses to the Prah River.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS BLANKSON,

P. S. M.

The Hon. Colonel Foster Foster,
Cape Coast.

Sergeant Major *Blankson* to Colonel *Foster*.

Sir,

Darman, 21st December, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that King Chibboo and his chiefs promised to let us proceed on our journey to-day, but I am sorry to say that chief Accampon's hammockmen have been recalled to Cape Coast and he could not travel.

I asked Accampon's hammockmen to carry him to the Prah River, and they refused to wait. I am sure according to the King's promise we shall be permitted to leave this for the Prah to day but, sorry no hammockmen for Accampon.

I agreed with the hammockmen 17s. 3d. each from Elmina to the Prah river, but as they did not complete the journey I leave the agreement with you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS BLANKSON,

P. S. M.

P. S.—I begged Accampon's men to wait and carry him, they agreed at first to carry him to the Prah river at the rate of 30s. each, but at last they declined to do so. I am sorry if any delay occurs again, then it must be for want of hammockmen for Accampon.

(Signed) T. B.

Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector General,
Cape Coast.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

I RECOMMEND to your Excellency 1st, Send Atjiempon's hammock back at once. Sergeant Major Blankson was ordered to keep it, but to send back the twenty hammockmen he demanded subsistence for, as there were plenty of followers.

2nd. Recall Sergeant Major Blankson and let old Davis act as interpreter to see Atjiempon over the river.

3rd. Send four or six Fantee Police to Mr. Davis to act as messengers, &c., and then this unpleasant affair will end satisfactorily.

(Signed)

C. S. SALMON,

Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Sunday Morning.

Recommendations approved, let them be carried out at once.

(Signed)

R. W. H.

Administrator.

G. H. C. C., 22nd December, 1872.

Mr. C. S. Salmon to the Administrator R. W. Harley, C.B.

Cape Coast, 22nd December, 1872.

THE force of Houssas consists of one Sergeant,
One Sergeant interpreter,
Two Corporals.
Twenty men.

The Fantees five men and Sergeant-Major Blankson.

I am sending up twenty hammockmen and £10 in silver.

I have instructed Colonel Foster to see your Excellency.

(Signed)

C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Memorandum by the Administrator R. W. Harley, C.B.

INSTRUCT the Inspector to order Sergeant-Major Blankson back to Cape Coast *at once*, and let Mr. Davis go on to the Prah with the escort. If four non-commissioned officers are not sufficient to keep twenty men in order, they are worse than useless.

(Signed)

R. W. H.,

Administrator.

Colonial Secretary.

The five Fantees can go on, in case they are wanted. Are twenty men required for one hammock, or are you sending men for Sergeant-Major Blankson as well?

(Signed)

R. W. H.,

Administrator.

22nd December, 1872.

Mr. C. S. Salmon to Administrator R. W. Harley, C.B.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
22nd December, 1872.

TWENTY hammockmen are not required to take Chief Atjiempon to the river Prah, eight men are sufficient for the purpose.

The twenty men include the men for the two Sergeants.

I considered in sending more Fantees your Excellency would receive daily reports which has not hitherto been the case, and Mr. Davis would have extra men to send special reports by, if so required.

The eight men shall be forwarded to-day, together with instructions to Mr. Davis to see the Ashantees over the river Prah.

I shall instruct Colonel Foster to order Sergeant-Major Blankson to Cape Coast at once.

The £10 will be sent to Mr. Davis with instructions to hand to the Houssa Sergeant in charge what amount Colonel Foster may deem fit, and to account to me for the balance for subsistence of hammockmen.

The Inspector General of Police informs me that the Houssas have been subsisted (the amount for that purpose having been forwarded to Sergeant-Major Blankson) to the end of this month.

(Signed)

C. S. SALMON,

Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Interpreter James Davis to the Hon. C. S. Salmon.

Honourable Sir,

Darman, 22nd December, 1872.

ON arrival at Darman, I meet the King and his Chiefs, and I deliver my message from the Governor to them, and they have agreed and I started on Ackampon. On the 22nd instant the King and his Chiefs stopped to cross Ackampon with the good feeling and

place on the river side before let me come down, so please let the Governor know this about as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DAVIS.

To the Honourable C. S. Salmon,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. C. S. Salmon to Administrator R. W. Harley, C.B.

For his Excellency's information.

I GATHER from this letter that Ackampon left for the Prah on the 22nd, the Assin Chiefs wish Mr. Davis to see him across.

The letter of yesterday will have reached at noon to-day with orders to Mr. Davis.

(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

Cape Coast,
23rd December, 1872.

Enclosure 6, in No. 53.

To KING CHEEBOO and KING INKE, and the CHIEFS of ASSIN.

From the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Government House, 20th December, 1872.

I HAVE heard with surprise that you have stopped my escort of Police—taking the Ashantee Chief, Ajiempon, to the Prah on his way to Coomassie. You had given your promise to Mr. Salmon that he and his people should pass through your country undisturbed, and that you would not interfere with them; but you have now stopped them and my escort, which is a breach of good faith, and of loyalty to this Government. I am sure you will see that you have done very wrong in this matter, and do not wish to quarrel with me, and that you will at once allow them to go on to the Prah.

I send to you a special messenger, whom you know, Colonel Foster, Inspector General of Police, with an interpreter, Mr. Davis, whom you also know, and they will explain the palaver that you must not close the road, nor stop the Ashantee people coming to the coast to trade; nor must palaver be made without sending, or coming to Cape Coast, to let me know, that I may see what is just and right to be done by all parties. My messengers must not be kept, as I want them back.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,
Colonel and Administrator.

P.S.—I am unable to send Colonel Foster with this letter, as he is too unwell to travel; but Mr. Davis will explain all.

(Signed) R. W. H.

Enclosure 7, in No. 53.

ARMED POLICE REPORT.

Cape Coast, 12th December, 1872.

PRINCES Akkampon and Blobay, with suites, and 40 attendants, left Cape Coast under escort of 30 armed Houssa Police at 2.30 this morning, en route for the Prah River.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

POLICE REPORT.

Dunquah, 12th December, 1872.

I arrived here safely and quietly with Chief Accampon—no disturbance.
 (Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
 Police Sergeant-Major.

POLICE REPORT.

Cape Coast, 1872, 15th December, 6.30 P.M.

THE accompanying report from Sergeant-Major Blankson is respectfully laid before his Honour the Administrator. The messengers report "all quiet on the road." Sergeant-Major Blankson passed through Yancomassi early yesterday morning messenger states.
 (Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
 Inspector-General of Police.

To His Honour the Administrator.

POLICE REPORT.

Yancomassi, 14th December, 1872..

I ARRIVED at this village this morning through rain, and the following is the report from King Chibboo of Yancomassi.
 That two of his men, Quacoe Boabin and Saviryah, brought a complaint that certain Ashantees went to Akin on the 11th inst., and kidnapped 44 Akin men. The king of Akin sent 3 men to inform the people of Prah sue about this kidnapping!
 I have sent the messengers in charge of a constable to make the report known to you personally.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
 Police Sergeant-Major.

Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General,
 Cape Coast.

POLICE REPORT.

For information of Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B., the Administrator.

Cape Coast, 16th December, 1872, 9 A.M.

SERGEANT-MAJOR Blankson reports the arrival of escort with Chief Akkampon at Sibinsoo, yesterday, 2 marches from the Prah River: all quiet and orderly.
 (Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
 Inspector-General Armed Police.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Cape Coast, 23rd December, 1873.

TWENTY hammockmen and one constable, with money, left this at 7 P.M. last evening to join the Houssa Escort at Darman, proceeding to the Prah River with Chief Akkampon.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
 Inspector-General Armed Police.

His Honour Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.,
 Administrator.

POLICE REPORT.

Appenuah Croom, Bsisadee, 22nd December, 1872.

We left Darman this day about 1 o'clock, arrived at this village about 5 o'clock P.M.

Kings Chibboo of Yancomassi and Inkee of Mansu gave us cane-bearer who go before us to warn the people of our going. No disturbance.

The messenger's pay and subsistence is 6s.

(Signed)

THOMAS BLANKSON,
Police Sergeant-Major.Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General,
Cape Coast.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Cape Coast, 26th December, 1872.

The enclosed report is respectfully forwarded for the information of his Honour the Administrator.

Hammockmen and Police Constables were met at Mansu on their way to overtake escort, by this messenger yesterday morning.

(Signed)

FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General.His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

POLICE REPORT.

Fosu, 23rd December, 1872.

We have safely arrived here—no disturbance!

We shall leave here for Prah River to-morrow morning, and shall pass Accampon and his people over the river.

If we are not detained by rain you shall see me and Mr. Peters on the 28th inst.

No more reports to be sent unless a disturbance takes place in our way to the river.

(Signed)

THOMAS BLANKSON,
Police Sergeant-Major.Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General,
Cape Coast.

The messenger's pay and subsistence is 10s.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Castle St. George D'Elmina, 29th December, 1872.

PRINCE Akkampon and suite, with 320 followers, were passed over the frontier into Ashantee at the Prah River on the 25th inst.

The Houssa armed escort has returned to Dunquah and Insaiboo, and are patrolling the high roads between these villages as per order by his Honour the Administrator.

Sergeant-Major Blankson is returned to Cape Coast; Sergeant Peters brings me the report.

Mr. Davis is not yet come back to Cape Coast.

(Signed)

FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

Enclosure 8, in No. 53.

MR. DAVIS, the Government interpreter, states, I was sent for by the Administrator, Colonel Harley, on the 20th December last. He said he wished me to take a letter to King Chibboo, as news had reached him that Atjempon had been stopped on his way to the Prah, in the Assin country. I started next day with the letter and cane-bearer

and arrived at Darman on the 22nd. I saw the king and delivered the letter. Accampon had been stopped by the Assin Chief, named Yaquenchí, but had not received any ill-treatment, he was only detained; he was at once allowed to proceed with me and the escort. King Chiboo sent his sword-bearer with me. We went through the country without any further trouble; and I passed Accampon over the Prah, on the morning of the 25th December, with 320 of his people.

I waited 5 days in the neighbourhood and heard nothing of them. I know that Accampon sent his own messenger afterwards to thank the Administrator (Colonel Harley) for his kindness in sending him and his followers back safely to their country. I know this because the messenger came to me and I took him to the Governor. He made no complaint about anything, but kept on thanking me and the Governor.

I make this statement voluntarily in the presence of the undersigned at Cape Coast on the 3rd May, 1873.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIS.
 (Signed) JACOB WM. LEWIS,
 Assistant Private Secretary.
 (Signed) F. C. GRANT, JR.

Enclosure 9, in No. 53.

Acting Administrator *C. S. Salmon* to Governor *Pope Hennessy*, C.M.G.

Government House, Cape Coast,
 8th November, 1872.

Sir,

SINCE the last letter to the King of Ashantee having reference to Atchampon, which I despatched to Kumassie on the 4th inst., I have received further correspondence, copies of which I now have the honour to enclose to your Excellency.

2. The contents of the letter of the 13th ult., from Mr. Plange, convey mere rumour. I have heard the same here from time to time; there is no doubt about there being a war party in Ashantee, probably a strong one. I think it proper to inform your Excellency, in order that you may be perfectly acquainted with all that transpires, that it is an undoubted fact that the Ashantees are and have been purchasing very large quantities of ammunition, guns, gunpowder and lead bars. This circumstance naturally also arouses suspicion in the public mind. It is quite possible the Ashantees are contemplating an expedition, they may even be preparing for one; but I do not believe our frontier will be attacked. I believe they are nearly always preparing for expeditions, in which they are pretty generally continually engaged.

3. Mr. Plange's letter of the 28th ult. confirms the doubts I previously had that Prince Ansah communicates with the King as his "agent" on all matters. I told Mr. Plange to put his mind at rest about the contents of letters because I found that Mr. Blankson M.C., and Prince Ansah and many others through them, always knew quite as much as I did, and a great deal more they would not communicate. I object altogether, moreover, to the principle of secrecy when there can be no possible occasion for it, and when there is no one to be trusted.

4. I will ask your Excellency to put together the King's letter of the 28th October and Mr. Plange's of the 31st.

5. Some time ago there were rumours at Cape Coast that Chief Atchampon Yow had captured our commissioners sent to Apollonia. This, fortunately, proved to be a false report. I have learned, nevertheless, that he projected that or some similar act, in order to hold the parties until the Government sent him all his people at Elmina and behead his captives in case of refusal. I have the honour to refer your Excellency to my despatch of 28th October on this subject.

6. It is plain to me that the King was advised by parties here to make the demand conveyed in his letter, believing at the time that Atchampon had expected the reported captures.

7. It would have been a difficult and costly proceeding the escorting of over 700 people from Elmina to Kinjaboe. It is a fact, also, that the Ashantees at Elmina seemed to increase in number daily. The King in his letter admits that Atchampon has not been acting peacefully with the limited force he had; it seems to me that this would be in itself sufficient grounds for not strengthening his hands, if he had remained in our territory. They will now proceed, unless your Excellency otherwise decides, by the Assin road, across the Prah River.

8. I enclose the copy of a letter received from Mr. Widmann the head of the Basle mission.

9. Prince Ansah raised the question before the Envoys that M. Bouat was not a missionary, was he to be included in the £1000 ransom? If the king excepts him your Excellency will know why.

His Excellency
Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Acting Administrator.

No. 54.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 5th May, 1873.
REFERRING to my Despatch of the 19th ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon Ordinance No. 1. of 1873, which should have accompanied that Despatch, but which I had not received at the date of it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 54.

REPORT ON ORDINANCE of the GOLD COAST No. 1 of 1873.

THE purpose of this ordinance is to increase the tariff of Customs duties, with the view of thereby providing a revenue for carrying on the service of the settlement during the current year.

This measure has become necessary in consequence of the Ashantee invasion, which on the one hand has occasioned an increase of expenditure that may not only continue, but become much augmented beyond its present amount; while on the other hand it involves the diminution of the revenue drawn from the ordinary duties on commodities.

This diminution has been comparatively little felt during the first quarter of the year, whilst the stocks of palm oil and other produce which had been previously collected were still being exported; but as these become exhausted, and as the war has already caused a total cessation of industries in some districts, and will, in the event of its continuance, most seriously diminish the industries of the whole population, it follows that their power of paying for imports will suffer a corresponding reduction. And even if they should be able from hoarded savings to continue to make purchases to some extent, yet as shippers will be unable to obtain their usual profits from return cargoes of produce, the latter course, even independently of the impoverishment of the population, must be expected to operate largely in restriction of importation.

There being no other means of meeting the necessities of the settlement in these circumstances than to levy increased rates of duties on the diminished quantities of commodities which may be imported, this course has been adopted by means of the present ordinance.

Following the temporary character, as it is to be hoped, of the emergency to be provided for, the ordinance has been made to terminate on 31st December of this year. It need not be remarked that it will remain to be ascertained, from a careful watching of the Customs returns as the year advances, as well as from the progress of events in the settlement, whether it may not become necessary before the termination of the ordinance to enact its further continuance.

(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate.
3 May, 1873.

* No. 21.

No. 55.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 2nd ultimo,* forwarding a petition from Mr. Ansah for your Lordship's information, I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the advice of the Council, I sanctioned his proceeding to Sierra Leone by the steamer which left here on the 16th ultimo, and have received a letter from there dated the 23rd ultimo, announcing his arrival, of which the enclosed is a copy.

2. Notwithstanding that all the necessary arrangements for the departure of himself and family from the castle had been made with secrecy, it was discovered just as the boat put off, otherwise I am afraid he would have received (unless protected) rough usage, at least, from the people who rapidly assembled on the beach, principally women, and denounced him with all the energy and invective of the Fantee tongue, and actually remained doing so in crowds until the steamer was under weigh.

3. As he had no means whatever to pay his passage, and to enable him to proceed, I sanctioned an advance of fifty pounds, being the amount of the half-year's allowance due to him from the Foreign Office on the 30th of June next, and for which the collector took his bill on the Treasury.

4. I hope your Lordship may be pleased to approve of the course I have adopted in this case.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.*Prince Ansah* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone,
23rd April, 1873.

Your Excellency,
I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that myself and family arrived safely at Freetown, on the 21st instant.

We are thankful to say we are well. Hoping your Excellency the same,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN ODSOO ANSAH.

To His Excellency R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 56.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 25th March last,† paragraphs 5 and 7, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship the success of the conciliatory course adopted towards the King of Aquamoo, whose neutrality, if not friendship, it is of so much

* No. 203 of House of Commons Paper, 266-I. of 1873.

† No. 198 of House of Commons Paper, 266-I. of 1873.

importance to secure in connection with the Ahwoonahs and our position on the Volta, as indicated in the Despatch above quoted.

2. I regret that I have not the king's letter to forward to your Lordship, as it has not been sent to me, but the report of the Civil Commandant will convey to your Lordship, "the king's willingness to be friendly with the different tribes, and his readiness to receive traders in a friendly manner;" this in itself is very important: the Aquamoo country, situated at the head of the Volta, with the Ahwoonahs at its mouth, as our allies, secures our trade from interruption in the river, as well as prevents any alliance with the Ashantees against us, which would be very unfortunate at present, as it would lead to a disturbance of the Eastern District, which has hitherto been quiet.

3. It is the more important at the present time also, as it tends to remove any apprehension caused by Mr. Addo's letter, dated Kpong, 31st March, by which it would appear that some Ashantees had actually arrived at Aquamoo, to assist them against Croboe in our Eastern District, and to stop the Volta; but all the month of April has passed, and this rumour has not been confirmed. I therefore do not attach any importance to it.

4. Your Lordship will observe that one of the hostages had escaped, but King Sackitey was taking steps to secure him, and when taken he would also be sent back to Aquamoo.

5. I do not attach any importance to the information sent by the King of Aquamoo to King Sackitey, but I attach much to the friendly feeling which dictated it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Administrator-in-Chief to Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir,

The Castle, 25th March, 1873.

I HAVE to request you will, on receipt of this instruction, take steps to send to the King of Aquamoo the two hostages under your care at Accra, which have been held since 1868, in a suitable manner, with such presents as are usual on such occasions, and with assurances of my goodwill and friendship, evidencing this act as a proof of the consideration of the Government.

I am sending down H.M.S. "Decoy," to blockade Quittah and Jellah Coffee, so far as enforcing my proclamation of the 8th of February, to prevent the introduction of munitions of war, &c., with which I understand the Ashantees are largely supplied from the former port, through their allies the Ahwoonahs.

To the King of Ahwoona I am sending the Government Interpreter, Mr. Lawson, with canes which had been promised to him, and to secure his neutrality in the present Ashantee invasion.

You will thus see that my object is to detach both Aquamoo and Ahwoonah from the Ashantee alliance; at all events, to weaken the king's influence to such an extent as to prevent his being actively assisted by them, and to keep the Aquamoos and Ahwoonahs from taking any hostile part against the Protectorate.

I need scarcely say how much I rely upon the tact and discretion which you will exercise in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Allan N. Fox,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

Dr. Fox to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 3rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that in accordance with instructions contained in his Excellency's Despatch dated

25th March, 1873, I have sent back the other Aquamoo hostage with a letter and the following presents to the king: one velvet cloth, one piece of silk for the waist, two large cases of gin, two boxes of pipes, some tobacco, and an umbrella. On inquiring I was informed that these are the usual presents made on such occasions.

I hired five carriers to convey them under the charge of a constable to the frontier of the Aquamoo territory.

Hoping it will meet with his Excellency's approval,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 29th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief that I have received a letter from the King of Aquamoo, acknowledging receipt of presents sent to him with hostages, and expressing his willingness to be friendly with the different tribes, and his readiness to receive traders in a friendly manner.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 2nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that one of the Aquamoo hostages left this station without leave, and has been absent now over a month. Previous to the receipt of his Excellency's Despatch, dated March 25th, I had sent a constable to bring him back, and wrote to King Sackitey to deliver him up, as I heard he was in his town. I received an answer from the king, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and expect that he will be sent back in a few days.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Eastern Croboe, Odoomasie, 25th March, 1873.

YOURS, dated on the 17th instant, about the Aquamoo hostage, is safely handed, the contents is well heard; he is not here in my town, but I heard of him that he is at Addah. So I send to call some of the Aquamoos that are at Kpong, to know whether is for true that he is at Addah, so they told me that he is at Aquamoo. By this I have send my messenger to Aquamoo to get him; the Aquamoos told me that when he Omacoo Agyeyee came to Aquamoo, the King of Aquamoo asked him why he comes there; he told to Aquamoo king that the Commandant gave him leave to pay them visit, that's the reason he comes; therefore I know that the Aquamoo king will send him as soon as possible. At the same time the King of Aquamoo send to told me that they Ashantees have parted the companies in three parts, one for Fantee, and one for Accra Akyem, and Akwapim, and one for this part. The most of them is at Fantee, therefore if the Fantees gain victory over them, then they can't come out at all; therefore I wish you, dear Sir, to write the Administrator to send officers to look sharp at the Fantees; they, the Ashantees, can't overcome them, I have spieyers always in my bush.

I wish, dear Sir, to send eight Gold Coast short gun to keep that for my own use and obliged. My best compliment to you.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) SACKITEY.

Certified that the above is a true copy, from a copy forwarded from Accra.

Mr. Allan N. Fox,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

(Signed) W. DAN. HOWSON,
Chief Clerk of Customs.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 3rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, the enclosed communication received this morning from Mr. William Addo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

Kpong, 31st March, 1873.

THIS evening, about half-past five, there arrived an Addah man from Aquamoo right up to me, who informed me of the arrival of two captains from Ashantee on Saturday 29th with so many troops, their real number being unknown to me, to help the Aquamoos in an expedition against this part. The Ashantees having arrived, called first for the Daffos to erect a new king in place of their late king, and if that is finished, invest him with power to stop the Volta River. In consequence of which I lose no time at all to report you officially. However, I do not know their exact time fixed for stopping the road, therefore I am preparing to clear out of this.

Hoping this will find you well, as with me at present,

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. ADDO.

Allan N. Fox, Esq.,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

No. 57.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

I WOULD very respectfully bring to your Lordship's notice that next month the wing of the 2nd West India Regiment (consisting of three companies), now on the coast of Africa, will have completed its tour of three years' service, and the period for its relief by an equal number of troops of Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment will have arrived; it has therefore occurred to me to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of the relief being carried out as early as possible, so that there would be upon the coast as a temporary measure for a short time a reinforcement of troops, in case of any extreme emergency calling for their services.

2. I would not like your Lordship to suppose that I am making this suggestion from

any apprehension, as I can assure your Lordship that I entertain none at present; but I do not conceal from myself, in the event of a division of the Ashantee army making a descent on the Eastern District, I should feel a difficulty in withdrawing any of the slender regular force at present garrisoning the forts (a state of which I beg to submit) for the defence of Accra, unless indeed the troops might be withdrawn from the forts, and have them occupied by seamen from Her Majesty's ships in the roadstead.

3. I trust that your Lordship will quite understand that I am not asking for any permanent increase of troops either here or on the coast, upon which, so long as there is only one point or settlement threatened, we can concentrate our entire force for its defence, but only respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to a matter of military detail and routine with which your Lordship may not be acquainted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Weekly State of Troops serving on the Gold Coast.

Cape Coast Castle, 3rd May, 1873.

	Regi- mental.		Medical.		Control Depart- ment.		Regimental.			Sick.			Prison.		Total.
	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons Major.	Surgeons.	Asst. Commissy.		Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Cells.	Gaol.	
Cape C. Castle { 2nd W. I. Regiment	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	58	1	..	24	2	5	102
Staff. . . . .	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Outlying Piquet—Conner's Hill . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	17
Accra { 2nd W. I. Regiment . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	32	..	..	..	..	..	34
Staff . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elmina—2nd W. I. Regiment . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	71
Axim { 2nd W. I. Regiment. . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	44
Staff . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Civil Commandant at Secondee . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attached to Armed Houssas . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	2	2	4	2	..	13	5	213	1	..	24	2	5	277

(Signed)

J. W. HAYNES, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment, Commanding the
Troops, Gold Coast.

Monthly Return of Troops serving on the Gold Coast under the Command of
Captain J. W. Haynes, 2nd West India Regiment.

Cape Coast Castle, 1st May, 1873.

Corps.	Station.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
2nd West I. Regiment	Cape Coast Castle	..	2	1	..	10	2	102
" "	Elmina . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	2	66
" "	Accra . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	36
" "	Axim . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	1	41
Medical Staff . . .	Cape Coast Castle	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
" . . .	Elmina . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	Accra . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" . . .	Secondee . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" . . .	Axim . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Control Staff . . .	Cape Coast Castle	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	4	2	8	14	5	245

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	
Effective strength on the 1st April, 1873	13	14	5	246
Add joined from { England	1	..	..	..
{ Sierra Leone	1	..	..	..
Total Increase	15	14	5	246
Deduct { To England	1	..	..	..
{ Died . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Total Decrease	1	..	..	1
Effective strength on the 1st May, 1873	14	14	5	245

RETURN OF OFFICERS PRESENT.

Rank.	Names.	Regiment.	Station.
Captain . . .	J. W. Haynes. .	2nd West I. Regt.	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	L. L. Brett . .	" "	" "
" . . .	R. S. Turton . .	" "	Elmina.
" . . .	F. L. Mathews .	" "	Axim.
Lieutenant . .	J. F. Hopkins. .	" "	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	T. S. Des Barres .	" "	Accra.
Surgeon Major .	Samuel Rowe . .	Medical Staff . .	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	A. N. Fox . . .	" . . .	Accra.
Surgeon . . .	J. A. B. Horton .	" . . .	Secondee.
" . . .	V. S. Gouldsbury.	" . . .	Axim.
" . . .	T. W. Wright . .	" . . .	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	U. B. Eaton . .	" . . .	" "
Asst. Commissary	M. D. Sayers . .	Commsst. Staff .	" "
" "	F. E. Bennett. .	" . . .	" "

(Signed) J. W. HAYNES, Capt.,
2nd West India Regiment, Commanding the
Troops, Gold Coast.

No. 58.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 7th May, 1873.

IN continuation of my Despatches of the 22nd, 24th, and 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to report the very satisfactory result of the measures which I submitted to your Lordship, for ascertaining, beyond doubt, the loyalty of the King of Appolonia, who was more than suspected of aiding the Ashantees in their present invasion of the Protectorate, and who was alleged, even by recent messages from the district, to be waiting the arrival of Accampon to join him with his forces against loyal subjects of the Crown.

2. It is gratifying, my Lord, to be able to report in this instance that King Amakie and his chiefs took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty most readily and willingly, notwithstanding that up to the time of taking the oath they were in dread of seizure, and owing to the report which had preceded the Civil Commandant's arrival from Axim, they had actually fled to the bush, not knowing what intentions the Commandant had towards them in visiting Appolonia.

3. I can only hope, my Lord, that, amongst the disaffection we have seen recently, the King will remain loyal if it is only for his own sake and that of his people, as the Ashantees will not always be on the coast to protect him, and his neighbours will assuredly remember in the future any act of his of a treacherous nature.

4. I beg to submit for your Lordship's information copies of the reports received from Dr. Gouldsbury, the Civil Commandant at Axim, and from Lieutenant-Commander Law, of H.M.S. "Coquette," who co-operated with him on the occasion.

5. I have nothing further to add, my Lord, to my last Despatch,† of the 30th ultimo, as to the movement of the main body of the Ashantee forces, which still remains at Dunquah: an occasional prisoner is taken from amongst the foragers; but he has nothing fresh to communicate. The General "Amanquateah" seems to be awaiting orders from Coomassie since his report of the last engagement on the 14th ultimo to the King.

I beg to forward copy of a report just received from the Acting Inspector-General of Police at Anamaboe; the last paragraph will convey to your Lordship the desperate nature of the struggle now going on, and the determination on the part of the Fantees not to spare the life of any Ashantees falling into their hands: for this reason they frequently do not send down the prisoners to me, but only the information they obtain, as I do not allow them to return, but keep them at Cape Coast for the present so as to save their lives.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,

Administrator-in-Chief.

&c.

&c.

&c.

[Enclosure 1, in No. 58.]

Dr. *Gouldsbury* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Your Excellency,

Axim, 28th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 21st instant, I tendered the Oath of Allegiance to King Amaki and his chiefs, which oath was taken freely and willingly by them.

I took the liberty of departing from the exact instructions conveyed in your letter, in so far that, instead of summoning King Amaki and his chiefs to Axim, I proceeded to Appolonia and administered the Oath of Allegiance in the Fort of Appolonia, and

* Nos. 22, 27, and 43.

† No. 44.

I did so for the following reason, namely, that I was fully persuaded that it would be at least some weeks before I could succeed in getting Amaki to Axim, and, in fact, it was doubtful whether he would come to Axim at all; and the events which occurred at Appolonia on the 25th and 26th instants strongly confirmed the rectitude of the conclusion I had come to. Neither king nor his chiefs would have *refused* to appear at Axim, but they would not have appeared, owing to their fear of being taken prisoners. What King Amaki would have done under the circumstances would have been to have gone to the "bush" with his chiefs, and if any messengers succeeded in reaching him, he would plead sickness or some other excuse to prevent his coming to Axim for the present.

I will now detail, for your Excellency's information, the occurrences which took place with regard to the duty I had to carry out. H.M.S. "Coquette" arrived at Axim at about 3 o'clock p.m. on 24th instant, bringing your letters of instruction relative to King Amaki. I proceeded on board the "Coquette" on the evening of the same day, and requested Lieutenant-Commander Law to be ready to proceed with me with the "Coquette" on the morning of the 25th instant. On the morning of the 25th I embarked on board the "Coquette," taking with me eight police constables, my interpreter, and a Mr. Sam, an educated native, who I knew would be of much service to me at Appolonia. I disembarked at Appolonia at 2.30 p.m. on 25th instant, and found on my arrival in the town that the king and all the chiefs had fled to the bush, owing to the fear of being taken prisoners.

It appears, indeed the king and his chiefs told me so, that a man from Axim had arrived at Appolonia some time during the night of the 24th or early morning of the 25th instant, bringing the intelligence that a man-of-war had come to Axim with 100 soldiers and a large body of police, and that the Commandant was coming up to Appolonia to take prisoner the king and chiefs, whereupon the king and chiefs were greatly frightened, and ran away to the bush.

It was only conjecture on the part of the man who brought or sent the aforesaid report to Appolonia, as, with the exception of the officer commanding the troops here, no person in Axim knew or could have known that I intended to proceed to Appolonia, as, to guard against any reports of my intended movements reaching King Amaki, I did not inform my interpreter or the police constables (or any one else in Axim) that I would require their services until half an hour before we embarked on the morning of the 25th instant.

On disembarking at Appolonia I sent for the king and chiefs, but they could not be found, and it was stated that they had fled to the "bush" by reason of the report before mentioned. There were about 500 men marching about the town, all of them being under arms; but there was no attempt at any hostile measures. On asking these men why they had adopted such an attitude, their reply was, that it was because the Commandant had arrived in their town.

I sent repeated messages through Mr. Sam to some captains of companies, asking the king and chiefs to come in, but it was not till 11 o'clock a.m. on 26th instant that their fear was sufficiently overcome to permit them to come in from the "bush." I therefore remained in the town from the 25th to the 26th instant, as I was assured that the king and chiefs would come in on the morning of the 26th. At about 11 o'clock a.m. on 26th, it was reported that the king was on his way to the town, and in a few minutes he and his chiefs appeared. On meeting him he at once said that he would do anything I asked him, that he was loyal to the English flag, that his ancestors were English, and that they left to him as a sacred legacy that he should be always loyal and true to British rule.

He and his chiefs came to the fort and signed most readily and willingly the Oath of Allegiance; but up to the time of taking the oath they were in utter dread of seizure.

After the Oath of Allegiance was taken, I complimented, in your Excellency's name, both the king and chiefs, for their loyalty and obedience.

King Amaki said the reason he ran away was not because he was disloyal, but because he knew many false reports had been spread abroad concerning him, and that when the man from Axim brought the report before mentioned, he and his chiefs were seized with a great fear. The king and chiefs said they were in an unprotected state, and they asked me to beg your Excellency to have the Fort at Appolonia put in repair, and to send some soldiers there. They also requested that I would soon come up to Appolonia again to see them, which I promised to do.

I requested the king, chiefs, and people to assemble close to the fort, and after

speaking to them for about an hour, I asked them to give three cheers for Queen Victoria, which request was at once responded to, and with as much enthusiasm, or apparent enthusiasm, as could be met with even in England. I then dashed the king and chiefs a case of gin to drink the Queen's health, and so concluded the proceedings.

It is only a matter of justice to record the very material aid Mr. Sam rendered me at Appolonia, as it was through his representations that the fear the king and chiefs felt was sufficiently allayed to allow them to appear before me.

I made many inquiries, and in various directions, as to the Ashantees and Acampon's movements, but I was assured that there were no Ashantees in the district, and that Acampon's movements and intentions were quite unknown at Appolonia. It appears, if the invariable accounts I received at Appolonia be true, that the King of Ashantee is much displeased with Amaki.

Trusting that I have carried out the duty your Excellency directed satisfactorily, and that I have justified the confidence which your Excellency so kindly placed in me,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Civil Commandant, Axim.

Enclosure 2, in No. 58.

Fort of Appolonia, 26th April, 1873.

I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors.

SO HELP ME GOD.

(Signed)

King's Cane-bearer, BRENPOLLY [his + mark] AHKAH.
Chief AMAH [his + mark] MENSAH.
Chief COFFRE [his + mark] YABOOH.
Prince JOHN [his + mark] TAMAKI.
Chief QUACOE [his + mark] AIJAMAH.
Chief COFFRE [his + mark] EZZUAH PARNIN.

Sworn before me, Fort of Appolonia, this 26th day of April, 1873.

(Signed)

V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY, J.P.,

Civil Commandant.

Enclosure 3, in No. 58.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Sir,

H.M.S. "Coquette," Cape Coast Castle, 1st May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your orders of the 21st ultimo, I embarked thirty-three native police, and provisions and stores for Axim, on the morning of the 22nd, and left Cape Coast under steam, with a surf-boat in tow, at 11 A.M., arriving at Secondee at 7.15 P.M.

At Secondee I disembarked seventeen police, and embarked a detachment of twenty men of the 2nd W. I. Regiment under the command of Captain F. L. Mathews, with baggage and stores for Axim.

I left Secondee under steam at 1 P.M. on the 23rd ultimo, and arrived at Dixcove at 4.45 P.M. the same day. At Dixcove I disembarked eight police, and left, under steam, at 9.15 A.M. on the 24th ultimo, arriving at Axim at 2.45 P.M.

At Axim I disembarked the detachment of the 2nd W. I. Regiment, provisions, stores, and baggage, and embarked Staff Assistant-Surgeon Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant, and a Government interpreter.

I left Axim, under steam, at 9 A.M. on the 25th ultimo, and anchored off Appolonia at 1.45 P.M. The Civil Commandant was landed, with the police and interpreter, in the surf-boat. On our way to Appolonia, we passed several villages where the English red ensign was displayed. It was also flying on the fort of Appolonia.

On the 26th, at 1 P.M., Staff Assistant-Surgeon Gouldsbury returned, together with the interpreter and police. He informed me that the King and chiefs of Appolonia expressed their loyalty, and willingly signed the Oath of Allegiance, and that it had not been necessary to make any arrests. There were no rumours of Ashantees in the neighbourhood, and nothing could be ascertained relative to Accampon's or Addo Buffo's movements.

At 2 P.M. I left Appolonia under sail, anchored off Axim at 6.15 P.M., and disembarked the Civil Commandant, interpreter, and police.

There were no disturbances at any of the places at which I touched, nor did there appear any immediate danger of such taking place.

I left Axim under sail at 9 A.M. on the 30th ultimo, and arrived at this port at 2 P.M. this day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. D. LAW,
Lieut.-Commander.

Commander E. A. Stubbs,
H.M.S. "Seagull," Senior Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 58.

Acting Inspector-General of Police to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Fort Anamaboe, 5th May, 1873.

SEVERAL Ashantees have been brought in prisoners to this place. I saw this morning two, who were caught yesterday, they informed me that they could not give me any positive information; they had heard that it was the intention of the Ashantees to move towards Denkra, but only the captains and head men knew what was to be done: no one but the captains are allowed to be present when the General (Amanquatie) calls them together.

They have *not* much sickness in their camp, plenty of gunpowder and lead; but they are almost starving. All the people are very thin, and if the Fantees and others would not cut off Ashantee heads in the manner they do all the slaves would run away and come to the Fantees.

They are impatiently waiting the arrival of a messenger from their king and wish to return home, but dare not until he sends to them to do so.

On Saturday evening the bellman went round to warn the Anamaboe people that the King of Anamaboe had been informed that on Saturday morning early four Ashantees with guns had been seen to enter Anamaboe, and that the persons in whose houses these four men were in hiding were to give them up at once; and if an Ashantee should be discovered in any one's house, the people who sheltered the Ashantee would have his head taken off.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 59.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 3rd June, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a letter, dated 6th ultimo, from the Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull," relative to the movements of H.M.'s ships on the West Coast of Africa, the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, and the latest news he had obtained respecting the proceedings of the Ashantees.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACTS from a Letter from the Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull," dated at Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

Since my last letter of 30th ultimo, H.M.G.B. "Coquette" has returned from the Windward ports, having completed the services on which she was despatched, in accordance with His Excellency's the Administrator's request, dated 21st ultimo, a copy of which was attached to my letter of that date.

The result of her services is very satisfactory, inasmuch as the kings and chiefs are perfectly loyal, and willingly signed the oath of allegiance.

H.M.S. "Coquette," after remaining for three days off Axim, to watch events, returned to join me at this anchorage.

H.M.S. "Argus" was at Madeira on the 19th ultimo, and was to have left for Sierra Leone the following day.

H.M.S. ships "Seagull," "Bittern," and "Coquette" are at this anchorage. The "Decoy" at Elmina. The "Merlin" is expected in a few days. The "Pioneer" is now at Fernando Po, the blockade of the River Bonny having been raised, and trade opened. At Lagos the trade is entirely stopped. No report of any disturbances.

The Ashantees are encamped at Dunquah. Nothing has been done since their last engagement (14th April). The Fantees are reforming their camp at Akrafoo. Nothing is known as to the intended movements of the Ashantees. It is reported that they are suffering severely from want of food, as well as from small-pox.

Cape Coast is healthy, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox amongst the natives.

Lieut. Marrack, who landed for service on shore on the 18th ultimo, was re-embarked on Sunday, the 27th, on the arrival of Captain Haynes, 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, Mr. Gore, Sub-Lieut. of "Bittern," re-embarked on the 5th inst.; on the arrival of Lieut. Pollard, 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone.

No. 60.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3rd June, 1873.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo,* inclosing a copy of a despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, transmitting an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, entitled "An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement during the current year," together with a copy of a letter from certain merchants and others in the settlement petitioning against this ordinance.

You state that the Secretary of State is disposed to express approval of the increase of duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, guns, and gunpowder, but that Lord Kimberley proposes to inform Colonel Harley that the ad valorem duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on spirits and tobacco should be further increased, if the Government of the Gold

* No. 45.

Coast think that a larger revenue will be thereby produced; and that his Lordship also proposes to instruct the Administrator-in-Chief to pass an ordinance authorizing the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that my Lords will offer no objection to these several proposals, as stated in your letter.

Robt. G. W. Herbert, Esq.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 61.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 7th June, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the arrangements for the relief of the wing of the West India Regiment now at the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Administrator-in-Chief.*

Lord Kimberley desires me to observe that the arrangements lately agreed upon for the relief and temporary reinforcement of the troops in West Africa were designed to attain the same end as Colonel Harley's proposal has in view.

The Under-Secretary of State,
War Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 62.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 10th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Lordship's information the report of the results of steps taken by me in December last to put a stop to the practice of human sacrifices at Amantin, the capital of Eastern Wassaw.

2. The old King Quamina Enimil, who had been loyal to the Government during his lifetime, had died in August, 1871, and the funeral custom for him, and the coronation of his successor were at hand, when I sent Mr. Robertson to Amantin, with certain presents, with the view of influencing the new king to suppress human sacrifices which had hitherto been observed on these occasions.

3. I am happy to be able to state to your Lordship that the mission has been successful in attaining the object for which it was sent, and that the ceremonies passed off without any life being taken, and only in one instance was it intended, when by the intervention of Mr. Robertson, my messenger, it was happily prevented.

4. The report is so full, my Lord, that I will not trespass further upon your Lordship's time than to add that I did not authorize Mr. Robertson to make any treaties with the new King, Quamina Enimil III., or issue any proclamation, as my letter of instruction will shew your Lordship, a copy of which I beg to enclose; but inasmuch as those now forwarded are quite harmless, and may be of some benefit in the cause of humanity, I have not felt it necessary to disavow them.

I trust the steps I have taken in this matter may have the approval of your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Administrator-in-Chief.

* No. 57.

Enclosure 1, in No. 62.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the King of Eastern Wassaw.

Government House,
21st December, 1872.

My good King,

I HAVE received both your letters of the 9th of this month, and I am very much troubled to think that you should allow people to be killed at Amantin at your funeral customs.

You tell me that you do not like killing people because you know the English object to it, and so did your uncle, because he was their friend. You are now his successor, and should do the same. But you say it is your chiefs who will do it; but you should tell your chiefs that if they keep custom in this cruel way, they are not friends to me or to the English; because friends like to please each other, and only do what would be liked, and you and your chiefs know that England thinks it wicked and cruel to take away human life, so I hope you will not allow it. I send you some presents in money and silk for your coronation; but if you kill any person, or allow any one to be killed, this is the last time I will do so, for I shall be very vexed with you and your chiefs; but if you do what I wish you, I will find a place for your son Edward Enimil at Cape Coast, and I will help you to make the roads, and we will be friends. I send a special messenger to deliver this letter and presents, and talk this palaver with you and your chiefs, and he will tell you I always do what I say.

King Cudjoe, Ashantee, Amantin,
Eastern Wassaw.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,
Colonel and Administrator.

Enclosure 2, in No. 62.

King *Quamina Enimil* to his Excellency *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

THE funeral and the coronation ceremony are closed. I herewith sent back your Excellency's messenger chief, Isaac Robertson, who will inform your Excellency what he has seen during both the funeral and coronation ceremonies. May I beg your Excellency for an acknowledgment of my humble and sincere thanks and gratitude in assisting me to finish and carry out both ceremonies into good termination by your messenger, with your Excellency's instruction and command. I do always subscribe myself and my subjects as your humble and loyal subjects.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) QUAMINA ENIMIL [his + mark] THE THIRD.]
Armentim, 18 March, 1873.

To his Excellency
The Hon. Colonel R. W. Harley, Administrator,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 3, in No. 62.

TREATY entered, made, and signed in the name of Her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain, and by the special commands of his Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast aforesaid, &c., &c., &c.

Know all men and by these presents, that I, Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, and by the special commands of his Excellency the Administrator of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast on one part, and Kojo Ashantee, King of Eastern Wassaw,

his chiefs, captains, and headmen on the other part, under Her Majesty, the protection of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain aforesaid, &c., &c., &c.

For the entire suppression and final abolition of that wicked and abominable human sacrifice for the manes of the departed kings, chiefs, and captains during the procession of the funeral custom, I, Kojo Ashantee, the undersigned, with the consent of my chiefs, captains, and headmen in the district of Eastern Wassaw, having this day entered, made, and signed this treaty before Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, the special messenger of his Excellency the Administrator, for the express purpose for ever to put an end to human sacrifices; and whereas, in acceptance thereof, I have declared my utter abhorrence to human sacrifices, and made the cessation of it the condition of my acceptance and having thereby promised faithfully to give warning to, and to acquaint my principal chiefs, captains, and headmen in my district of the evil consequence which will entail a disobedience to the entire cessation of this wicked and evil practice in my district.

And for ever bind myself and my subjects in this treaty, that I and my people, having engaged to render implicit obedience to his Excellency the Administrator to the entire cessation and abolition of making human sacrifices in my district.

In failure of which I bind myself, my principal chiefs, captains, and headmen, our heirs and successors, to suffer any severe penalty which may be expedient to inflict by the British Government.

In testimony thereof I have this day thereunto set my name and the names of my principal captains, and headmen, and their signatures, in the presence of the following witnesses, this twenty-fifth day of February, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

	QUAMINA [his + mark] ENIMIL THE THIRD,	
Amantin, 25 February, 1873.	King of the Eastern Wassaw.	
	&c. &c. &c.	

Enclosure 4, in No. 62.

QUARMINA ENIMIL, king of the Eastern Wassaw, died on the 17 August, 1871. The death was made known to His Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of H.M.'s Settlements on the Gold Coast, on the 9 December, 1872. And on the 21st inst., bearing His Excellency's presents consisting of ten pounds (£10) sterling, and one piece of silk to his successor, Kojo Ashanti by Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast by the permission and special command of His Excellency to proceed to Amansion, the capital of the Eastern Wassaw, to see their funeral custom and the coronation, in reference to human sacrifices.

He arrived on the 24th inst., before the custom commences, and having sent and explained His Excellency's letter to King Kojo Ashanti and his subjects, and dwelt upon principally the entire cessation and final abolition of the human sacrifices on the manes of their departed kings, chiefs, captains, and headmen, upon a lengthened and strong expression and explanation, and having impressed upon their minds of entire and final abolition of the said abominable human sacrifice.

The following proclamation was published by Chief Isaac Robertson, in the name of His Excellency, and by his special commands.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some doubts and certain informations having been already announced that there have been some misunderstandings existed (and now existing) during the reign of Quarmina Enimil, the late king of the Eastern Wassaw, from some periods of time to this present day between chief and chief, captain and captain, which will cause or will have caused confusion and bloodshed during the procession of the funeral custom.

Be it known to all, the subjects under the late king, especially to the principal chiefs, captains, and headmen, that whosoever, whether chief, captain, or headman, which will cause or will have caused to have an inducement to bloodshed, that chief, captain, or headman shall be fined in the sum of fifty ounces gold dust, by His Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of H.M.'s Settlement on the Gold Coast, &c., &c., &c., and whereas some certain men of evil doers that will cause or will have caused, wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously aforethought, to shoot any person

or persons of Her Majesty's subjects which will cause death as a breach of duty, against the peace of the public of H.M.'s settlements on the Gold Coast that person or persons shall be brought as criminal or criminals to be punished as His Excellency deems it necessary.

This proclamation should be enforced and to be carried out into execution so that every person should be punctually obeyed as loyal and loving subjects.

(By His Excellency's command)

(Signed)

Chief ISAAC ROBERTSON,
Government Messenger.

This 9th day of January, 1873.

Amantsin.

N.B.—The above proclamation was made in duplicate.

The captain who first arrived to make his funeral custom was Kojo Buacoon, chief of Seekan, instead of bringing persons to be killed on this occasion, he brought his funeral custom presents, the sum of nine (9) ounces gold dust, $2\frac{1}{4}$ powder, and one (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ powder. He and his subjects quietly and submissively observed and obeyed the aforementioned proclamation.

Amantsin, 14th January, 1873.

15. There was a man named Tokoo Yow, a native of Assin, who was put in pawn by one Aboon Gawah of Assin to one Quasie Inder, chamberlain of the late king Quabina Enimil, a native of Amantsin who died on the 15th inst., by small pox, I, having been in person for inspection of the body, proved that the deceased Tokoo Yow was died of small pox.

31. I have received information this morning, that one of the wives, Effuah Appon Sarwah, (of the late king Enimil) died, and her funeral custom will take place immediately. I had in consideration that some human sacrifice will take place, as some wives of the departed kings and chiefs must be killed to attend their departed husbands, I went to the spot, and having examined her body so that I may be able to inform and report any idea of having been wounded with any deadly weapon, or strangled, after careful examination of the body; that Effuah Appon Sarwah, the deceased, died of a natural death.

FEBRUARY.

4. On the 4th instant the people of Dalbuasi brought their presents towards the funeral custom, the sum of three ounces thirteen ackies (3 oz. 13 aks.) gold dust, an offering made to their beloved master, the late king, having heard previously the entire abolition of offering human beings, as a sacrifice, by his Excellency's command; the chief of Dabuasi having been dead some time ago, they have not placed a person yet upon the stool, waiting the successor of King Enimil to put a man upon the stool.

6. After long delay, waiting, Angoo, Chief of Eppinto, one of the principal chiefs of the Eastern Wassaw, he at last arrived on the 6th instant, a little opposition on his part regarding to human sacrifice, who brought three persons to be killed on this on the shade of the late king, and determined when he was in his country Eppinto, to put into execution before his entry into the town. I met him on the road, and having read your Excellency's letter and the proclamation, relative both confusion, which will lead to bloodshed, as your Excellency has already abolished; after well explained your Excellency's letter, bearing date of 21st December, 1872, and dwelt upon strongly, and impressed upon his mind that human sacrifice is altogether abolished by your Excellency's command in Wassaw district, and put an end to it for ever; and still impressed upon his mind the awful punishment to be inflicted upon the offender by the English Government, he at last laid aside his determination of his offering of human sacrifices, and made his funeral custom presents in the sum of six ounces (6 oz.) gold dust, instead of offering human beings for the funeral custom.

10. Many of the minor chiefs and headmen, on their way to Amantsin to offer their funeral custom presents, when they heard that his Excellency has sent a special messenger from Cape Coast to attend carefully both funeral custom and coronation, King Kojo Ashanti, previous to their arrival, has sent several messengers to different places of his district forewarn them with his expression, and impressing upon their minds his Excellency's letters and proclamation, to behave themselves good during both the funeral custom and the coronation, that will not give occasion to confusion and bloodshed; that whoever will not obey (King Kojo Ashanti) orders, but contrary to his orders,

he or they will be punished severely with heavy fines, and further to make known his or their misconduct to his Excellency the Administrator to receive further punishment from the English Government.

12. Coffee Inchuacoon, Chief of Dadisoo, and his people, brought the funeral presents, the sum of one ounce thirteen ackies (1oz. 13 acks.) gold dust, $2\frac{1}{8}$ powder.

18. Cofee Appiah, Chief of Dalbuasi, brought his funeral presents, the sum of two ounces six ackies (2 oz. 6 acks.) and $2\frac{1}{4}$ gunpowder.

20. A meeting was held, consisting of the principal chiefs, captains, and headmen, and all classes of people, at market place, for a choice of a king after the custom of the country, on the Gold Coast of Her Majesty's Settlements. After a long conference the meeting was adjourned to the 22nd instant. They unanimously agreed and resolved, having come to conclusion, that his Highness Kojo Ashanti, the successor of the late King Enimil, of Eastern Wassaw, was nominated and appointed king of the Eastern Wassaw under the name and title of Quarmina Enimil the Third.

24. Quassi Gawin, Chief of Ymabuin, one of the principal chiefs, brought his funeral presents, the sum of nine ounces (9) gold dust, $1\frac{1}{4}$ powder.

On the same day Quarmina Gaytoah, Chief of Hinman, one of the principal chiefs, brought his funeral presents, the sum of five ounces eight ackies gold dust. On the 24th instant the coronation ceremony took place, an assembly of concourse of people from different places composing of principal chiefs, captains, head men, and elders; the market-place was crowded to excess, the ceremony continued to the evening at seven o'clock, according to the custom of the Wassaw country. His Highness Kojo Ashanti, the heir and successor of the late king (having his natural and parental name been changed and laid aside), and was crowned as Quarmina Enimil the Third.

25. This morning about six o'clock, I, the policeman, and the cane-bearer accompanied me, having made a survey of the outskirts of the town, with careful and minute explanation and inspection, to find out that during the night, if any human sacrifice has been taken place, we have found no person or persons has or have been killed, or have been offered in both funeral and coronation custom, so that from the beginning to the end, since my arrival to Amantsin, from the 24th December, 1872, to 25th February, 1873, no one have been able to disobey the before-mentioned proclamation and your Excellency's letter, with an impression and entire abolition and cessation of human sacrifice from the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

The same morning the market-place was crowded as usual, the coronation having been taken place, presided by his Excellency's messenger, Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, composing of the principal chiefs, captains, headmen, and elders, and a concourse of people from different places of the kingdom, upwards of hundreds of people.

The coronation oath was administered by Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, to his Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third, in the following manner:—

CORONATION OATH.

I swear that I will truly and faithfully serve my country, and in the capacity of king maintain the kingdom committed to my charge, and I will not conceal any apparent danger, damage, or harm which may be likely or possible to arise, without giving or causing to be given speedy notice thereof; and that I will truly and faithfully and disinterestedly endeavour to use calm and peaceable means to quell any and every disturbance that may arise in any part of the kingdom committed to my charge.

I swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her most excellent Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, so help me God.

QUARMINA [his + mark] ENIMIL THE THIRD.

Before me, Chief *Isaac Robertson*, Government Messenger.
Amantsin, 25th February, 1873.

Having his Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third duly sworn, the ceremony of both funeral and coronation have been terminated.

(Signed) ISAAC ROBERTSON, Government Messenger.

COVENANT of OATH, draught of fidelity, and bear true allegiance of the principal chiefs, captains, and headmen and princes of the Eastern Wassaw, under his present Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third, as true and loyal subjects.

We the principal chiefs, captains, headmen, and chief linguists do hereby enter into

covenant between his Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third, King of the Eastern Wassaw of the British protectorate, in the capacity of a principal chief, captain, headman, prince, and chief linguists, to support, advise, and help the king in all matters of state, both civil and criminal cases, in failure of the said covenant the vengeance of our gods fall upon us into condemnation, or our Fetish kill us. Fifty-six signatures +.

Amantsin, 18 March, 1873.

Before Chief *Isaac Robertson*, of Cape Coast, Government Messenger.

No. 63.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 15th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward the latest report which has reached me with reference to the movements of the Ashantee forces.

2. I am still of opinion, which I believe is now fully shared by those who at an earlier stage of the difficulties, which the invasion by the Ashantees presented, were timid as to the effect of the policy which arrested the disaffection of *Secondee* and *Elmina*, that the safety of Cape Coast and the seaboard has been secured by it. I never had any doubt about it myself, and I believe it to have been the only course which has saved the settlement, and especially Cape Coast, from attack, if not disaster, and has kept the Ashantee army in its present camp irresolute, and now daily becoming more and more depressed and weakened by famine and disease. The report I enclose for your Lordship's information shews that the Ashantees must be in a very bad condition, the prisoner admitting that he could have escaped from the Fantees; but as the Ashantees were starving he thought it better to run the "risk of being made a prisoner, so that he could get something to eat."

3. The position of the Ashantee forces at the present time is indeed very critical; they are at least 150 miles from their base of supplies, with a swollen river in their rear (the *Prah*), in a hostile country, with no provisions left for them, and with the rainy season now set in. In any other country in the world under the same adverse conditions to the enemy the Fantee forces would take advantage of it, but they seem indifferent. I do not hesitate to assure your Lordship that the Coast people who have been maintained at comparative ease by a pampered indulgence for so many years are almost worthless, while the bush tribes, retaining the courage of a savage freedom, have shown a determination and bravery unknown to the Coast people, possibly from the latter knowing that they are protected by our guns; but, my Lord, it is a very trying position to be placed in the midst of them all absolutely like children, looking up for protection and guidance, and yet, when they are afforded both, flying from their own responsibility and self-defence.

4. I am not, my Lord, desirous for a moment to impress your Lordship with an undue gravity of the position of affairs on the Gold Coast at the present time, but when I recall a position of much less danger in 1863 and 1864, when the coast line was not threatened as it is now, and when the resources of the Imperial Government were lavishly spent upon the defence of the Protectorate in men and money, I trust your Lordship will acknowledge the effort that has been so far made by this Government, that notwithstanding the full power of the Ashantee army has been withstood, no expenditure has been caused to the Imperial Treasury up to the present time.

5. I cannot say what may be necessary in the future; a desperate defence may yet have to be made of our forts and the towns which they cover, although I think it improbable; but I would simply draw your Lordship's attention to the small results the invading army has effected, and this is the fifth month since they have crossed the *Prah*; it is still impossible to say what their numbers were, or may be now, but it is equally impossible to deny that they must have been considerable to have made a general attack along a line of cantonment six miles in extent, and to maintain it for two entire days, from early morning to sunset, as they did on the 8th and 14th of last month.

6. I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that the condition of *Elmina* would seem to have improved since the removal of the King. I forward, for your Lordship's information, an extract of a note received from the military commandant on the subject, in which he says, "the people in this town are peaceable and respectful. I have not any cause to complain of them; the Ashantees are still in the *Aquafoo* district; they are "sending a large quantity of palm oil to town every day."

7. I am also happy to be able to submit to your Lordship the copy of a Report from Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter of Sierra Leone, who I placed in charge of the King of Elmina and his chiefs, which shows a decided change in the tone and temper of the King in explanation of his disloyal conduct; but the fact of his sending his own brother to the King of Ashantee asking for assistance to resist and to expel our authority from Elmina, makes it difficult to credit any professions he may now make.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 63.

Acting Inspector-General of Police to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Anamaboe Fort, 11th May, 1873.

I HAVE just seen an Ashantee prisoner who was caught last evening; he says that 1000 men joined them at Dunquah a few days ago.

The King of Ashantee is not pleased at the inactivity of his troops lately. It is thought that a move would be made towards "Denkira," on which they would make a dash, to make a number of prisoners, to be sent on to the King of Ashantee.

The prisoner says that he could have got away yesterday, when the Fantees chased the party to which he belonged, but they were starving, and he thought it better to run risk of being made a prisoner, so that he could get something to eat.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 2, in No. 63.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Captain Turton, Military Commandant at Elmina.

Elmina, 11th May, 1873.

* * * * *

THE people in this town are peaceable and respectful. I have not any cause to complain of them. The Ashantees are still in the Aquafoo district—they are sending a large quantity of palm oil to town every day for sale.

Enclosure 3, in No. 63.

Mr. T. G. Lawson to Assistant Private Secretary.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 2nd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that I arrived here safe, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, with the three prisoners, viz., the King of Elmina and his two chiefs, and one attendant, who are lodging with me according to instruction. The utmost care was taken of them on the passage, during which time they behaved very well.

Fortunately the steamer did not call in at Elmina, therefore there was no necessity to keep them below the decks while sailing along that place.

I am giving them every attention possible here; this is to show to them the difference between the treatment of prisoners by the British Government and that by native kings, and further to prove to them and convince them that his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief does not in any way desire to injure them, but was obliged to send them up here entirely from their improper conduct towards the Government.

In a conversation with the king on the passage, among other things, he said in the English language, which he speaks tolerably well, "Mr. Lawson, my people at Elmina

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"led me to all this; they are a very bad people, and even threatened to kill me if I did not do as I did; but I will tell you all by and by."

In reply I said to him that if he did what was wrong it was his own fault, as the Government, which is stronger than all his people, would have protected him, if he were frank and informed the Government what he required.

Up to date he seems to be composed in mind, but is much anxious about his wives and children, especially the young ones.

I brought one of his attendants, a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

The Administrator here has ordered to be paid the passage-money of the king; the two chiefs, the attendant, the two policemen, and myself and boy. I shall from time to time keep his Excellency informed of what I may gather from him. There are two policemen placed always with me to take care of the king and chiefs.

I shall be leaving shortly on a mission to the kings and chiefs of the Sierra Leone River.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

THOS. GEO. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter.

J. W. Lewis, Esq.,
Assistant Private Secretary.

No. 64.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

Captain Kendall, the Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, arrived here on the 9th instant by the steamer from Sierra Leone, on a month's leave of absence granted by the Local Administrator, and since approved by me.

2. As he has been good enough to place his services at the disposal of this Government, I intend sending him to Quitta to investigate certain matters there of which complaint has been made, the particulars of which I have herewith the honour to submit for your Lordship's information.

3. I have already reported to your Lordship, in the enclosure of the 10th instant of my Despatch of the 15th instant,* having made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer for a gunboat to carry out this service.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Kimberley*,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 64.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Captain *Kendall*.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th May, 1873.

I GLADLY avail myself of the services you have been good enough to place at my disposal, and to request that you will hold yourself in readiness to proceed to Quitta to enquire into certain matters of which complaint has been made to this Government. The enclosed documents will furnish you with the detailed information.

The cases for enquiry are as follow:—

1st. The demand made upon the merchants by the chiefs of Quitta by way of tribute, and paid to them, amounting to £140. You will ascertain whether this money was paid willingly on their part, or whether any pressure was brought about to enforce it.

2nd. The outrage upon Mr. Ledlum, into which you will be good enough to make the most minute enquiries; and should the evidence substantiate the statements made by him and Mr. Blavo, you will be at liberty to impose a fine not exceeding £50, which you will call upon the chiefs to pay.

You will address yourself specially to Turnu, King of Quitta, and Aharloo, the War-General of Ahwoonah; and from the latter you will make enquiries about the complaint of the King of Battoh, and express a hope that redress will be made.

* Not printed.

3rd. In the case of Crabbe, an escaped prisoner, you will explain to the King, that this Government cannot recognise a claim for debts contracted by an escaped convict, but that I am pleased to acknowledge his services to the Government; and you may present him with a present of £5 for his trouble in taking him.

It will, I think, be advisable that you should communicate with Mr. Paul, Civil Commandant at Accra, with reference to the complaint of the King of Aquamoo; and I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to give such orders as will enable you to do so on your way to Quitta.

The original documents are sent to you, as there has been no time to make copies of them, which you will be pleased to return on the completion of the service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,

Administrator-in-Chief.

The Honourable Captain *Kendall*,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 64.

Mr. *Blavo* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Sir,

Quitta, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to enclose you copy of a report to the Acting Civil Commandant of Accra, that on the 15th and 16th inst. a meeting was held here by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Awooulahs country, and demanded from the British merchants certain tribute, which was paid them to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds sterling (£140).

And another meeting of the 17th inst. the morning soon after Her Majesty's ship had sailed, the "Coquette."

These chiefs counsel together and seized one of Her Majesty's loyal subjects and native of Sierra Leone, bound him with fetters on a log of wood, brutally treated of, and doubtless would be slain by them. I have endeavoured to prevent the crowds, but to no avail.

Having therefore noticed their determination to execute this Her Majesty's loyal subject, who is innocent of a charge brought against him, that the prohibiting of powder or ammunition of the previous entransit to Ashantee territory was caused by him of having written private letter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of Cape Coast Castle.

I have the honour therefore to report, for your honour's consideration for future recovery, the seeing into such treatment this man has sustained by these chiefs, whom formerly has assigned treaty with Her Majesty "the Queen" against ill-using her subject.

I wish your honour also be good to lay open this report before His Excellency, having him thereby (the head) for future protection in this place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

Pro W. BLAVO,

Government Agent, Quitta.

(Certified true copy.)

(Signed)

W. DAN. HOWSON, Chief Clerk.

The Honourable Foster Foster,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 64.

Mr. *Ledlum* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Sir,

Quitta, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a report forwarded to the Acting Civil Commandant of "Accra," bearing date 19 April, 1873.

That at a meeting which was held by the principal chiefs of the Awoonah Country, from the 17th to 19th inst., whereupon I was called to answer certain charge brought against me by these principal chiefs, as follows:—

That I have written certain letter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of Cape Coast, reporting the entransit of ammunitions into the Ashantee territory.

They therefore, under such charges, ordered me to be tied, put in iron and fetters, my

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

hands on a log of wood which one is incapable to remove, without the assistance of four individuals, until the morning of the 19th inst., when I was sent for from the *jail* of one of the chiefs (Ammagassi) at their meeting held as above stated; moreover, I have to state your honour the cruelty of the said chief Ammagassi in crowd of the people of this country, towards me; I have also being led out into the street with the log of wood in my hand, bearing by four men, and thence returned to the chief's house, by whom I receive violent blow whilst lay helpless on the ground. I am induced to submit this report to your honour's consideration to be kind to look over such treatment I have received from the hands of these principal chiefs.

I further have the honour most respectfully to bring under your notice, that I am one of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and native of *Sierra Leone*, and I humbly prays your honour would be good enough to lay open my complaint to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief for future protection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MOSES J. LEDLUM.

(Certified true copy.)

W. DAN. HOWSON,
Chief Clerk.

The Honourable Foster Foster,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 64.

Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, copy of a letter from the King of Aquamoo, acknowledging the receipt of the hostages and the presents sent to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

To the Honourable
The Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 5, in No. 64.

Copy of a Letter from the *King of Aquamoo* to the Civil Commandant, Accra.

My Good Friend,

Aquaboo, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE received the letter, with contents of it, and safely handed, with much of you congratulate and many thanks of you about the presents I got from my Governor, and also thank him very much to sent the hostages back to me again.

Now, as I got order from my Governor that I will make one with different tribes, then I will to do it with gladly. But if every person want to come Aquaboo to trade, I have no palaver with him at all. I will like to be friendly with different tribes, as I got order from Lord.

With compliment to you,

I am obedient Servant,

(Signed) KING [his + mark] AKOTOH.

(Certified true copy.)

(Signed) D. B. YORKE,
First Clerk.

Enclosure 6, in No. 64.

Sir,

Quittah, 4 April, 1873.

YOUR messenger and interpreter, Mr. Lawson, arrived here on the 30th ultimo. We accept him with much pleasure, and thanks you for sending him; and we hope that our friendship may continue.

Whenever you hear any report about our country what is not correct, please to send worthy trusted person in order to know the truth. We give ourselves to your protection—that is to say, to the British protection.

It is our termination to protect all the Queen's subjects, and would only beg you to inform them, when in our country, to respect us and our laws. We thanks you again for all what you have done for us on behalf of the Queen.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's
West African Settlements.

Enclosure 7, in No. 64.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonab.

* * * * *

WE do hereby further pledge ourselves to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief to remain in peace, and firmly to adhere to all the terms stipulated in the true treatise entered into with us by his Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., dated respectively 30th November, 1868, and 10th May, 1871, and to remain always true friends and allies to the British Government.

	Their marks.
(Signed) TURUNER, King of Quittah	+
AHORLOO, War General of Ahwoonah	+
FOLIE, Chief of Jellah Coffee	+
ACHAMBA, Regent Chief of Ahwoonah	+
AKOLOO, a Chief of Jellah Coffee	+
JOHN TAY, "	+

Witnesses to marks and delivery of articles { A. J. G. CONNELL,
W. BLAVO.

Enclosure 8, in No. 64.

Mr. Paul to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, the copy of a letter from King Akoto of Aquamoo, complaining of an outrage committed in part of his dominion by the Eastern Akim people.

I also forward copy of a despatch which I have sent to King Atta of Eastern Akim to demand an explanation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable
The Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 9, in No. 64.

From King Akoto of Aquamoo to Civil Commandant of Accra.—(Received at Accra May 5th, 1873.)

Sir,

Aquamoo, 30th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to write you and to let you know some mischievous deed which was done by the Akims.

On the 28th instant one of my towns, called Onyase, was burnt and forty of my people were caught, and some killed.

Now I desired King Sapity to send one of his people with three of my people to tell

you of it, because you have written to me lately that I may now live in peace with everybody.

To W. F. B. Paul,
Civil Commandant, Accra.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) King AKOTO.

Enclosure 10, in No. 64.

From the Civil Commandant, Accra, to *King Akoto* of Aquamoo.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 6th May, 1873.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April, in which you complain of the conduct of the Akims in plundering your town and carrying off the people captive. I was indeed sorry to hear of this, and I now write to inform you that I have reported the matter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, and have also written to the King of Eastern Akim to ask him for some explanation of the affair.

I trust, therefore, that you will not move in the matter before you hear from me again.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

King Akoto of Aquamoo.

Enclosure 11, in No. 64.

From Civil Commandant of Accra to *King Atta* of Eastern Akim.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE received information from the King of Aquamoo that some of your subjects have plundered the town of Onyase and carried away several of the people of that place. As the Aquamoo people have lately professed themselves as being friendly towards the Government, I shall be much obliged by your letting me know the reasons for this proceeding, that I may forward the account to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

To King Atta of Eastern Akim.

Enclosure 12, in No. 64.

Acting Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 7th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Administrator the enclosed communication received from the Chief of Quittah, asking to be remunerated for the expense he incurred in capturing George Crabb.

I would respectfully suggest that some pecuniary reward may be granted, as it would make him willing to assist the Government, should his services be required on any future occasion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 13, in No. 64.

Chief *Tromua* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir,

Quittah, 13th March, 1873.

IN compliance with your request concerning one George Crabbe, who escaped from Accra gaol some time ago, I have caused him to be arrested, and I intend delivering him up to Corporal Joseph when the steamer arrives, and see that he is safely put on board.

He was arrested on the 9th, and on the 10th several people called on me, reporting, in the presence of Corporal Joseph and William Blavo, that Crabbe owed them, and therefore demanded that I should pay them, as he was likely to be sent to Accra, determining that if I do not pay them they will not allow him to go when the steamer comes. I was then at a loss to say anything further, for he himself acknowledged the debts in the presence of all the people, and according to the law of our country he is bound to pay, or they may fall on anybody from Accra for the payment after three months. The total amount is six pounds fourteen shillings.

I have managed to arrange with his creditors to allow me to send him up to Accra, and that you will see that his family pay this amount at once, so I can pay them back; for it is only on the strength of this, and the respect they have for the English Government, that induced them to agree. When Crabbe arrived here, he informed me and all the people that he was sent by William Addo, Esq., of Accra, to establish a factory here, and that he was waiting for supplies; so from this he had to deceive the people.

I hope you try your utmost to see that Crabbe's family pay the debts at once, and save a dispute between my people and the English Government, for if the said debts be not paid, they are sure to fall on anybody from Accra for payment. I have enclosed you a copy of his creditors, and Corporal Joseph, who will not fail to give a full information of the particulars, will shew you a note given by Crabbe himself.

(Signed) TRONUA [his + mark].

The Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 14, in No. 64.

11th March, 1873.

Account due by Mr. *Crabbe*, prisoner.

1. Nortooboa . . .	2 Country cloths, 12 dollars	£2 14 0
2. Aktoboah . . .	Cash lent . 6½ „	1 9 3
3. Abokee . . .	Country cloth 6 „	1 7 0
4. Iwooma . . .	Pigs . . .	0 4 0
5. Assua . . .	Goat . . .	0 1 6
6. Amatapa . . .	Pig . . .	0 8 0
7. Dosowoo . . .	Rum . . .	0 3 6
8. Coffee Cooper . . .	Photie . . .	0 4 6
9. Lowee . . .	— . . .	0 1 0
10. Nortooyaw . . .	— . . .	0 1 6

Quitta, 11/3/73.

£6 14 3

Enclosure 15, in No. 64.

Chief *Tronua* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir,

Quittah, 4th April, 1873.

I HAVE received your letter on the 28th ultimo, respecting the escaped prisoner George. In reply, I beg to state that you will please to refund me the expenses I incur in his apprehension, and to so fort his families to send the amount he owes to the people unless they should resort to the laws of our country by detaining people from Accra, and that will be another disturbance.

Please to see into this, and advise his families to send money to pay this people, that there may be peace.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

CHIEF TRONUA.

To the Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 16, in No. 64.

Government Agent *W. Blavo* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir,

Quittah, 18th May, 1873.

BEG your honour to write you this letter to let know that your note concerning the apprehension of George Crabbe is handed. I showed the letter to Chief Truno and his representatives, the contents is well observed, the same the said George was caught and

chained, and many people came, stated that he owes them; you may find that in copy of the chief's; one thing more is thus, that his families (say George) they must send money to pay this people, as the chief said. Concerning stopping the Ashantees to buy ammunition, all the chief contents with that also.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BLAVO,
Government Agent, Jellah Coffee.

To the Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 17, in No. 64.

Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, copy of a letter received by King Takie this morning, and handed by him to me, in which the King of Battoh complains of his people being fired at by the Melomfees and Ahwoonahs, who caught some and killed others. I have not written to King Quardjoe Deyer, but have directed King Takie to restrain them from crossing the river until I have reported the case to his Excellency the Administrator in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 18, in No. 64.

From King *Cudjoe Deyer* to King *Tackie* of Accra.—(Received 5th May, 1873).

Battorh, 27th April, 1873.

I HOPE these short lines may reach you, king of Christimis Borge and king of James Town, and you all must go to complain to commandant; about five weeks ago I has sent eight of my peoples to Kreepee, and when they reached little way further, half of Malafu-peoples and half of Ahwoonah being fired gun to my peoples, two of them wounded and six being caught by the said peoples, I and king of this place has sent many many times to the King of Malafee to release my peoples, he said they had been sold them already. I have spend from the day the peoples being caught, rum and subsistence equal to seventy heads of cowries. I emlore your solicit to let me know something about this case, as I am ready to cross the river with all Creepies with guns and everything, soon as I hear from you. You will see one boy amongst the bearers. I hope he will explain letter to you more than what I am writing, as his there present when they being caught in the way, I heard by the peoples always that Ashantees are coming to Accra; but being as I never hear anything from you about it, I never believe it. On the receipt of this, I shall thank you to let me know how you are hearen about them.

With best regards to all of you, the same King of Battoh and all my Chiefs joins.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) KING QUARDJOE [his + mark] DEYER.

To King Takee.

No. 65.

Colonel *Harley* C.B. to the Earl of *Kimberley*. (Received 9th June 1873.)

The Castle, Cape Coast,
16th May, 1873.

My Lord,

SINCE closing my despatch of 15th instant,* I have received the following information from an Ashantee prisoner who was taken on the 14th instant by scouts from the Fantee camp at Akroful.

* No. 63.

2. He states that the Ashantees have left Dunquah, and that they have gone towards Denkera intending to destroy Inguah, the King's town. He also states that there are a great many sick and wounded, and that there is no food in the camp, they are starving, and that dysentery amongst them has been very bad. He says further that they intend going on to Wassaw, and that the army is still very strong, 30,000, he heard his master, who is one of the captains, say so.

The information is confirmed by a report from Major Brownell, which I submit, so far as leaving Dunquah. The Report of the Acting Inspector General of Police from Anamaboe does not confirm it, but points to a movement which, I have no doubt, is on Denkera. I cannot yet, my Lord, venture an opinion upon this, as it will entirely depend upon whether the Ashantees be successful in establishing themselves at Inguah, which brings them nearer to Elmina; but so far as precautions go to prevent any attack on Elmina, all has been done my Lord that every effort of mine has been able to bring to bear.

3. I am, however, disposed to think that the Ashantee army is foiled in the object of its invasion, and finding they can do nothing, are now bent on making their way through Wassaw, on to Coomassie, as they fear to take the road through the Assin Country.

4. The enclosed copy of an application received this morning from the Kings of Assin, Akim and Denkera from the camp at Akroful will convey some idea to your Lordship of the numerous demands which are made upon me of a similar character. A bender of gold is £7. 10s., so that I am asked to advance nearly £400 from a Treasury that at present can barely meet its monthly engagements.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, (Signed)
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 65.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *J. T. Brownell* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Saltpond, 14th May, 1873.

* * * * *

I have just received information from Akrofull to this effect.

The Chiefs in Saltpond Camp hearing that the Ashantees were about to remove from Dunquah sent to ascertain if it was correct. The messengers returned and stated *all the Ashantees* had left Dunquah. They found only two women in the town, and they could not give them any information as to the part they were directing their march, but thought they were on the road to Wassaw.

I have, &c.
J. T. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant.

(Signed)

The Hon. Colonel *Foster Foster*,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 65.

Mr. *Loggie* to Colonel *Harley C.B.*, Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

The Fort, Anamaboe, 15th May, 1873.

YESTERDAY afternoon I was told the Ashantees had burnt down "Dunquah" and had gone off, no one could tell where.

About eight o'clock last night Mr. Brew, I. P., arrived here from camp, and informed me that the Ashantees were in Dunquah, and that they were packing up their things preparatory to making a move. This information was brought into the camp where Mr. Brew was, by some of the people whom he called "our scouts," but on enquiry I find that no one has been nearer Dunquah than about three hours' march in the direction from the Anamaboe Camp.

It is now about 2 P. M., and the rumour in this place here is, that the Ashantees are on their way to "Denkra," through a place called "Abakrampah," and that Amfo-Otoo had caught seven of them, four of whom he has killed, and that he had sent on to get the Cape Coast people out.

Since this rumour came into Anamaboe the men who are here have all had a fit of bravery, and talk of going to do wonders, I may say truly the town is full of braves.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

J. CRAIG LOGGIE,

Acting Inspector General,
Gold Coast Police.

His Excellency
The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 65.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *J. T. Brownell*, to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Salt Pond, 15th May, 1873.

* * * * *

I have just received the following news relative to the movements of the Ashantees. They have left "Donquah," as I reported yesterday.

Some of King Solomon's and Chief Graham's people went to find which route they had taken, and captured 7 men and 4 women. They cut off the heads of 4 men, and took the remainder to Domassee. They state the Ashantees are most anxious to make their way back to Kumassee, but do not say by which road.

Chief Robert Pobee has just come back from Cape Coast, and he tells me the Ashantees have left Donquah, some by the road to "Denkra" others the Mansew road. This information is given by some of his people from camp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

J. T. BROWNELL,

Civil Commandant.

His Excellency R. W. Harley, C. B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 65.

Coffee Masu to Colonel *Harley*, C. B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

Chibboo, King of Assin, Quabinah Effoh, King of Akim, and Aquasi Kaye, King of Denkera, sends Prince Masue to his Excellency, Colonel Harley, C.B., with the following message:

They acknowledge with gratitude that your Excellency has done a great deal for them in this Ashantee invasion, but they would further implore your Excellency to compel the Cape Coast people, and other Fantees to go to the camp to assist them in driving their common enemy out of the Protectorate.

If any of the tribes have offended your Excellency they humbly beg that you will not, on that account, allow them to be taken by the Ashantees.

They beg that your Excellency will divide *Ahbrim* people into two divisions and send one to the camp.

They beg your Excellency to do all in your power to *force* an engagement with the Ashantees *at once*, or they will take possession of Afootoo, which is close to Denkera. At present the great bulk of the Ashantee army have moved on to two places called Secabu and Asantee, near to Denkera on Monday last the 12th inst.

They beg for more ammunition and at least 70 muskets.

The Kings would especially beg your excellency to compel the Cape Coast people to go to the camp at once, as they feel sure they won't move unless they are forced to do so.

The Denkera people by their King beg your Excellency to let them have a loan of fifty benders of gold to assist them in this war, and as soon as it is over, the king will return it.

his
COFFEE x MASU,
mark

Special messenger from the Kings of Assin, Akim, and Denkera.

Witness,

WM. CHARLES FINLASON.

No. 66.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 9th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th of April * transmitting authenticated copies of the Ordinance No. 1, of 1873, "to make further provision for the service of the settlement during the current year."

I have also had under my consideration your despatches of the 23rd April,† and of the 5th ultimo, with the former of which you forwarded a copy of a petition addressed to you by merchants of Cape Coast and others, against the new Tariff, and with the latter the opinion of the chief magistrate of the settlement upon the Ordinance.

I fully recognise the necessity that steps should be taken to increase the revenue in the present circumstances of the settlement, and I approve of the increase of duties on wines, spirits, tobacco, guns and gunpowder, but I am unable to recommend the Ordinance for Her Majesty's sanction, as I am of opinion that the ad valorem duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on spirits and tobacco should be further increased if you consider that a larger revenue will be thereby produced.

I have also to instruct you to pass an ordinance authorizing the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 67.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch ‡ of the 1st ult. with its enclosures.

I approve of the answers which you returned to the petition addressed to Captain Turton by the loyal inhabitants of Elmina, and to the complaint made by the King of Aquafoo against some of his chiefs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 68.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 6th ult.§ reporting the success which has attended the conciliatory policy adopted towards the King of Aquamoo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

* No. 21.

† Nos. 26 and 54.

‡ No. 51.

§ No. 56.

No. 69.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th ult.* with its enclosures respecting the capture of the Ashantee chief Atjiempon by Colonel Foster in October last, and his subsequent safe conduct through the Protectorate. I am satisfied with the explanations furnished by you, which, however, show the necessity of keeping the Home Government informed of all that passes in connection with Ashantee and other subjects of importance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 70.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

Sir,
I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ult.† on the subject of the state of affairs in the Protectorate. I learn with satisfaction the success of the measures which you took for ascertaining the loyalty of the King and Chiefs of Appolonia.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 71.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 12th June, 1873.

Sir,
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the French Ambassador at this Court, stating that a Monsieur Bonnat, a French citizen, has been since 1869 a captive in the hands of the Ashantees, and requesting the good offices of Her Majesty's Government on his behalf, in order to obtain his release from captivity; and I am to request that in laying this letter before the Earl of Kimberley, for his Lordship's consideration, you will move him to cause Lord Granville to be informed of the answer which, in his opinion, should be returned to Count d'Harcourt's application.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 71.

Londres, le 6 Juin, 1873.

M. le Comte,
L'AGENT consulaire de France à Sierra Leone a reçu dernièrement du gouverneur de l'établissement anglais de Cape Coast, côte de Guinée, des lettres émanant d'un S^r Bonnat, et desquelles il résulte que ce Français, fait prisonnier en 1869 par les Ashantis, serait encore retenu par eux en captivité. Les moyens de lui venir en aide font complètement défaut au Gouvernement français qui, en même temps, n'ignore que l'état d'hostilité entre les peuplades indigènes et les résidents anglais est un obstacle, dans les circonstances présentes, à l'intervention des autorités britanniques en faveur du S^r Bonnat.

* No. 53.

† No. 58.

Je viens toutefois, conformément aux instructions de M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères recommander ce malheureux à l'intérêt du Gouvernement Britannique, qui pourrait peut-être engager les agents de S. M. dans ces parages à faire des démarches en vue d'obtenir la liberté du prisonnier, lorsqu'ils jugeront le moment opportun.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signed) B. D'HARCOURT.

Le Comte Granville.

No. 72.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE received with gratification your despatch of the 10th ult.,* reporting the successful results of Mr. Robertson's mission to Amantin.

I request that you will convey to the new King Quamina Eminil the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that he has abolished human sacrifices in Eastern Wassaw.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 73.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th ult.,† respecting the intended mission of Captain Kendall to Quitta, to inquire into matters of which complaint had reached you, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,‡ expressing a hope that their Lordships may be able to supply a gunboat for this service, in case this has not already been done.

As regards the statement that the merchants have been required to pay £140 as tribute to the chiefs of Quitta, the Commissioners should be instructed to inquire on what ground the payment was demanded, and whether such a demand was made for the first time, or whether in accordance with previous practice.

I observe that it is stated that this payment was made "by way of tribute." This cannot be allowed, and, if the payment is to be continued, it should be placed on the proper footing, namely, as a payment made in consideration of accommodation granted to traders, to which in principle there is no objection.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 74.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Despatch§ from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, with its enclosures on the subject of

* No. 62.

† No. 64.

‡ No. 74.

§ No. 64.

the intended mission of Captain Kendall to Quittah, to inquire into certain matters of which complaint has been made.

As these cases appear to Lord Kimberley to be of a grave character, and to require investigation, his Lordship trusts that the Lords Commissioners will be able to instruct the officer commanding on the station to send a gun-boat to Quittah, should this not have been done before the instructions arrive.

I am, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 75.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Ordinance No. 2 of 1873, to "empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the importation and sale of munitions of war," authenticated copies of which accompanied your Despatch of the 3rd of May.*

2. I regret that I am unable to recommend this Ordinance for Her Majesty's confirmation, as the 12th section, by which its operation is extended beyond the protected territories, is "ultra vires" of the Colonial Legislature, and must be repealed. It will, probably, be desirable to introduce, at an early opportunity, another Ordinance repealing the Ordinance now under consideration, and making, in addition to the repeal of the 12th section, some amendments to which I will call your attention. I am of opinion that the 11th section is unnecessary, and should be repealed, as it may tend to throw a doubt upon the exemption of a Governor from being compelled to attend and give evidence in a Court of Justice. The law officers of the Crown reported in 1864 that the governor of a colony, as the representative of the Crown and the head of the Executive Government, ought to be, and must be, privileged and exempt from all ordinary powers of law, and that he is, therefore, not compellable, by subpœna or otherwise, to attend and give evidence before a Colonial Court of Justice.

The 2nd section should be amended by the insertion of the words, "or bringing into the settlement" after "importation" in the third line, and of the words "or bringing in" after the word "importation" in the fourth line. The reason for suggesting these additional words is that in July, 1872, the law officers reported that there is a breach of the Customs Laws whenever, in the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, the prohibited goods are imported or brought into the colonial possession, and that, consequently, the mere arrival in harbour of a ship with the goods on board is illegal; but doubts might be entertained whether, under the terms of the 2nd section, as it now stands, arms, &c., brought in a vessel within colonial waters would be liable to forfeiture before they are actually landed.

3. In the same section the words "in Council" should be omitted, the term Governor or Administrator in Council being understood to refer to an Executive Council; and lastly, the word "Proclamation" should be used instead of "Order," as carrying more authority with it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 76.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 17th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report received from the military commandant at Elmina, and also copies of the previous correspondence.

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the King of Aquafoo, with five of his chiefs, came to St. George d'Elmina on the 16th inst. and took the oath of allegiance; this is of much importance at the present time, as the district has been entered by the Ashantees and the king has promised his co-operation with the Fantees in resisting their advance.

3. The chief "Qouw Bentume" has been temporarily detained in the castle, for although professing loyalty to the English he will not obey his king, and as he is a chief possessing influence, and has been harbouring Ashantees who had left Elmina, it is desirable it should be stopped.

4. I have, however, instructed the commandant, on the chief's expressing his intention of obeying his king and giving a small security for his future good conduct, he is to be liberated.

5. I trust this course may have your Lordship's approval, as it is not well to allow of any doubt at the present time of the loyalty of those by whom we are surrounded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 76.

Captain *Turton* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Elmina, 20th April, 1873.

FOR the information of your Excellency, I have the honour to report that about mid-day yesterday the King of Aquafoo called on the civil commandant and complained that three (3) of his chiefs were harbouring over 100 Ashantees who had left this town; and as I was present at the interview I requested the king to make a statement, and I would take down his own words.

He said that within the last three days more than 100 Ashantees from Elmina had entered his district with arms and plenty of ammunition, and that his chief captain, also two other captains of his companies, were harbouring them. The names of the captains are Bentimo, Quamina Ewee, and Qouw Ewee, and they say they will not come under British rule; that the Ashantees are assembling in force very close to his district; that they have just entered a croom—"Adumfoh Mensah," burnt and destroyed it; that he has ready (with the exception of the three captains and their followers) all of his men armed; they are loyal, are determined to do all they can to defend the town of Elmina, and if I would only sanction it, he would capture the disloyal captains and bring them as prisoners to the castle; failing to take them alive, he would shoot them and bring in their bodies." I beg to state that I have made inquiries concerning the character of the king of Aquafoo, and am informed by Mr. Le Jeune and Mr. Hammell—Consul and Vice-Consul for Holland, and other persons—that the king is a man in whom the Dutch authorities always placed implicit reliance; he has a very great respect for white people, and invariably acts as he is by them advised. It was this king who stopped all of the roads around this town in 1866, on account of the Elminas taking provisions from his people without making payment.

Aquafoo is about eleven miles from Elmina, one day's march from "Donquah," and three days from the "Prah;" is situated between "Donquah" and "Wassaw."

The civil commandant and myself begged the king not to murder the disloyal captains, but he said something must be done; his people must obey his orders or be put out of his district, or his other followers would lose all respect for him.

The king begged for, and I gave him, twelve small kegs of the Dutch trade powder taken over by the Colonial Government when the transfer took place on the 6th April, 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT TURTON, Capt.,

His Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant of Elmina.

Enclosure 2, in No. 76.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Captain *Turton*.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date acquainting me with the substance of a complaint made by the King of Aquafoo against some of his chiefs.

In reply, I have to request you will inform the king that he had better seize the three chiefs of whom he complains and send them into Elmina; the Ashantees whom they protect, if in arms, should be seized and sent into Elmina disarmed, distributing the arms he takes from them to his own people.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
 Administrator-in-Chief.
 Captain *Turton*, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
 Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 3, in No. 76.

Captain *Turton* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Castle of St. George d'Elmina, 16th May, 1873.
 IN acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch of 21st April, 1873, and with reference to a report made by me on the 4th of the same month.

I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that not until to-day have I been able to get together the King of Aquafoo and his chiefs.

At a palaver meeting held this day in the hall of this castle, I called on the king and five of the chiefs of the Aquafoo district to take the oath of allegiance—they did so.

I then, at the request of the king, explained to the chiefs that they were to be loyal subjects of the Queen, obedient to their king; always reserving to themselves the right of appeal to the commandant in Elmina, should they consider it necessary at any time to do so.

Having satisfied myself that Qouw Bentume (one of the chiefs referred to in my letter of the 4th of April) was now harbouring several Ashantees who had lately left this town, I explained to him that his conduct was not approved of by your Excellency, nor by his own king, who had sent several messengers to him requesting that the Ashantees were to be sent away from the district—through Mr. Da'Casta (Government Interpreter): the chief replied, "I will do what you tell me, but I will not obey the king." The king then said that as Bentume was now the only chief in his district who was determined to oppose his rule and violate the native custom, begged that I would confine him, for if the man was allowed to return to Aquafoo before he consented to be on friendly terms with his king and the other chiefs, no person would be responsible for his life. I complied with the request, and have now to report that Chief Qouw Bentume is in confinement as a political prisoner in Fort Santa Iago.

If I may be permitted to express my views on the subject, I would strongly recommend that Qouw Bentume be detained in the fort as a prisoner until he does consent to obey his king or quit the district, for from all I can learn of the character of the King of Aquafoo he is a most determined man, and will make his subordinates obey him or suffer the consequences.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt.,
 2nd W. I. Regiment,
 His Excellency, Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
 Administrator-in-Chief W. A. Settlements, Military Commandant of Elmina.
 Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 4, in No. 76.

The Castle of St. George d'Elmina, 16th May, 1873.

WE do solemnly and sincerely swear that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. So help me God.

(Signed)

COFFEE [his × mark] ATROO, king of Aquafoo.

QOUN [his × mark] BENTUME, Chief.

QUAMINA [his × mark] EWEE, Chief.

QOUW [his × mark] EWEE, Chief.

COBBENA [his × mark] YEBBOOWAH, Chief.

COBBENA [his × mark] AUSAH, Chief.

Sworn before us this 16th day of May, 1873, in the Castle of Saint George d'Elmina,

(Signed)

H. T. O'REILLY, J.P.

Acting Civil Commandant.

(Signed)

ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt. and J.P.

2nd W. I. Regiment,

Military Commandant of Elmina.

No. 77.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received 17th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th May, 1873.

THE Despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, of the 16th inst.,* will have placed your Lordship in possession of the latest information which had reached me of the movements of the Ashantee army up to that date.

2. As your Lordship will perceive that I was somewhat apprehensive of the Ashantees endeavouring to possess themselves of Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, and which is only about twenty miles from Elmina, I at once despatched letters and messengers along the coast line to the eastward summoning the kings and chiefs to support the Denkeras and Abrahs, who had hitherto so gallantly assisted the Fantees in the battles at Dunquah, and in maintaining their position there against the Ashantees. The accompanying replies will show your Lordship that the Fantees are desirous of maintaining the struggle, even with such reduced numbers as they now have, to contend against the whole Ashantee army.

3. I found however that Abakrampa, the capital of Abrah, is threatened also, which I had hoped was passed as the Ashantees had marched to the north of it; but King Amfoo Otoo cannot desert his chief town, and has consequently divided the Fantee force, as Jonquah, the capital of Denkera also calls for its king to defend it. I regret this, as I fear that when divided they can offer but slender resistance to the united forces of the enemy if attacked vigorously.

4. I have sent up Dr. Rowe, who has acted throughout as special commissioner, and whose service has been invaluable, to endeavour to consolidate the native forces, as I am striving to bring them again together in sufficient strength to show a bold front, which may possibly avert attack, and lead to what I now fancy is the last effort which the Ashantees will attempt to make before retiring from the Protectorate.

5. The petition received to-day from the Fantee kings, to which I at once replied, will show your Lordship that they are looking for assistance in money; this I know is urged upon them by men of no social status or means whatever, but who are ever on the look-out to profit by any emergency such as the present state of affairs affords, but who, hitherto, I have kept in the background from refusing to allow any intermediate communication whatever between myself and the native kings and chiefs except through a Government officer, and which has proved successful; but inasmuch as their efforts are never ceasing they are always pressing upon the kings and chiefs the amount of money

* No. 65.

the Government receives by way of duties, and that they ought to receive some of it at the present time, thereby endeavouring either to obtain the money of which they would have the handling, or produce discontent and disaffection—hence my letter in reply, which the kings will understand.

6. The Report of Dr. Rowe, from Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, will show your Lordship the present divided state of the Fantees, and it has been next to impossible to rouse them to energetic action, or to induce them to move until the Ashantees broke up from Dunquah. I am not without hope that if they can be brought together to have a sufficient force to prevent the Ashantees effecting a lodgment in the western district, or nearer to Elmina or the coast than they are at present; but, my Lord, the difficulties are great, as there is but my own voice, and that of Dr. Rowe, to advise and point out to them what they must do to defend or maintain themselves at all against the cruel and crushing force of Ashantee.

7. My reply to the kings, which I trust your Lordship may be pleased to approve, will show your Lordship what I intend doing ; there is no doubt that the time has come for the utmost effort to be made, and I am willing and desirous of doing all I can ; and counting upon the fifteen tons of rice which your Lordship has so considerably sent out, and some American biscuit bread I have been able to purchase here, I hope to be able to keep the wolf from the camp until fresh supplies arrive from England which have been ordered.

8. I regret to have to inform your Lordship that the apathy of the Cape Coast people can neither be explained nor understood, and notwithstanding that every possible effort has been made by the Government to induce them to quit Cape Coast to assist the Abrahs and Denkeras, they will not move. I am told they say, "We are safe at Cape Coast, the Ashantees will not come here: why then should we leave our sisters and wives?" I fear the habits of indolence which have prevailed amongst them for so long are not easily to be removed, but nevertheless I shall not discontinue my efforts to get them out of the town.

vn.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 77.

EXTRACT of a letter from Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Major *Brownell*.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

I HAVE to request that you will inform the chiefs of your district that the Ashantees are going to Jonquah, which should be prevented by their moving up there to assist the Denkeras.

I count upon your exertions to get the chiefs and people to bestir themselves, as no time is to be lost. Ammunition will be issued by my commissioner to the forces which move up.

Major Brownell, I. P., Civil Commandant,
Salt Pond.

Enclosure 2, in No. 77.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Major *Brownell* to Mr. *Loggie*.

Sir, Salt Pond, 17th May, 1873.

* * * * *

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, an extract from which I now forward you.

You will see that his Excellency calls on me to assemble all the available troops in my district, and see them march off to the camp immediately.

You will be pleased, in accordance, to give notice to the people in Anamaboe that I expect a native force from Winnebah, Tantum, Appam, and other towns in my district shortly at Salt Pond. When they arrive I shall at once proceed to Anamaboe, and shall expect every man—sick excepted—to be ready to march with me in company with the troops I may bring with me to camp. I shall expect to be obeyed, or those who do not muster will be dealt with in a manner they little expect.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

J. T. BROWNELL,

Civil Commandant.

J. Craig Loggie, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 3, in No. 77.

Mr. J. C. Loggie to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

The Fort, Anamaboe, 17th May, 1873.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th May, 1873, received this forenoon. I have to report that I have carried out the instructions therein directed. The bellman has gone through the town, calling on the men who are in it, to proceed at once to join their king.

I beg permission to forward a letter received this morning from Mr. Brew, I. P., before your communication above quoted was handed to me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. CRAIG LOGGIE,

Acting Inspector-General,
Gold Coast Police.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 77.

Mr. S. C. Brew to Mr. J. Craig Loggie.

Saturday, 5 P.M., Anamaboe Camp,
15th May, 1873.

My dear Sir,

WE had a meeting, and we came to conclusion to move to "Abbordee" instead of "Abakrampa," and should we find that the enemy has left Donquah, then in that case we shall follow them to "Abacrampah:" the Anamaboes leave to-morrow for "Abbordee," and shall let you know when they do so.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed)

S. C. BREW,
Inspector of Police.

To J. C. Loggie, Esq., General Inspector of Police,
Anamaboe Fort.

Enclosure 4, in No. 77.

King *Aufoo Otoo* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir,

Abakrampah, 17th May, 1873.

I HAVE to inform you that the Ashantees are now come to my place here (Abakrampah); therefore I send this bearer for assistance of ammunitions, to fight against them on Monday coming. Your Excellency must be sure me that I will not turn my backside for them.

I am your faithful friend,

AUFOO [his × mark] OTOO,
The King of Abrah.

May it please your Excellency to give me gun caps.

AUFOO [his × mark] OTOO,
The King of Abrah.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Enclosure 5, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. C. Loggie* to Major *Brownell*, I. P.

Sir,
The Fort, Anamaboe, 18th May, 1873.
I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and now forward, for your information, a copy of a communication received from his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

I sent the bellman through the town calling on the men now in this place to join their king without delay, so that the king "should move at once to assist the Denkirras at Jonquah."

I cannot use physical force if they do not attend to the call.

Major Brownell, I. P., Civil Commandant,
Salt Pond.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 6, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. C. Loggie* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,
The Fort, Anamaboe, 18th May, 1873.
I HEREWITH forward, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying letter just received (2 P.M.) from Mr. Brew, I. P. The men here have not responded to the call of the king to join him in camp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.
His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 77.

Mr. *S. C. Brew*, I.P., to Mr. *J. Craig Loggie*.

My dear Sir,
Anamaboe Camp, 17th May, 1873.
I AM in receipt of your letter of this day's date, and read the contents to the king of Anamaboe, the wishes of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief; and the king states that as the part of the enemy are still at Donquah, and the Anamaboe road, he intends to wait for a few days to watch their movements before he will move to join the Denkirras, and he will inform you for the information of his Excellency when he do so.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) S. C. BREW,
Inspector of Police.
J. Craig Loggie, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 7, in No. 77.

King *Coffee Amouoo* of Anamaboe to *J. C. Loggie Esq.*

Sir,
Taryell Camp, 18th May, 1873.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting me, at the direction of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., to move at once to assist the Denkirras.

I have to inform you, for the information of his Excellency, that having heard that part of the enemies are still remain at Dunquah, I therefore collected my people in connection with other kings to move on and see what will be done.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) COFEE AMOUOO,
King of Anamaboe.
J. C. Loggie, Esq.

Enclosure 8, in No. 77.

S. C. Brew, I. P., to J. C. Loggie, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Anamaboe Camp, 19th May, 1873.

THE King of Anamaboe with his force has left this for Donassie to-day, King Ackinney, Chief Inkee of Assin, Chief Awoossie of Domanassie, King Adoo of Mankessim, all have promised to meet together this day at Donassie to form camp there, and I shall let you know, if they fulfil their promise.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

S. C. BREW,

Inspector of Police.

To J. C. Loggie, Esq., General Inspector of Police,
Anamaboe Fort.

Enclosure 9, in No. 77.

Mr. J. Craig Loggie to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

The Fort, Anamaboe, 20th May, 1873.

I HEREWITH forward for your Excellency's information a letter from the "King of Anamaboe," received yesterday afternoon, and another from Mr. Brew, I. P., just to hand,
7 A.M.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. CRAIG LOGGIE,

Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 10, in No. 77.

Kings and Chiefs to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Akroful, 16th May, 1873.

Cape Coast.—The humble petition of Fantee Kings and Chiefs most humbly sheweth, That your humble petitioners being necessitated would humbly beg your Excellency's permission to write your Excellency respecting a matter so important and of a pressing nature.

That your petitioners, having made it their full determination to war against these enemies, in using their utmost to drive them away, would not venture to withdraw the proceedings they have taken in this war, but your Excellency's petitioners require a good deal of assistance, regarding a support which will enable their young men to persevere after these enemies to the very last.

That your petitioners' humble request to your Excellency is, for a pecuniary assistance, say, a loan of £7200 sterling, to maintain their men in the camp.

That your Excellency's petitioners are conscious of your well-known humanity and the due assistance your Excellency renders them, *lead* them to think that your Excellency would still continue on while your petitioners cry to your Excellency, and consider the active part your Excellency has taken in this war, and be not weary, when it is not finished; your petitioners' hopes and confidence are that your Excellency would not deny them with this request, but assist them at this instance, which will be paid after this war.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

OTU [his × mark] AMFU, King of Abrah.
 COFEE [his × mark] ACKENEE, King of Akoonfee.
 GHARTEY [his × mark] IV., King of Winnebah.
 QUASIE [his × mark] ATTAH, King of Cape Coast.
 COFRE [his × mark] ATTAH, King of Anamaboe.
 QUANIE [his × mark] YAUFUL, King of Ayan.
 SOLOMON [his × mark], King of Dominassie.
 QUAW [his × mark] ASSIMAKOO, King of Quaman.
 QUAMIE [his × mark] INKEE, King of Assin.
 QUAMEE [his × mark] ARSANDOR, King of Inkoosookoom.
 QUASIE [his × mark] ARNKOOMAH, Chief of Assaiboo.
 QUASIE [his × mark] ADOO, King of Mankessim.
 QUASIE [his × mark] KAY, King of Denkra.
 COFEE [his × mark] ARHINKOORAH, King of Arkim Svoadooj.
 COBURA [his × mark] FUAH, King of Arkim.
 QUASIE [his × mark] BAIDOR, King of Cheeful.
 QUABINA [his × mark] ABBAKAN, King of Essiecoomah.
 AYIMADOO [his × mark], King of Denkra.
 CHIEBOO [his × mark] DRAHKOO, King of Assin.

To his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief
 of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on
 the Gold Coast, C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 11, in No. 77.

Kings and Chiefs to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir,

Abakrampah Camp, 21st May, 1873.

WE the undersigned kings and chiefs have considered this war, and known it plainly, that if we do not take very good care of our dependants they will not fight for us, therefore, we oblige to give them subsistences, and if we do this we shall put alarm between us and them, that whoever will run away from camp, and if he be found he must be killed, *punished* by his master, so we lay this before your Excellency.

P. S.—We had to inform you that the Ashantees are now come to the fields of Abakrampah, that is to say, (Arsooantee) and (Argulfooandar) three miles from Abakrampah, to there, and from Arsooantee to Inquah is about four hours' journey.

With our compliments to your Excellency,

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

King AUFOO OTOO [his × mark].
 King QUASIE ATTAH [his × mark].
 King QUASIE KAY [his × mark].
 King CHEEBOE DARKO [his × mark].
 King QUAMIN INKEE [his × mark].
 King COFEE ATTAH [his × mark].
 King GHARTEY IV. [his × mark].
 Chief SOLEMON [his × mark].
 Chief QUASIE EDDOO [his × mark].
 Chief CORBINAH FOOAH [his × mark].
 Chief QUASIE BAIDO [his × mark].
 Chief AYIMADO.
 Chief QUAMIN AISANDOR [his × mark].
 Chief QUAH ASSIMAKO [his × mark].
 Chief QUASIE AUKOOMAH [his × mark].
 Chief QUAMIN INKEE [his × mark].
 Chief CORBINAH ABBAKAN [his × mark], of Cosse Rooma.
 Chief COFEE ARPINKOORAH [his × mark].
 Chief COFEE ACKENEE [his × mark].

To his Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, Esq., C. B., Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forts and Government.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 12, in No. 77.

King *Quasie Attah* to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

JUST now am talking to your Excellency, the spies of king *Aufoo Otoo*, having captured 19 men from Ashantees' camp, who informed us that the Ashantees have determined to come to *Abakrampah*, to destroy this place too.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

King QUASIE [his × mark] ATTAH.

To his Excellency R. W. Harley,
Governor-in-Chief of the Western Coast of Africa.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 13, in No. 77.

King *Aufoo Otoo* to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir,

Abakrampah Camp, 22nd May, 1873.

I RENDER much thanks to your Excellency about your Excellency's kindness toward me in this war, and through these I shall never forget you.

P.S. Dear Sir, I know very well that you have done much to me in this war, of which I believe your Excellency will not fail to give me guns as you have promised me the former—with my best compliments to your Excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

AUFOO [his × mark] OFOO, the king of Abrah.

To his Excellency R. W. Harley,
Governor-in-Chief of the Western Coast of Africa.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 14, in No. 77.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B. to the Fantee Kings and Chiefs.

My dear Kings and Chiefs,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your petition and letter by your messenger this morning from *Abakrampah*—I had already sent off my special Commissioner *Dr. Rowe*, with my Interpreter to make known to you my wishes, and to assure you of my earnest desire to help you to resist to the utmost your enemies the Ashantees, who have so cruelly and treacherously invaded and overrun your country; but there are certain things you ask me to grant you which I regret I am unable to do.

You ask me for a large sum of money—no less than several thousands of pounds—as a loan, to be repaid after the war, but my friends I have not got it to give you, nor could I at this time advance any money, as I have not the means at my disposal; and let no evil-disposed persons make you think I have, as I always tell you the truth, and wish you to know my mind, when you will find I will never deceive you.

I hoped when I took the duty off powder and guns so that you might get them cheap to defend yourselves and your country, and put an increased duty on rum and spirits to have had some money, so that you might have received some help in that way, but it has not come to me yet, so that all I can do now is to help you with ammunition and lead, and some guns and bayonets.

Your good Queen's Government has sent from England some rice, so that your people may not want, and when Dr. Rowe reports to me and you say you want subsistence, send down carriers and I will send you a supply. I am very anxious for your success, and I believe you will yet drive the Ashantees out of the country if you will only stand by each other and fight manfully side-by-side in defence both of Abakrampah and Jonquah, and if successful, you will find the Ashantees will not again advance.

I intend sending five hundred rifles with one hundred rounds of ball ammunition for each rifle and plenty of caps for distribution among the forces which assemble in the camp to defend Abakrampa and Jonquah, in which you have my best and earnest wishes for your success. You must send down plenty of carriers.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To the Fantee Kings and Chiefs at Abakrampa.

Enclosure 15, in No. 77.

Mr. J. Craig Loggie to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

The Fort, Anamaboe, 21st May, 1873.

THIS evening at dusk 4 Ashantee prisoners were brought to me, en route to King Anunoknah of Swaidoob, who were captured this morning near Abakrampa with 14 others. The information given by one of them is, that Abakrampa was to have been attacked to-day, but owing to the sudden illness of one of their captains was put off. The Ashantees are said to be in 3 divisions, one to be directed against Denkira, another to Akroful, and the third for Abakrampa.

Fourteen of these prisoners are in possession of Ampho-Otoo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 16, in No. 77.

Sir,

Ekruful, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to write you for the information of his Excellency, Colonel Harley, C.B., that in accordance with his direction to move at once to assist the Denkiras, that I reached Doonquah yesterday with full force, and have fully burned up all the Ashantee encampment made up there.

I have to request you for his information of my arrival to this, yesterday at about 5 P.M., with purpose to march at once to assist the Denkiras.

I have further to write to you in order to supply me ammunition, as I am entirely in short of some. Your immediate reply will be greatly obliged.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) COFEE AMONOO IV.,
King of Anamaboe.

Enclosure 17, in No. 77.

Dr. *Samuel Rowe*, Special Commissioner, to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.Dear Colonel *Harley*,

Jonquar, 21st May, 1873.

I REACHED here to-day at about 12 o'clock. At Effootoo, which is about 10 miles from Cape Coast, I found Quacoön the captain of No. 1 company with 26 followers only. He complains much that the Cape Coast people will not come up to him, though he has sent frequent messages to them.

All along the road we met a continuous string of the Denkirah women and children, who have left this place by their king's order and are carrying away with them such goods as they have.

At this place I find Boosoom Inkartiar, chief of Agoonah; Ammafool, chief of Ankawassie. His captain Ankor.

They intimate that they have with them 300 men and 60 more to follow. These chiefs are from the Abirim district. They have already received some ammunition. They have not yet fought.

The king of Denkirah Quashie Ekay is himself at a village called Yancomassie, about one hour distant from this place. He has there with him of his own people 4000 men. With him at this village are: Aquashi Gayau; Werekun Dechi; Opon Deckij. Western Wassaw 500 men. Aquashie Badoo Mampon is included in the estimated number of Denkirah's. Messengers have come in at this moment from Quashie Kay, they bring two heads and a captive Ashantee boy. Their story is that the spies of the Ashantees keep coming on stronger and stronger; they fought with them this morning, killed three men and caught this boy. The boy says the Ashantees are resolved to fight on Monday next. That he has seen Atchampon's stool in the camp, that it was brought in by Elmina people, and that the Elmina people are still in the camp. He says also that the Ashantee General-in-Chief, Ammon Quartier, was wounded in the fight on the 14th, that the bullet has not come out, and he has to be carried because he is unable to walk, and that his men are determined to revenge this before they retire.

I propose to sleep here and leave this to-morrow daybreak for Yancomassie (Denkirah Yancomassie) to see there the king and his troops, and to send you a letter for ammunition from there. To pass on from there to Abakrampa, where I am told are the kings of Abrah, Assin, Akim (Cobbinah Efuab), and other chiefs, and to return to Cape Coast from there, when I have ascertained something of their feelings. Quashie Kay's messengers complain to me that they have sent repeatedly to Abacrampa, and the chiefs there will not come to help.

This Ashantee boy was caught near to Ashanti, the village near to Dunkwah, and I guess at about 15 miles' distance from here, if not more.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief,
W. A. Settlements, Cape Coast Castle.

Jouqua is a nice town (African), fair to see, resembles Fantee Yancomassie—20 fine cows and calves.

No. 78.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

I HAVE received your Despatch, of the 24th ultimo,* with its enclosures, reporting upon the state of affairs in the Protectorate, and I approve of the letter addressed by you to the kings and chiefs in reply to their application for pecuniary assistance.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* No. 77.

No. 79.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

Sir,
I HAVE received your Despatch, of the 22nd ultimo,* reporting that the King of Aquafoo, with five of his chiefs, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and that one of the chiefs, Quow Bentume, had been temporarily detained in the Castle of Elmina for refusing to obey his king.

I approve of the course pursued in regard to this chief.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 80.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,† enclosing a copy of a letter from the French Ambassador at this Court, in which he requests that the good offices of Her Majesty's Government may be used in behalf of Monsieur Bonnat, a captive in the hands of the Ashantees, in order to obtain his release.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state in reply, for the information of Earl Granville, that every attempt has been made to obtain the release of Monsieur Bonnat and the other captives, and that it was hoped that the negotiation would have been successfully concluded. The war has for the present put an end to any further communication with the King of Ashantee upon the subject, but the French Government may rest assured that, whenever an opportunity offers, further efforts will be made to rescue these captives.

The Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements will be furnished with copies of this correspondence.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 81.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

Sir,
I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with one from the French Ambassador at this Court, requesting the good offices of Her Majesty's Government to procure the release of Monsieur Bonnat, one of the captives in the hands of the King of Ashantee, together with a copy of the reply which I have directed to be given to it.

You will no doubt furnish me with any information which you may be able to obtain as regards the position of these prisoners.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 82.

Messrs. *Swanzy* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

122, Cannon Street, London,
23rd June, 1873.

My Lord,
WE beg most respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the recent alteration of the Customs Duties on the Gold Coast.

* No. 76.

† No. 71.

F. O.
12. June 73,
No 71.

C. O.
21 June 73,
No. 81.

Colonel Harley has also imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on all manufactured goods—a most impolitic and disastrous tax.

With reference to the *ad valorem* duties on cotton goods, we can assure your Lordship that a measure of this kind would inevitably drive all trade in such goods from the British Settlements, as the native traders will travel many days' journey to purchase them a little cheaper ; and, moreover, a duty of 10 per cent. would be sure to encourage smuggling. Were we so disposed, we could easily pack small parcels, sell them afloat to natives, who could land them in the fine season at any point on the coast, and speedily place them beyond the reach of the Customs officers.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
 &c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) F. and A. SWANZY.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Admiralty, 26th June, 1873.

The Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Admiralty, 27th June, 1873.

* No. 74.

2. Captain Blake also states that the last accounts from Lagos report the roads to be quite open, and the trade beginning to be renewed.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure in No. 84.

Extracts from a Letter from Captain of H.M.S. "Druid," dated at Cape Coast Castle, 24th May, 1873.

SINCE writing on the 15th instant, there has been a rather important change in the state of affairs here, the Ashantees having broken up their camp at Dunquah, and are said to be moving in a westerly direction towards Denkruh, with the apparent object of occupying Tongria, the capital of that province. As their route would lead them not more than three hours' march from Elmina, I deemed it prudent, it being also in accordance with the views of the Administrator-in-Chief, not to wait for the arrival of the gunboat "Merlin" to relieve the "Decoy" at Elmina, but despatched the "Argus," which arrived on the 17th instant, for that purpose, where she will accomplish the double object of affording any protection that may be required, as also landing and storing the provisions brought by "Druid" and her, which the ships after completing are unable to stow.

It is well known that the Ashantees have suffered immense losses from disease and starvation, all the prisoners lately brought in showing a very emaciated appearance, and testify to their absence of food for several days. In view, therefore, of this state of affairs and the approach of the rainy season, it is considered more than probable that the Ashantees are effecting this movement with the ultimate object of getting back to their own country; but fearing to return by the way they came, and encounter the more powerful tribe of Akims in their present weak state, they are compelled to accept the only other route, intending, no doubt, in their invasion of Denkruh to conquer and hold Tongria, for the purpose of covering and more easily effecting their retreat by the Prah. The Administrator-in-Chief contemplates being shortly able to assemble a force, composed of Fantees and their allies, of about 15,000 to oppose the Ashantees, and, if possible, to frustrate their designs upon Tongria.

As the Administrator-in-Chief thinks it possible that ten days or a fortnight may decide the movement of the Ashantees, which might relieve the Settlement from apprehension of any further attacks for the present, I deemed it advisable not to send the "Seagull" to Fernando Po, having her orders for the West Indies, as, when her services should be considered no longer necessary, I conceive it to be their Lordships' intention that she should proceed to her destination. I have, therefore, selected the "Bittern" to perform this service, she being required upon requisitions from the Administrator-in-Chief (copies of which have been already forwarded) to go first to Quittah and Lagos, before proceeding to Fernando Po, concerning the sale of the "Pioneer." The "Bittern," undergoing a partial refit, should be ready to leave the early part of next week. The last accounts from Lagos report the roads to be quite open, and trade beginning to be renewed.

The ships present are the "Druid," "Seagull," "Bittern," "Coquette" and "Decoy." The "Argus" at Elmina.

No. 85.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 31st May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Petition addressed to your Lordship, which I have received through the Civil Commandant at Accra, from the Kings, Chiefs, headmen,

native, European, and American merchants; also native petty traders, and retail dealers in spirits, and other inhabitants of the Eastern district.

2. I feel, my Lord, very great diffidence in making any remarks upon this Petition, as, since I have assumed the government of the Gold Coast, I have not been able to visit Accra; and as the covering letter of the Civil Commandant forwarding the Petition does not afford me any special information upon its merits, probably from his having been at Accra so short a time (about two months), I hesitate to advance any definite opinions as to whether the statements advanced are accurate, or as to what the requirements really are. For this reason I shall be glad, when the state of affairs here will enable me to visit Accra, so that I may be in a position to submit my views upon the state of things there for your Lordship's information.

3. The drift of the Petition is against the increased duties on spirits, imposed by Ordinance 1 of 1873, which has been submitted to your Lordship for approval; * and I will only make this remark, that inasmuch as the native will drink a certain portion of his earnings, if he is compelled to do with somewhat less than he has hitherto indulged in, from its increased cost, it must rather tend to the well-being of the people than otherwise.

4. The price of rum on importation from America, landed here, is 2s. 3d. per gallon; the duty is now 2s. 6d. It can therefore still be sold at 1s. a bottle with profit, and with the addition of 25 per cent. for water, which I am informed is invariably added, would enable the dealers to sell at 5s. a gallon with a handsome profit. Again, they have the profit on barter for palm oil, &c., upon which they make from 10 to 12½ per cent. also.

5. In conclusion, I may inform your Lordship that both powder and lead were supplied by the Government to the kings and chiefs when they applied for it.

6. I will not now intrude upon your Lordship with any further remarks on the subject.

Right Honourable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure in No. 85.

Civil Commandant of Accra to the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Accra, 28th May, 1873.

WITH reference to the Petition from the merchants and others of Accra, sent back for remarks, and which I now enclose, I have the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that when I forwarded the Petition I did not think it within my province to offer any remarks on the subject, as the Petition so plainly set forth what the merchants and others of Accra considered were their grievances.

With regard to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the Petition, I left it for his Excellency to judge, not considering myself in a position to say anything on that point.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 85.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Kings, Chiefs, headmen, native merchants, European and American merchants, native petty traders and retail dealers in spirits, and other native inhabitants of Accra and other places in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast Protectorate:

Humbly Showeth —

That your Petitioners have for several years past submitted willingly, patiently, and

* No. 21.

cheerfully, to the payment of import dues, spirit licences, and other taxes levied on them by the Government of this Settlement:

That from the period of the exchange of territory between Her Majesty's Government and that of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, which was effected on the 4th day of January, 1868, up to the month of April, 1872, the import dues were as follows: viz., on ales, beer, wines, &c., 6*d.* per gallon (old wine); on spirits, 6*d.*; on tobacco and gunpowder, each 1*d.* per lb.; on firearms of each kind, 1*s.* each; and on all other goods of every kind an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.:

That in April, 1872, a new tariff was introduced throughout the settlement, by virtue of which duties became chargeable as follows: viz., on spirits and spirituous liquors, 1*s.* per gallon; on tobacco, gunpowder, 1*d.* per lb.; on wines, ales, beer, &c., 6*d.* per gallon; on firearms of all kinds, 1*s.* each; and all other articles free:

That during the period your Petitioners were entirely unrepresented in the Legislative Council of this settlement, neither were they permitted to have any voice in or control over the expenditure of the funds which they contributed to the Colonial revenue:

That during that period the only public works constructed for the benefit of the Eastern District out of the proceeds of the taxes were a landing-place in 1869 in James Town, a market-place in James Town in 1870, and a lighthouse in James Fort in 1871; but *not one penny* has been expended in the education of the youth of the district, or in any other way for the improvement of the country:

That since the establishment of the new tariff of April 1872, the Accra district has contributed some *fifteen thousand pounds* or more to the Colonial revenue, but your Petitioners have not received the benefit of a single penny thereof in any shape whatsoever:

That your Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen of the district, although now entirely bereft of all sources of revenue by the action of the local Government, have nevertheless received no benefit at all from the taxes collected from their people on such an extensive scale, and to which they themselves contribute:

That in time of war, as at this present moment, your said Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen of the district, have been refused aid out of the moneys collected in their district, and which moneys were paid on the understanding that the same should be available for their defence if circumstances should so require it:

That your said Petitioners' application for aid, although made on the 20th February, remains to this day unnoticed, whilst war is raging all around them, though not yet at their very doors:

That your said Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and head men of the Accra District, have received repeated calls from their allies and brethren in the field, but have been unable to respond thereto for want of the necessary means:

That your Petitioners respectfully beg to bring under your Lordship's notice Ordinance No. 1, 1873, by which duties have now become chargeable as follows: viz., on spirits per gallon, 2*s.* 6*d.*; on wines, ales, beer, &c., 6*d.* per gallon; on powder and tobacco, each 6*d.* per lb.; on fire-arms of all kinds, each 2*s.*; on cotton goods, hardware, and every other description of merchandise, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the invoice price:

That this Ordinance was put into effect so very suddenly, that your Petitioners, the European, American, and native merchants, traders, and others who have extensive orders on the way out to the Coast, and some of which have actually arrived since the promulgation of this recent Ordinance, will suffer immense loss if they are forced to pay duty at the new rate upon goods and merchandise indented for before the passing of Ordinance No. 1, 1873:

That it will be extremely difficult, and in many instances absolutely impossible, for even the largest importers and most extensive traders to obtain specie sufficient to pay such very heavy duties, especially as the supply of specie in the Eastern District has been gradually drained to such an extent by the action of the Colonial Government in withdrawing to Cape Coast all moneys paid by your Petitioners into the Accra chest, that there is hardly any specie now in the country:

That a continuation of this tariff must cause an entire stoppage to all trade, and result in ruin and bankruptcy to several traders:

That your Petitioners the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen, most earnestly pray your Lordship to take into your merciful consideration the case of the vast numbers of their people in the various towns of the extensive Eastern District who manage to eke out an existence solely by retailing spirits:

That if this Ordinance is not speedily repealed and made of no effect from the very date of its being passed, the large numbers of poor people in this district who retail spirits, and who consist *chiefly of aged women* and persons of both sexes who are cripples, and who are utterly unable to obtain their livelihood by any other means, would be deprived even of

those scanty means, inasmuch that it would be a matter of simple impossibility for them to obtain the requisite amount of specie in the course of a whole year to pay the duty on even one puncheon of rum in a district which is eminently a *cowrie* district:

That such an Ordinance will, in its effects, tend rather to diminish than to increase the revenue:

That great and universal discontent prevails in consequence:

That your Petitioners all humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to refuse Her Royal Assent to an Ordinance so utterly destructive to trade, and which must result in every merchant and trader closing his stores; and that directions may be given for the immediate repeal of the same, so that the universal ruin of the commercial interests of the Accra District may be averted:

That your Lordship may be pleased to direct that a fair and reasonable portion of the revenue collected in the Accra District be devoted to the public good in the district, especially in the education of the youthful portion of the people, and that the local Government be instructed to refrain from appropriating the whole of the moneys paid by your Petitioners into the Accra chest for purposes which are productive of no benefit either to the district or to any of the tax-payers therein:

That your Lordship will be pleased to recommend the adoption of such measures as will result in the mercantile interests and the public interests generally of the Eastern districts being so fairly and liberally represented in the Legislative Council of this Settlement that henceforth no such Ordinances can be passed without being fairly discussed by the *bonâ fide* representatives of tax-payers.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Accra, 8th May, 1873.

his
KING TACKIE × TAWIAH, King of Accra and Eastern Diss.
mark

EDWARD SOLOMON, King, James Town.
Cabboceer, James Town, Accra,

his
JAMES × ANEGAY.
mark

Chief Linguist NOONOO, his × mark.

ITAY AIGIN, Cabboceer to King Tackie, his × mark.

QUARMEE AKMOO, Linguist, his × mark.

AKMOO DANQUAH, Cabboceer, his × mark.

ACRAMUH, Cabboceer, his × mark.

COMMODORE MENSAH, Chief Captain, his × mark.

SIMPEY MENSAH BARDOO, Chief of James Town, Accra, his × mark.

CHIEF AMARNEE AHQUAH, his × mark.

PEDRO ANKRAH, his × mark.

AMBAR, his × mark.

The foregoing are Chiefs of James Town and Ussher Town, Accra.

TETTAY WOOLLOOKOO, Cabboceer of Christianborg, his × mark.

BADDOO ASANKOR, Chief, his × mark.

JEEKOO, Chief Linguist, his × mark.

ADOOM ARGBO, Chief, his × mark.

AHWOOLAY, Chief, his × mark.

All of Christianborg.

MARLAY, his × mark, Cabboceer of Laladdy.

OFOLI, his × mark, Chief of ditto.

ADGAY-OPON, his × mark, Cabboceer of Teshi.

OKUM, his × mark, Chief of ditto.

QUAY, his × mark, Cabboceer, Ninquah.

ASHONG, his × mark, Chief of ditto.

NAR DOWOONAH, Chief of Christianborg, his × mark.

INKROOMAH, Chief of Christianborg, his × mark.

ARKRONG, ditto Teshie, his × mark.

YARBUAH, Chief, Christianborg, his × mark.

DARKOON " " his × mark.

(Signed) A. LINDBERG.
 " J. MALM.
 " C. A. RANDOLPH.
 " W. D. BRIANDT.
 " PETER SCHANDORHT.
 " W. M. HYDE.
 " W. A. LUTTERODT.
 " JOHN J. CLAYTON.
 " PPO. BASEL, Mission factory.
 " J. BANUS.
 " W. G. BRUCE.
 " F. P. FEARON.
 " GEORGE F. BRUCE.
 " F. RIBEIRO.
 " Q. O. BROWN.
 " For W. Addo, J. WAANDMAN, authorised.
 " PETER VAN DER PNYE.
 " PETER PLANGE.
 " F. J. CROCKER, Agent F. and A. Swanzy.
 " G. F. CLEALAND.
 " G. E. EMINsang.
 " WILLIAM PAPAFIO.
 " JOHN ANKRAH.
 " JOHN C. LAMPTY.
 " QUARTEY ASEMTOE.
 " JOHN QUARTEY.
 " J. H. BADOO.
 " DANIEL ANNAR.
 " JACOB THOMPSON.
 " LARKAI LEMPT.
 " ROBERT BRUCE.
 " J. BANNERMAN.
 " ANTONIO AKRAH.
 " C. W. SWAM PRIOR.
 " JOHN PHASCOVIER.
 " L. HESSE.
 " EDMUND BANNERMAN.
 " JOSEPH FLEISCHER.

No. 86.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st June, 1873.

I VERY respectfully submit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a Petition addressed to me by certain traders at Cape Coast, which I deemed it my duty to return, as I felt I could not, with propriety, receive it.

The Report made to your Lordship on the 8th April, and to which your Lordship did me the honour to refer in the House of Lords on the 2nd May last, was made, as your Lordship will be aware, before any fighting had taken place, and before I had obtained any reliable or positive information, which was subsequently arrived at from the opposing forces having come into action; and the small estimate I had previously formed of the strength of the Ashantee forces was corrected by the subsequent reports which I received from Lieutenant Hopkins and others after the engagement of the 8th, and which I reported to your Lordship in my Despatch of the 12th April last,* at paragraphs 3 and 8, in the latter of which I had submitted to your Lordship my reasons for having previously placed the Ashantee army at so low a figure. In that paragraph I also stated

* No. 1.

that I had received from reliable and intelligent evidence that 40,000 men was said to be the whole fighting strength of the Ashantee power. This information, my Lord, I had received from the Reverend Mr. Wharton, a clergyman at the head of the Wesleyan Mission at Cape Coast, who had resided a considerable time at Coomassie, I think he said for two or three years, and had frequent opportunities of seeing the Ashantee people gathered together at Coomassie upon occasions of great festival and custom.

Again, my Lord, my Despatch, of the 16th April,* reporting the engagement of the 14th, and the subsequent break up of the Fantee camp, will have shown your Lordship that the strength of the Ashantee army must, in the first instance, and while yet I had received no reliable intelligence, have been much underrated by me. But so much, my Lord, for the imputation of "suppressio veri."

As to the security generally felt here and along the coast, I had only conveyed to your Lordship what had been said to me by gentlemen connected with the commerce of the place, when calling upon me to discuss affairs, and thank me for my exertions which had effected it. In one instance a merchant said, "Why, in 1863 and 1864 I had to move all my goods from Cape Coast to Elmina and Accra; now I need not do so, as I feel safe."

Her Majesty's ships in the roadstead, I repeat, strengthen that feeling of security, as well as afford it; but, my Lord, it is not apprehension that prevails, as the measures intended for the defence of Cape Coast remain now the same as indicated to your Lordship in a despatch of the late Governor-in-Chief, and copies of which I enclose for more easy reference, and which I am still of opinion are sufficient.

* * * * *

As to the suggestions made by the Petitioners for raising 2000 Volunteers, and the clearing of bush over a radius of half a mile in depth around Cape Coast, with the opening of rifle-pits, &c., I beg to inform your Lordship that I have been endeavouring for the last week, assisted by the officers, to add a 3rd Company to the Volunteers of 100 men, and I have only been able to raise 45; so what chance, therefore, of getting 2000? As to the clearing of the bush round Cape Coast, they know nothing of the labour required for such an undertaking, nor the cost, nor would they contribute one man or one shilling to the work; the little I have done in connecting the forts sent 33 Houssas to hospital with bruised and sore legs and feet from poisoned wood, &c.

I have to apologise to your Lordship for intruding at this length upon your Lordship's valuable time, but slaving as I am (Sundays not excepted) to effect measures for the safety and security of this people, your Lordship will pardon my saying that I cannot help feeling indignant at the deliberately wilful misstatements which they have put forward.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 86.

Acting Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Lyall and others.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
30th May, 1873.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Administrator-in-Chief to return the enclosed Petition, and to acquaint you that his Excellency declines to receive it in consequence of the tone and style in which it is couched.

I have, &c.,

Messrs. Lyall, Selby, Kendall,
and others,

(Signed)

FOSTER FOSTER
Acting Colonial Secretary.

* No. 5.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 86.

*To his Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's
Forts and Settlements upon the West Coast of Africa, &c. &c. &c.*

Cape Coast Castle, May, 1873.

THE PETITION of the undersigned ladies, merchants, agents, traders, and other inhabitants of Cape Coast and the vicinity thereof, HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners are daily becoming more anxious at the rapid approach of the invading army of Ashantees, and that their alarm is not diminished by the utter absence of any precautionary or defensive measures to oppose by any organised effort their actual entry into this town.

That inasmuch as the utter defeat and rout of the allied forces has, on almost every occasion, been the result of an engagement with the army of the King of Ashanti; as the army of the invaders has on every occasion been enabled to advance further into the so-called "British Protected Territories;" as they are now nearer to the seat of the Government by many miles than they have been at any period of this war; and as there is now a smaller and more demoralised force opposing them than any one with whom they have formerly been brought into contact; your Petitioners respectfully submit that no obstacle of any moment really opposes an entry into this town by them, at any hour of the day or night, when they might see fit and feel prepared to make an organised attack.

Your Petitioners, who are all residents upon this Coast, and who have had more experience than any of Her Majesty's officials here can possibly possess, are far from having that "feeling of complete security" which your Excellency assures the Colonial Office "is felt here and along the Coast;" in fact, no such thing as "confidence" either has or has had any existence as your Excellency puts it, either "here or along the Coast," from the commencement of the present invasion; a proof of which may be readily found in the speedy concurrence of several residents, residing within a mile of the Castle, to remove themselves and their effects into the immediate vicinity thereof, at the suggestion of your Excellency's special Commissioner.

Your Petitioners cannot too strongly express their surprise at the estimate which your Excellency appears to have formed of the opposing force of Ashantees, as quoted in the 'Times' of May 3rd, 1873, in the speech of Lord Kimberley, in answer to inquiries made in the House of Lords by Lord Lauderdale. That these forces should be estimated at 4000 fighting men is, your Petitioners think, sufficient evidence of the unreliable nature of the information upon which your Excellency's action is based, and is, we submit, wholly incompatible with the fact that the Ashanti army has successfully engaged the allied forces on several occasions, on the last of which the latter had a force of 35,000 to 40,000 men in the field, with a line of battle eight miles in lineal extent, the entire length of which was engaged by the invading army simultaneously, and to the utter discomfiture of our troops and forces employed; and your Petitioners cannot refrain from drawing your Excellency's attention to the disastrous effects that this inaccuracy, and others of a like nature, that appear in the paper above referred to, which are almost tantamount to a "suppressio veri," and which may be unwittingly conveyed, may have on the course of action that Her Majesty's Government would recognise the necessity of adopting, and might think proper to adopt, for the defence and protection of the so-called "Protected Territories" on a proper representation of facts.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully urge upon your Excellency the immediate and absolute necessity of taking prompt measures to prevent the inroad of the invading army further into the "Protectorate;" and this they suggest can be accomplished at not very great expense, and with some aid from the regular troops.

In the furtherance of this object your Petitioners would suggest that the bush, for a radius of from one-half to a mile outside the circuit of the town, be effectually cut down, cleared, and burnt; and that lines of rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to afford shelter to skirmishers, should be made in the space thus cleared, and that these pits should be distant from each other 3 to 500 yards, in order to allow of the orderly retreat or advance of the lines of skirmishers as necessity may arise.

Inasmuch as many inhabitants of Cape Coast, who are unable to leave for the camp, would willingly act in defence of the town, in case of an attack thereupon, your Petitioners think it is desirable that they should forthwith be enrolled into a corps for the defence and protection of the town.

In the organisation of this force, your Petitioners would suggest that candidates for

enrolment should be invited to come forth and inscribe their names on the roll, and that, on the completion of each company of 100 men, the said company should have the privilege of selecting their own officers, subject to your Excellency's approval; that the whole of the companies so formed should be brigaded, under the command of a military officer appointed by your Excellency; and that each company should have a company muster-house, to which, in case of sudden alarm, they would immediately repair, and fall in at the word of command from their officer.

Your Petitioners think that, under such provisions as are here suggested, a force of 2000 armed men could be enrolled and officered within the next few days, and with measures taken for the protection of the town, by the clearing of the bush and otherwise, as herein above mentioned, the town of Cape Coast, at least, might safely rest in security, without making any undue calls on Her Majesty's forces, who are evidently held for the garrisoning, protection, and defence of the forts only, whilst other parts of the Protectorate, are being overrun and devastated, almost to the very walls of these forts.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) G. T. W. LYALL.
 (") W. H. SELBY.
 (") GEO. KENDALL.
 (") C. CUTHBERT BROWN, for F. C. Grant.
 (") ARTHUR J. BRADSHAW.
 (") JOHN CHRISTIAN.
 (") J. H. HALM.
 (") GEO. BLANKSON.
 (") JNO. SARBAH.
 (") J. B. CLEMENT.
 (") R. A. HARRISON.
 (") JOS. D. HAYFORD.
 (") ROBT. BENIR, for J. D. Ekem.
 (") M. BARNES.
 (") A. S. HUTCHISON.
 (") SAMUEL DAVIS.
 her
 (") KATHERINE x SWANZY.
 mark
 (") E. A. KENDALL.
 (") J. H. BREW.

Enclosure 2, in No. 86.

MEMORANDUM on the measures necessary for the DEFENCE of CAPE COAST.

1. The clearing of the hills which command the approaches to Cape Coast by the Anamaboe, Salt Pond and Beulah roads.
2. The occupation of Connor's Hill, Forts William and Victoria, by detachments of infantry, or seamen from the fleet, and the mounting of light field-guns on each position, to resist any attempted advance of the enemy in these directions.
3. The volunteers can be employed as patrols, and in defence of the town, or in support of the Fantees.
4. The castle to be occupied by regular troops, who will defend it and act as emergency may require.
5. The Fantee police will protect the Treasury and public buildings, and also discharge other duties in the town.
6. Two men-of-war in harbour can well control the seaboard, and assist promptly in any movement rendered necessary by an attack upon the ports between Accra and Axim.
7. The Houssas will be advanced to cover Cape Coast and to check any approach of the Ashantees, and will be held available for any urgent service which may be required.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
 Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 3, in No. 86.

DISPOSITION of POLICE for DEFENCE of CAPE COAST CASTLE.

March 1st, 1873.

In case of alarm being given the Armed Police company No. 3 will observe following orders:—

1st sub-division will march to the end of Anamaboe road, leading into the town, and oppose the advance into the town of any hostile force.

2nd sub-division will march to Mr. Grant's villas, on the Saltpond and Bulah roads, and take the yards for shelter, and keep any advancing hostile force in check in that quarter, and hold that post until reinforced, if that side of the town should be attacked.

3rd sub-division will hold the Treasury, and for that purpose will be ranged as sharpshooters, one man at each window of the building, and six men on the Flag-staff Terrace, which commands the whole of the surrounding streets and buildings. This post will be held good at all cost.

4th sub-division will hold the Police-barracks and Police-court buildings, front and rear; doors bolted, and sentries on guard at each one.

One 9-pr. Hales rocket-tube will be placed in position at Mr. Grant's villa in the walled enclosure, with twenty rounds of rockets; and one ditto on the lower terrace of the Treasury buildings.

One small 4-pr. brass gun, with twenty rounds ammunition, will be placed in position at the junction of Police-barrack Street and Market Street. This piece will be served by six Houssa Armed Police gunners. This force, if hard pressed by the enemy, will retreat with the gun into the yard of the Treasury close by.

It would be well for a force of sailors to land with two howitzers or field-guns, one to be stationed at Mr. Grant's quarter of the town, at junction roads leading to Bulah and the Saltpond, and the other at the junction streets near Government House, at the store of Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

Each of these posts will be reinforced by the Houssa and Police; No. 1 Company in reserve in the Government Garden, one half company at the Eastern Garden Gate, commanding Chapel Square, and one half company at the Summer-House Pavilion, commanding the cross roads of the Government Garden Square, the usual outposts to the above stated positions will be carefully placed and visited.

No. 2 Company Houssa Armed Police will bivouac in the police barrack-yard as a reserve.

The northern and eastern entrances to the town will be protected by the Volunteers, and it is strongly advisable that this body should be strongly supported by the natives, and the strong position of Prospect Hill, at Cota Kraba, will be held by No. 1 Company of Volunteers.

The Judge's Hill, commanding the suburbs and roads leading to the western side of the town, as also the Saltpond road, should be strongly held by a party of seamen from the fleet, with two field-pieces, and two rocket-tube machines.

One brass field-piece will be placed in the Police Barrack-yard, to the rear of building facing the open gardens.

Connor's Hill will, of course, be held with a proper force of the 2nd West India Regiment.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER.

No. 87.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st June, 1873.

THE very recent departure of the last steamer on the 30th ultimo leaves me little to add to my Despatch of the 29th,* as to the state of affairs here.

2. I have again sent Dr. Rowe, the Special Commissioner, to the kings and chiefs assembled at Jouquah, and in the meantime I have liberally supplied them with powder, thirty barrels, containing 100 lbs. each, and lead in proportion.

* No 105.

3. I am also sending up 200 Volunteers; they were to have marched yesterday, but I hope to get them away from Cape Coast to-morrow. I regret to say that the town has still a great number of men who cannot be got to go out of it by their chiefs and captains, and pressure has been brought upon me to drive them out by force. This I have refused to do, and have to bear a full measure of opprobrium in consequence.

4. I admit that a proclamation of martial law would enable me to do so; but as such a step would entirely alter the character of the position which the local Government has hitherto maintained, and which I shall not depart from except by your Lordship's instructions, I decline to take such a step or to involve Her Majesty's Government in any way as a principal in this war.

5. The enclosed reports from Major Brownell, at Saltpond, and Captain Turton, at Elmina, will show your Lordship that the result of my last appeal to the kings and chiefs is being responded to, and that they are moving to the support of the Denkeras and Abrahs. I have no doubt that a very considerable force has already assembled, and if the Fantees will only fight, they will, I fancy, have sufficient strength not only to keep their enemies at bay, but drive them out of the Protectorate. Unfortunately they have no leaders of their own who, from the experience we have gained, are to be depended on, and I have no white men to send them; I can, therefore, only hope for favourable results, should any engagement take place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 87.

Major *Brownell* to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Your Excellency,

Saltpond, 29th May, 1873.

I THINK I can safely say that I have at last stirred up the kings, chiefs, headmen, and people in my district to activity, and hope to be able within a week from this date to bring into the camp to the assistance of the "Denkerahs" at least 2000 men.

The chief of Arkrah called on me to-day on his route to camp to join King "Akenney." He takes up 300 men with him.

I am promised a considerable force on Saturday next from Mumford, Tantum, Appam, and Barracoo, beside the few who still remain in this town and Anamaboe. These are but few. If these people come as they have promised, I think it advisable that I should see them into camp, and we shall then be sure of them. I send your Excellency King Tando's reply to my letter, also one from Mr. Sago, of Mumford, a very influential man in that town.

I am quite sure these people will keep their promise, as they all know me well, and have always been very obedient to me.

If the attack can be put off for a week or ten days, I am sure we shall have all the fighting men join from my district.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL, Civil Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

P.S. I am very glad I have induced Mr. Sago to come up with the Mumford people, as he is a man of great influence with the people, and much respected. I have on several occasions, when I had very serious affairs to settle at Mumford, received the greatest assistance from him, much more than from Mr. Bentill.

J. T. B.

Sub-Enclosure 1, in No. 87.

King *Tando* to Major *Brownell*.

Sir,

Ekroful, 29th May, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of 27th instant, in which you desired me to go down to Saltpond with my troops as to march by that line to Denkra. Sorry your letter did not

reach me at the place Quahmon, but this place. As I have not got a sufficient troops I have sent messengers for the rest, and expect their arrival every day. I am very near to Arbarcrampah, but in going back to Saltpond, as you wish it, will cause my people confusion, so therefore pray on this point. I am very much thankful for your promise of supplying me ammunition I may ask. I am keeping here waiting for the rest of my people, as to march with a large body of troops.

To his Worship J. T. Brownell.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) QUASIE × TANDO, King.

Sub-Enclosure 2, in No. 87.

Mr. Sago to Major Brownell.

Sir,

Mumford, 29th May, 1873.

By your command and authority of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, I have put together of the chief and head men of Mumford. They declare to me that they will start from here on the *next Monday* for Saltpond to get the ammunition and things at once, and then goes to the *camp direct*; and be sure that I will come with them as quick as possible, with my due respect to you.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD A. SAGO.

Enclosure 2, in No. 87.

Captain Turton to Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Elmina, 29th May, 1873.

THE King of Aquafoo has just sent in his canebearers to say "that the Ashantees are come close to Jouquah—that the people of Jouquah have gone to attack them. Some of the Jouquah people have returned with reports. That the people of Abrim have started to fight the Ashantees, also that the half of the Commendas have gone to join them. That the King of Commenda is already at Abrim; he left Commenda on Monday last for the camp at Abrim.

"The King of Aquafoo is at Aquafoo with his people; that all the women and children have fled from Abrim and are at Aquafoo for protection.

"The King says he and his people are ready to fight, and will start at once for Jouquah. He has sent for orders, and wants to know if he is to advance or remain at Aquafoo and watch the roads leading to Elmina.

"The Ashantees are reported to be very numerous."

Awaiting instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment,
His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Military Commandant of Elmina.
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 88.

Colonel Harley, C.B., to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 4th June, 1873.

I HAVE to bring to your Lordship's notice the irregularity with which the homeward steamers of both companies arrive at Cape Coast from the southward—sometimes at the close of the day (sunset or later), when the clerks have left the public offices, and

there is scarcely time to close my despatches, which are always kept open so as to afford your Lordship information to the last moment.

2. The master at once sends notice to the Post-office that he will leave in an hour, but it takes almost that time to communicate with the shore.

3. On Sunday, the 1st instant, the steam-ship "Africa," Captain Davies, arrived in the roadstead at half-past 7, and sent to say that he would leave at half-past 9 o'clock. This notice arrived at 8.45, and the Post-office notified the closing of the mails at 9, which gave about 15 minutes to close the despatches, which I need scarcely say was not sufficient; but, inasmuch as I knew there was a large quantity of rice on board for the Government which the ship had taken down the coast and has brought back damaged (upon which I intend holding a survey, and will report to your Lordship), I did not send off an official request for her to remain until the mails were ready, as I fancied there would be ample time. The mails were not ready until nearly 12 o'clock, which was about four hours after her arrival. There was bad weather and a heavy surf, but, notwithstanding, the mail boat went off with them, but Captain Davies steamed away, leaving the mails behind.

4. This morning the "Congo" has arrived from the southward, and notice has been sent to me, which allows but 45 minutes for the closing and despatch of the mails. I have sent off to inform the master that Her Majesty's mails will not be ready for delivery before 11 o'clock, and to request that he will wait.

5. I have now to request that your Lordship will be so considerate as to take such steps as your Lordship may think proper to have the steamers remain here at least six clear hours of daylight, both outward and homeward, as there is not sufficient time allowed for the closing of mails and embarkation of passengers, and great inconvenience, and possibly serious consequence, may result from steamers leaving Cape Coast at the present time without the mails.

6. I have had occasion already to bring to your Lordship's notice that Captain Wharton, of the steam-ship "Yoruba," whose letter I forwarded, refused on one occasion to wait two hours for Her Majesty's mails when they were most important; this, I venture to think, is very singular behaviour on the part of servants of the companies under contract with the Government.

I enclose the Postmaster's report for your Lordship's information.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure in No. 88.

Sir,

Post-office, Cape Coast, 3rd June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with memorandum from the Assistant Private Secretary, calling upon me, by order of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, to report on the circumstances leading to the steamer "Africa" leaving this place on the 1st instant without the homeward mails, to submit:—

That early on the 1st instant the steamer "Africa" was observed coming into the roadsteads on her homeward voyage, but did not reach the usual anchorage till about 7.30 A.M. of the same morning, having steamed a distance for the purpose of communicating with another vessel then lying beyond the roadsteads. On her return to the roads, the chief landing waiter boarded her, landed, and conveyed the mails from leeward to the Post-office.

That in his letter to me, signed by the purser of the ship (a copy of which I beg to enclose), Captain W. H. Davis, the commander, fixed the period of his stay at 9.30 A.M., and requested the mails to be sent on board by that time. This letter, with the mails, were received in the Post-office at 8.45 A.M., and the time for the closing of the mails (viz. 9 A.M.) was immediately communicated to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief and the public by notices, a copy of which I beg also to enclose.

At the hour specified (viz. 9 A.M.) preparations were made for the closing of the mails, which duty was completed in about half-an-hour afterwards, the London and Sierra

Leone mails being kept open for the reception of the Administrator-in-Chief's despatches, which were received at 11.45 A.M. The mails were then closed and delivered to the landing waiter. In about half-an-hour, or more, subsequent to the delivery of the mails, the chief landing waiter returned with them, and informed me that the steamer was on her way to sea, and that she would not wait for the mails, although he attempted to convey them on board.

The Honourable Colonel Foster Foster,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
E. ROWLAND COLE,
Postmaster.

No. 89.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 4th June, 1873.

In continuation of my despatch of the 1st instant,* which I regret should not have gone forward by the last steamer, in consequence of the steam-ship "Africa," Captain Davis, having left the roads without the mails, which I bring to your Lordship's notice in another despatch, I have now the honour to forward a copy of the report received from Dr. Rowe, and a statement made by an Ashantee prisoner taken on the previous day. This information adds little to that I have already conveyed to your Lordship, as there has been no advance on the part of the Ashantees, and the Fantees and their allies are concentrating their forces at Jouquah and the adjacent villages. They are now amply supplied with ammunition, and if they do not make a stand against the enemy the fault will be their own.

2. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship that the Volunteers left Cape Coast on Monday, the 2nd, for Jouquah. I personally inspected them before marching off, and addressed a few words of encouragement to them, at which they seemed pleased. I enclose the marching-out state for your Lordship's information. I have undertaken to subsist them while in the camp.

3. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a report received yesterday from Major Brownell, the Civil Commandant at Saltpond, by which your Lordship will perceive that he is exerting himself in his district.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 89.

Dr. *Rowe* to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Dear Colonel Harley,

Jouquar, 2nd June, 1873.

I REACHED this place yesterday about noon. I found Quashi Kay, the king, in great commotion, because Ashantis had been caught in the *bush* close to Jouquar. I at once told him to get his people out, and succeeded in sending a fair proportion of Denkerahs into the forest to clear what they call a war-path—what we call an encamping-ground.

I saw personally the whole of the kings and chiefs here :—

Quashi Kay,
Ichibboo,
Attah,

Cofi Ahinkrah,
Sayon, and others.

* No. 88.

I have seen them again this morning. I sent a special messenger with my sword to Anfoo Otoo, who is at Mampon, and received a very civil message of thanks from him, and a promise that he would come this morning. He is not yet here. At Mampon, with him, is Homar (Homar), Chief of Ejimacoo. At Sorrowful are Inkie (Assin), Ackinie (Ekumfi), Moquar (Ejimacoo), Attah (Anamaboe). The usual feeling exists here of waiting for some one else to come. All complain bitterly of Cape Coast people, and have sent a special request to the merchants of Cape Coast through you by me.

I propose to go from here to Elmina, so as to be able to give you some idea of the road and distance from Effooto to that place.

The Ashantees were reported last night at Effiri ; a prisoner is just brought in, caught at Tanfoo's Croom.

I am giving him food and drink. He says that he has not eaten for three days, and that in the camp they are dying from hunger.

* * * * *

Statement of Ashantee Prisoner.

Dunchen Bachen is the name of the general who is wounded, not Ammon Quartier.

About 4000 people went away with the dead bodies of the killed and wounded captains after the Tenchi fight.

These men have now come back. There are about 30,000 of them left. These are determined to come to Jouquar, and to fight to the last ; whether they will all be killed, or the Fantees all killed, they do not know, but they will do their uttermost.

Food on the Ashantee camp is very dear, four plantains are worth 3d.

After the fight at Tenchi they have passed behind Abacrampa to this place. Their foragers have been to Akroful and to Abacrampa.

He himself has frequently been to Cape Coast on trading journeys.

They receive neither food nor ammunition from Coomassie.

They lost very many killed with rockets and Sniders.

Enclosure 2, in No. 89.

CAPE COAST VOLUNTEERS.

MARCHING OUT STATE.

Cape Coast, 2nd June, 1873.

	Captain.	Subalterns.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bugler.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
Officers	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	Each non-commissioned officer and man received 30 rounds of Enfield ball ammunition and 35 caps.
Non-commissioned officers and rank and file . . . . .	..	..	1	11	15	1	157	185	
Total	1	4	1	11	15	1	157	190	Reserve in hand.

The detachment marched for 'Jouquah' at 11 o'clock A.M. this date.

(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS,
Lieut. 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Superintending Parade.

Enclosure 3, in No. 89.

Your Excellency,

Saltpond, 2nd June, 1873.

I have thought it advisable to inform your Excellency of my proceedings in that district, and trust you will approve of my movements.

I did hope to move from this to-day, but find I cannot do so till Friday next, as you well know the difficulty we have in getting the people together and make them move. I have now at least 1000 men waiting for me, but I want to get all and make a good demonstration, which I think will have a good effect on the Cape Coast people.

Mr. Sago will be here on Thursday with a large force. Two companies from Winnebah have arrived, with their flags, &c., and I have sent back Mr. Parker to hurry the rest up.

I find a great quantity of the people in camp are running away, and have detained fifty yesterday and to-day, and intend to march them back to camp with me.

These people have all the ammunition in their possession, which I suppose they have obtained from the Government, and then left the camp.

I have taken their guns and ammunition from them, and detained them till I march, when I will see they return. I think there should be some precaution to prevent them from thus defrauding the Government. I think passes should be given to those who require to leave the camp for good reasons, or it will be useless my trying to bring up forces if they in camp are allowed to get their ammunition and the next day run away.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL,

Civil Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

No. 90.

Mr. *Holland* to Messrs. *Swanzy*.

Downing Street, 28th June, 1873.

Gentlemen,
I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant,* on the subject of the recent alterations of Customs Duties on the Gold Coast.

I am to state that his Lordship has informed the Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements that the Ordinance under which the new duties are imposed will not, in its present shape, be recommended for Her Majesty's approval, and has suggested that the *ad valorem* duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on spirits and tobacco should be increased, if Colonel Harley considers that a larger revenue will be thereby produced.

Lord Kimberley desires me to add, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that he has recently sanctioned the addition of two unofficial members, Mr. F. G. Grant and Mr. W. Cleaver, to the Legislative Council of the Settlement, and that the appointments have been approved by Her Majesty at the Council held on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Messrs. *Swanzy*.

No. 91.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 28th June, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, extracts from a general letter, of the 4th instant, from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, by which it appears that no important change has taken place in the state of affairs on that coast.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure in No. 91.

Extract from a Letter, dated 4th June, 1873, from Captain *Blake*, of H.M.S. "Druid," at Cape Coast Castle.

"SINCE my last general letter of the 1st instant, there has been no important change in the state of affairs that I am aware of. The Cape Coast natives, who have hitherto been very reluctant, since their last great fight with the Ashantees in March, when they deserted their camp, to go out, are beginning to assemble again in small forces; but not much can be expected from such a timid race.

"The 'Coquette' gunboat left here on the 2nd, taking Captain Grant for Accra (the Administrator-in-Chief deciding now not to send the detachment of 17 men), and Captain Kendall, Commissioner to Quittah to inquire into questions of which you have been previously advised.

"Ships present are the 'Druid,' 'Seagull,' 'Merlin,' and 'Decoy,' and the 'Argus' at Elmina. They are moderately healthy; the fever cases fewer, but the diarrhoea has increased."

No. 92.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 28th June, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th and 28th instant,* enclosing extracts from letters from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, relative to the state of affairs on the Gold Coast, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the latest accounts received from the Administrator-in-Chief (which will be communicated to their Lordships as soon as possible) indicate that no material change has yet taken place in the condition of affairs.

The Secretary, Admiralty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 93.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to convey to you my general approval of your proceedings, as reported in your despatches of the 1st and 4th instant† respectively, containing the latest intelligence in connection with the Ashantee War.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 94.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th June, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch (Gold Coast) of the 1st instant,‡ transmitting for my information a copy of a Petition addressed to you by certain traders and others, at Cape Coast, on subjects connected with the Ashantee invasion; and stating that you had deemed it your duty to return the Petition, as you felt you could not with propriety receive it.

I am disposed to think that you might have received this Petition; but Her Majesty's Government are quite satisfied that you have done your best in the very difficult circumstances in which you are placed, and they regret that your services should have been so little appreciated by the petitioners.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* Nos. 85 and 92.

† Nos. 88 and 90.

‡ No. 87.

No. 95.

Colonial Office to Post Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th June, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements with its enclosure, drawing attention to the irregularity in the arrival of mail-steamers touching at Cape Coast on the homeward journey, and requesting that steps may be taken for allowing the steamers to remain at the Station six hours of daylight on both journeys.

I am to state that Lord Kimberley is of opinion that in ordinary times the duration of the steamers' stay at each port would be quite insufficient to meet the requirements of official and commercial correspondence, but that in the present circumstances of the Gold Coast the gravest evils might result if some better arrangements are not immediately made.

The Secretary to the Post Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 96.

Mr. *FitzGerald* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

"African Times" Office, 121, Fleet Street, E. C.,
1st July, 1873.

My Lord,

THE people at Accra seem to entertain the opinion that, as Colonel Harley does not even acknowledge the receipt of their communications addressed to him, though they consider the matters of which they treat to be of vital importance to them, so neither does he forward them, or copies of them, to your Lordship. They have, therefore, entreated me to bring their letter of 20th February and petition of 8th May under your Lordship's notice.

I therefore take the liberty of enclosing printed copies of the same (as published in the "African Times" of the 30th June) for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. FITZGERALD,
Editor "African Times."

The Right Honourable Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure A, in No. 96.

LETTER of KINGS, CHIEFS, and CABOCEERS of ACCRA, to COLONEL HARLEY, the receipt of which Colonel Harley had not acknowledged up to 16th May.

To His Honour Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator, &c.

Sir,

Accra, 20th February, 1873.

WE, the undersigned, the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, and other inhabitants of Accra, beg most respectfully to bring under your Honour's notice the following:—

For more than two months we have been receiving messages from our allies, the Akims, warning us of the approach of an Ashanti army for the purpose of invading the Protectorate.

The first report to this effect reached Accra about the 18th of December last, and we believe that at the same time a similar report was officially made by the King of Akim to the Government through the Acting Civil Commandant of this district.

Since that period, the invasion of the Protectorate, as forewarned by the Akims, has unfortunately become an accomplished fact, as we learn from the several proclamations issued by your Honour, and wherein the same is notified to the public; and it is no less true that up to the present moment no measures of preparation for the defence of our district against any incursion of the enemy, or for any offensive operations in co-operation with either of our allies, the Fantis or the Akims, have as yet been adopted by us or for us.

We, in Accra, more than any other town or tribe within the Protectorate, are dependent upon the protecting power, and we believe, with all due respect, that we are not by any means the least entitled of all the protected tribes to that protection which we have hitherto been led to expect at the hands of the British Government in such crises as the present.

The authority which was exercised fifty years ago by the Accra chiefs over their people, is now virtually in the hands of the British Government, and the chiefs and headmen do not now possess that power of calling out the inhabitants of the several towns for war purposes that they formerly did, and (which is by far more essential) the pressure already felt by the merchants, European and native, by the present heavy rate of import dues renders it impossible to expect any contribution from them, as in bygone days, for the purpose of obtaining those necessary supplies which would place our kings, our chiefs, and our principal native gentlemen in a position which would entitle them to command the services of the masses in the present emergency.

Moreover, we in Accra labour under another serious disadvantage to which our friends and allies in Cape Coast are not subject, and that is, that all our wants, the most insignificant as well as the most pressing and urgent, have to be referred to Cape Coast before they can be complied with.

For example, we applied yesterday to the Civil Commandant to furnish us with some small assistance from the Colonial Treasury to enable us to communicate with our allies and brethren the Addahs, Croboes, Aquapims, Akims, and Fantis, so that we might be able to concert measures for joint action against the common enemy, especially as information had just reached us that the Ashantis had appeared again on the Volta; but the Civil Commandant intimated to us his inability to comply with our request without previously communicating with head-quarters; in the meanwhile the enemy is gradually drawing us into his net, as we have really not the means to carry out any public measures of this kind, unassisted by the Government or the merchants. In former crises of this nature, the merchants, both European and native, assisted the chiefs and the people largely with money, with arms, and with munitions of war, in addition to the aid so liberally furnished by the protecting power.

In those days the merchants were not subjected to any taxes or duties, but now the case stands differently. The merchants already pay annually a large sum of money to the Government, which they consider to be *their* contribution towards such expenses as the district must necessarily incur in times of danger and difficulty such as the present; and knowing the minds of the merchants in this respect, and being unable to deny the reasonableness and justice of their arguments, we cannot expect them to come forward with assistance as in olden times, and as we believe they would again, if circumstances did not deprive them of the means of so doing.

A reference to the Customs records for the past twelve months, we believe, will show that Accra has contributed more to the Colonial Exchequer than any other single town, and that in point of TRADE it is by far the most important of all the British Gold Coast Settlements, and *trade* is, if we are not misinformed, by no means the least weighty point in the minds of the British Government and people when estimating the value of an African settlement; and considering that we and our people have so long and so cheerfully submitted to such heavy duties under the belief that we should receive some benefit from them in our hour of danger, we trust that we may not be deemed unreasonable or disrespectful if we now apply to your Honour *for such aid and protection in this extremity as may seem to you that we are entitled to at the hands of the British Government.*

We now beg your Honour's permission most respectfully to call your attention to the totally defenceless state of the Accra forts.

Your Honour, on consulting the records of Cape Coast Castle for the years 1823, 1824, and 1826, will find that in the years 1823 and 1824 the Accras were called up to Cape Coast to aid their Fanti brethren and allies in repelling the invasion of that place by the Ashantis, and that again in 1826 the Accras left their homes for the

purpose of opposing another invasion in the interior of this district, on both of which occasions the efforts of the Accras were attended with complete success.

In those days the three Accra forts in James Town, Ussher Town (then Dutch), and Christiansborg (then Danish), were each and all in a state of the most complete and thorough defence in every respect, so that our people could leave their towns without fear of any enemy coming in their absence to plunder them, and carry off their women and children into captivity. But now all three forts are mere ruins. James Fort and Christiansborg Castle have neither of them a single gun mounted, and Ussher Fort has got four or five very old guns, which, if they are capable of being fired at all, are likely to be more destructive to friend than to foe.

This is no time to be troubling your Honour with a list of our grievances, else we might cite the condition of these forts as a striking instance of the neglect with which we in the Eastern districts have been treated for several years past, notwithstanding the fact that we have always contributed our fair share to the public revenue of these Settlements.

Considering the utterly defenceless state in which Accra is at present, it would be impossible for our people to leave and proceed to the aid of our allies in any direction where such aid might unfortunately be required, and no one could venture to predict what may or what may not occur before the 20th day of the ensuing month, seeing that few could be persuaded four weeks ago to credit the report of our allies, the Akims (who have never yet deceived us), of the approach of an Ashanti force.

We respectfully beg that your Honour will be pleased to order the forts to be placed in such a state of defence as time and circumstances will admit of, so as to inspire our people with confidence in themselves, and in the Government that protects them.

We also beg most respectfully that your Honour will be pleased to cause Sakkitay, the Chief of Eastern Crobo, to arrest all Ashantis in his district, and to desist from allowing them to be furnished with guns and powder or in any way aiding them, and to warn him to be more mindful of his oath and treaty obligations to the Government and the allied tribes.

We earnestly hope that your Honour will be pleased to view the requests herein contained in a favourable light.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your Honour's most obedient and most humble servants,

(Signed) King TAKIE TAVIAH,
King EDWARD SOLOMON,

and by all the Caboceers and Chiefs of Accra.

Enclosure B, in No. 96.

PETITION from ACCRA against the NEW DUTIES, &c., &c.

[This Petition will be found printed as a Sub-Enclosure in No. 86.]

No. 97.

Post Office to Colonial Office.

General Post Office, London,
1st July, 1873.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date,* enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, in which he draws attention to the irregularity in the arrival of mail steamers touching at Cape Coast on the homeward journey, and requests that steps may be taken for allowing the steamers to remain at the station six hours of daylight on both journeys.

In forwarding this Despatch you state that the Earl of Kimberley is of opinion that, even in ordinary times, more time should be allowed at each port, but that, in the present circumstances of the Gold Coast, the gravest evils might result if some better arrangements are not immediately made.

Lord Kimberley is aware that the contract with the African Steam Ship Company

terminated on the 26th September last. Since that period agreements have been entered into with the two Companies running steam ships between this country and the West Coast of Africa simply to carry the mails to or fro, for a portion of the postage on the correspondence so carried ; but the Postmaster-General has no control whatever over the arrangements of the two Companies, and he regrets, therefore, that it is not in his power to take any such steps as those suggested for requiring the steamers to extend the duration of their stay at each port.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN TILLEY.

No. 98.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing Street, 2nd July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of June* and to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Lordship's thanks for the communication which has been addressed to Commodore Commerell, and to the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, on the subject of Colonel Harley's requisition for a gun-boat to convey Captain Kendall to Quittah.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 99.

Mr. *Fitz Gerald* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

"African Times" Office, 121 Fleet Street, E.C.,

2nd July, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE refrained from intruding on your Lordship with any remarks on the new Gold Coast Duties Ordinance of 17th April last, because I have not believed that your Lordship would sanction a measure so ill-timed, destructive, exorbitant, and unjust.

I now, however, feel it to be my duty to bring the matter under your special notice, having been urged so to do, with reference to the aggravated injustice involved in the very oppressive proceedings instituted by the Executive at Cape Coast.

When the said Ordinance was received, and promulgated amid general trading consternation at Pram Pram and Accra, &c., the authorities who proclaimed this new, sudden, and odious increase of customs duties, notified also that it would take effect only from and after the date of such proclamation. But the Executive now claims, and declares its intention to enforce, payment of the new scale of duties at such places, from the day of the date of such Ordinance being enacted at Cape Coast, the 17th April, instead of from the dates of promulgation at Pram Pram and Accra, viz. the 23rd and 25th April; insisting that even in cases where the local authorities had received the old rate of duty between the 17th and 23rd or 25th April, and given receipt for the same, the difference to make up the amount of the new duty must and shall be paid.

Your Lordship can scarcely be surprised that such an aggravation of the injuries widely inflicted by the sudden and exorbitant increase of duties has evoked a spirit of resistance even among the proverbially patient people of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast. The destructive course pursued by the British Executive at Cape Coast with regard to the Ashanti invasion in refusing adequate help at the proper season, had already created a breach between Her Majesty's Government and the unfortunate inhabitants, now being ruined and massacred, or imminently exposed to such calamities by the invading forces of the King of Ashanti; and such claims as are now made and

* No. 84.

enforced by the Executive are lamentably calculated still further to widen that breach, at a time when a perfect and hearty co-operation of British and native authority is most essential, if it be desired that a remnant of the people should be preserved.

Your Lordship will therefore permit me to express the hope, that if Her Majesty's Government have not hitherto officially condemned the said new Duty Ordinance of 17th April, and such proceedings under it, your Lordship will hasten to do so (and order the immediate repayment of any moneys that may have been exacted under its provisions) in the interest alike of Her Majesty's Government, and of the merchants, traders, and people above mentioned, whose opinions and feelings are set forth in the printed extracts from the "African Times" of the 30th June last, which I now take the liberty to enclose.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. FITZGERALD,
Editor of the "African Times."

Enclosure 1, in No. 99.

PUBLIC MEETING at CAPE COAST.

THE situation at Cape Coast having become exceedingly grave, by reason of the unchecked advances of the Ashanti forces, scouts from which were within ten miles of the town, a general public meeting of the influential and respectable inhabitants was convened for the 26th May. The meeting had also a special object—viz., to receive a report of difficulties which had arisen between the Government and the agent of Messrs. Swanzy, of London, as to the payment of duties on 26 puncheoof oil lands at Pram Pram on his account from an American vessel on the 23rd April last. The chair was taken by Mr. G. L. H. Lyall, agent of the firm of Messrs. J. and A. Swanzy. Mr. Selby introduced the special object of the meeting, and called on Mr. Brew to state the particulars in a formal manner. The case appears to have been as follows:—Mr. Selby bought 26 puncheons oil on the 25th March, to be landed from the American vessel at Pram Pram. That landing was effected the 23rd April. Meanwhile, on the 18th April increased duties had been imposed by Ordinance of that date, the duty on spirits being thereby raised from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. The new Ordinance was not received at Pram Pram till the 25th April, when it arrived bearing endorsement of the Commandant at Accra that the new scale of duties was not to come into operation until the date of the arrival of the new Tariff Ordinance at Pram Pram. As the Ordinance did not arrive at Pram Pram till the 25th April, and the rum had been landed, entered, and gauged on the 23rd, Mr. Selby tended the 1s. duty, to which alone it seemed clearly liable. This the Customs refused to receive, demanding the 2s. 6d. Mr. Selby appealed to the Administrator, who replied "that he could make no exception as to this case, as the Law Officer of the Crown, who would sit also as Judge should the case go into Court, had advised him that Mr. Selby's application could not be acceded to."

The way in which the new Tariff Ordinance was passed by a Legislative Council, consisting only of the Administrator, the chief magistrate (Mr. Chalmers), and the police magistrate (Colonel Foster), with its sudden and arbitrary enforcement without exemption of shipments then on the way out, was severely commented upon by all the speakers—Mr. Brew, Mr. Selby, Mr. Sarbah, Mr. Fynn, Mr. Clement, Mr. Harrison, Mdms. Barnes, Hutchinson, and Cruickshank—who all declared in favour of supporting Mr. Selby in his opposition to the Customs in this matter, as it might form a precedent dangerous to the entire commercial body.

Mr. F. C. Grant also said that he was prepared to support Mr. Selby, and blamed the mercantile community of the Gold Coast for not having long since formed themselves into a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, as they would, thus constituted, have been able to act as a kind of check on the Government.

The Chairman here submitted the following resolution: "That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Selby should contest the claims of the Government on the case as submitted to them, and are unanimous in meeting Mr. Selby's view, and are prepared to support him in resisting the claims of the Government."

Mr. Kendall seconded and supported the resolution, denouncing the whole of the Government proceedings in this matter as a fraud. He was of opinion that if the cause were fought out it would result beneficially for Mr. Selby and others similarly situated. All who had cases of a like nature should bring them forward at once.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously; and a written understanding to support Mr. Selby being passed round, was signed by all the gentlemen present.

Enclosure 2, in No. 99.

ARBITRARY APPLICATION of the NEW TARIFF ORDINANCE.

To the Editor of the "African Times."

Dear Sir,

Accra, 3rd June, 1873.

INSTEAD of doing his best to "unite and combine" the several tribes of the Protectorate for defence against the ruthless and unsparing foe who has invaded "the territories," and furnishing them with his aid to hurl him back to his native forests minus four-fifths of his army, our "able and experienced" chief is striving his utmost to bring on that collision between himself and the native tribes of the eastern district of the Protectorate under his rule which he ought to have sought, and should have managed to bring about, with the Ashanti invaders. You will, ere this reaches you, have been some three weeks in possession of the Accra Petition which the kings and chiefs forwarded to you, with a request that you would cause the same to be laid, with other papers, before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. You will not have forgotten what I wrote you, when forwarding those documents, to the effect that it was the general belief, founded upon lengthened "experience" (*real and not Brummagem*) that the local authorities of Cape Coast would be in no hurry to transmit the three copies of the Petition sent to them to their destination in Downing Street. *Those three copies are still in the hands of the Administrator*, and I have little doubt but that they will remain in his hands until the arrival of his successor; therefore it is incumbent upon you to be active with that copy forwarded to you. This petition appears to have aroused the ire of the originators of the new scheme for "raising the wind," and in order to testify their displeasure at the audacity of the white "palm-oil ruffians," and "black niggers," and other "stinking traders" of Accra, in sending such a protest against their money schemes and their mode of administering the finances of the eastern districts, they have recently sent a "circular" notifying to the merchants, traders, &c., of Accra, that it is the opinion of the "Law Officer of the Crown" for these Settlements, that the new tariff came into force throughout the Settlements on the Gold Coast from the date of the passing of the Ordinance—viz., from the 17th April, and that therefore the Accra merchants would be liable to pay the duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon upon the 500 (or thereabouts) puncheons of rum which they have imported between the date of the passing of the Ordinance (17th April) and the day on which it was promulgated in Accra—viz., the 23rd April. Now, as the difference between paying the duty at the rate of 1s. per gallon and 2s. 6d. per gallon, would simply amount, in the majority of the cases, to depriving our principal native merchants of the *whole* of their worldly goods, the fruits of the labour of a lifetime, and in some instances *a little more than the whole*, they, as well as all the European merchants, are resolved *not* to pay, come what will. The Administrator, acting, no doubt, under the advice of his legal "Achates," is, I learn, equally resolved that they *shall* pay. All I can say, then, is that, unless Colonel Harley is prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of enforcing payment of such an unjust demand with shells and with rockets, and at the point of the bayonet—in fact, to do with the poor devils unfortunate enough (as the "Standard" observes) to be under his protection, what he has not as yet ventured to do with their invaders—he will have to gorge himself with more than enough of what is vulgarly called "humble pie." The Accra merchants, black and white, may safely and with the utmost coolness fold their arms and say, "We defy you and your *legal* (?) adviser, knowing, as we do, that we have right, justice, and law on our side." When this Ordinance was being circulated throughout Accra, it was accompanied by a notification to the effect that it came into operation only on that day the 23rd April, 1873. How, after this, any lawyer—otherwise than one of those whom Lord Kimberley informed the deputation of African merchants he was obliged to send to the West Coast much against his will, and for want of better—could advise the Crown

to insist upon the merchants paying duties at the new rate on rum and other articles imported or entered prior to the 23rd April, is what no nigger can comprehend; and I am convinced that *not even the Colonial Office* will support or connive at such a mode of dealing. And, pray, who is this law adviser but the very judge who, in his capacity of chief magistrate, will have to sit in judgment and decide upon the issue of this very case upon which he has already given a verdict favourable to his employers, and which he would of course adhere to? Some of the merchants have already paid the shilling duty on their portion of the 500 puncheons of rum referred to, and hold receipts for the same. Nevertheless, it is rumoured that they will be called upon to stump up the additional 1s. 6d. per gallon duty. One native wide-spread ruin will be the result if the Government have power to enforce their demands.

JOHN THOMAS (Black-man),
No. 2, Africa.

No. 100.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd July, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st May,* forwarding a petition addressed to me by the kings, chiefs, headmen, merchants, and other inhabitants of the Eastern district on the subject of the Revised Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1, of 1873, and other matters.

As regards the Ordinance, I have to refer you to my despatch of the 9th ult.,† stating that in its present form it would not be submitted for H.M.'s confirmation, and in view of the remonstrances of the petitioners, I request that you will consider whether any remission should be made in the case of goods actually indented for before the passing of the Ordinance.

I wish you to enquire into and report upon the petitioners' allegations that the general interests of the Eastern District are neglected, and to inform them that such an enquiry will be made, and that their complaints on this subject will receive full consideration.

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 101.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Downing Street, 4th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a correspondence between this Department and the General Post Office respecting a complaint from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements of the irregularity in the arrival, and the hasty departure, of the mail steamers touching at Cape Coast on the homeward voyage.

Lord Kimberley desires me to request you to point out to their Lordships that arrangements which do not reserve to the Colonial Governments the power of detaining a mail steamer for a short and reasonable period in case of emergency may result in serious public inconvenience and even danger; and looking to the circumstances of the West Africa Settlements, his Lordship feels much apprehension at the consequences which may ensue if the Companies decline to afford reasonable facilities to the Colonial Governments.

It may become necessary to revise the whole system which was established in consequence of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1865, and to keep up a much more considerable force at each Settlement than would suffice if a satisfactory and regular communication were maintained between this country and the Settlements and between the different Settlements themselves. It will be difficult in that case for the Colonial Treasuries to bear the increased burden, and it may be necessary again to ask for larger aid from Parliamentary grants, which it was hoped could be gradually diminished until they were altogether dispensed with.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

C. O. 30 June,
1873. No. 96.
With Enclo-
sure.

P. O. 1 July,
1873. No. 98.

No. 102.

Rev. Thos. Pyne to Mr. Herbert.

Hook Vicarage, Kingston-on-Thames,
4th July, 1873.

Sir,

I TRUST you will not think me to be unduly troubling you in again addressing you in reference to the case of Prince Ansah. After the grievous outrage which was committed on him by a mob at Cape Coast, in breaking into his house and immediately putting to death five Ashantis who were staying there, one being his servant; and which mob returning, as Prince Ansah states, with similar bloodthirsty intentions against him and his family, happily frustrated by a brief delay in which these persons were engaged in sacking his house, Prince Ansah, though protected in the Castle, seems not unnaturally to have been filled with consternation, and with doubt as to his future position at Cape Coast. Under these circumstances, although earnestly anxious that there might be a complete investigation (and so far he might desire to remain at Cape Coast, where, too, all his family interests were concentrated), yet asked for and obtained permission of the Governor to leave for any other station. This Governor Harley allowed, and Ansah and his wife, and some of his children, sailed for Sierra Leone. Being destitute of means Prince Ansah requested to be permitted to draw in advance upon his half-year's allowance of £50. This also was granted, and the family in due course arrived at Sierra Leone. The account, however, which he gives, as to his means, is now deplorable: "I had," he says, under date 16th June, "*fifty pounds* advanced on my allowance from his Excellency" "when we were coming, but consider my expenses. I left a little money to our son, and "our housekeeper £5. The passage-money of five of us £19 10s.; and since our arrival "here we have spent, including the high rent of house, more than £20, with very great "care, too, and harding (*sic*) living. At present we are nearly exhausted, and what "must we do if the Government do not provide for us?"

It is, then, to bring the case of this poor prince before Her Majesty's Home Government that I now write. Prince Ansah, I feel sure, from his constant course in life, and from the remarks in his letters, is most loyally attached to England and her Government. He had been engaged between the British and the Ashantis as an ambassador, and appears to have desired with the most sincere earnestness to promote peace between the parties. He has suffered previously by his detention at Kumasi, whither he had gone, I understand, with the sanction and to aid the objects of the British Government; and now he has lost all things, and had his life, and that of his family, placed in the most imminent danger by reason of the sad troubles on the Coast. And he not unsuitably, as I trust you will deem, applies to Her Majesty's Government for some help in his present distressed condition.

May I hope that Her Majesty's Government will think it right to grant to Prince Ansah some relief for present necessities, and to use its influence with the authorities at Sierra Leone that some situation of profit may be found for him, that he and his family may not perish in their exile. When the troubles on the Gold Coast are past, it is probable that due notice will be taken of his trials; but that may be a long time to look forward to; and, indeed, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that Cape Coast will never again be a suitable place of residence for him. That which therefore I venture to plead is that some present assistance may be granted, and some position given to him at Sierra Leone, which may enable him to make it a home.

The Right Honourable the Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS PYNE.

No. 103.

Mr. Holland to Mr. Fitz Gerald.

Sir,

Downing Street, 8th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant* (but received on the 4th instant) on the subject of the recent Customs' Duties Ordinance of the Gold Coast.

* No. 100.

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I am to state that the question whether any remission should be made in the case of goods indented for before the passing of the Ordinance has been referred to the Administrator-in-Chief for his further consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

F. FitzGerald, Esq.

No. 104.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th July, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 29th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information that the apprehension I expressed at paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, of my despatch of the 24th instant,* of the Ashantees making an attack on "Jouquah," the capital of Denkera, seems to have been well founded; but I trust the measures which have been adopted for its defence may be the means of saving it from attack.

2. The opportune arrival of Dr. Rowe at Abakrampa, whom I mentioned as having been sent up to consolidate the forces, was fortunate; inasmuch as it was the means of allaying irritation and bitterness, not only against each other, but against the Government, for a supposed intention which had been mischievously circulated among them that Her Majesty's Government intended withdrawing from the Protectorate, and only holding the Coast line. Dr. Rowe very properly instantly denounced such a statement as false, and succeeded so far in bringing them to reason as to bring about unanimity amongst them, at all events for the time, and to arrange such a division of the forces as would afford sufficient numbers for the defence of both Abakrampa, the capital of Abrah, and Jouquah, the capital of Denkera. Dr. Rowe informed me on his return that he thought there were about 10,000 men at Abakrampa, and at least from 12,000 to 13,000 at Jouquah; and here, my Lord, I would take leave to correct an error I made in my last despatch in stating the distance of Jouquah from Elmina to be about 20 miles, as I find it is nearer 15, or 5 hours' travel.

3. It is very important to hold Jouquah, as should the Ashantees succeed in obtaining a lodgment there they can advance to the Elmina villages and obtain abundance of supplies, as well as a nearer approach through them to Elmina itself. Your Lordship will perceive from the pen-and-ink sketch which accompanied Dr. Rowe's report that should they take Jouquah and push on to Effootoo, that both Cape Coast and Elmina are within easy distance—the first about 8 miles and the latter about 6—but I do not think that this will be accomplished by them without some fighting and a severe struggle; but, notwithstanding, I am of opinion that the Ashantees will not attack Cape Coast or Elmina, but should they do so I have no fear for the result. An extract which I submit for your Lordship's information from a note of the Military Commandant will show the state of feeling at Elmina, when I announced the movement of the Ashantees on Jouquah and the necessity for increased vigilance and preparation there as the Ashantees approached, and there has been no change since.

4. I beg to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of Dr. Rowe's report, also one received from Major Brownell, Civil Commandant at Saltpond, by which your Lordship will perceive that every effort is being made to move the Coast people forward to the assistance of the Denkeras and Abrahs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 104.

Extract from a Letter from Captain *Turton*, Military Commandant, Elmina, to
Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Elmina, 19th May, 1873.

* * * * *
No news to communicate, no sign of any Ashantees. Have told the chiefs what they may expect, and to be on the alert. They say they are not afraid now that the king is not in the town. All the people are planting ground nuts.
* * * * *

Enclosure 2, in No. 104.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Dear Colonel *Harley*,

Abacrampa, 24th May, 1873.

I REACHED here yesterday afternoon, at sunset. It is difficult to describe my journey from Yancomassie 3rd to this place; but it was along a forest track of the roughest even in Africa. We crossed four rivers, or, what is more likely, the same river four times. The whole route was travelled on foot, and the greater part of it in heavy rain, such rain as falls in the Tropics only. The noise of it falling on the leaves was equal almost to musketry. Two of these rivers were spanned by fallen trees, along the narrow trunk of which the wayfarer had to balance himself as best he might, and, however well adapted my long boots were to the slush and quagmire of the rest of the route, it required all my gymnastic skill and the steady hands of barefooted natives to keep my footing on them along the slippery and irregular surface of these rustic bridges.

I had considerable difficulty in finding guides, and had almost turned back to Jouquar and Effootoo, when Prince Messoo volunteered to come with me, and ten men with him. It is fortunate that we were not attacked by the Ashantees, for the character of the road and the violence of the storm prevented much order in our party. Messengers have come in from the Denkerahs, who report that they had a hard fight with the Ashantees during this rain, to the front of us, and have twenty men wounded; but, as I say above, the noise of the rain and thunder prevented us hearing even each other's voices. Had I known the journey before me, I do not think I should have attempted it.

I find here King of Abra, King Tibboo of Assin, Cobbenah Effuah of Akim, and his Chief Cofi Ahinkerah-Attah, of Cape Coast, King of Assayboo, and Asando of Inkoossicooms, Chief Cofi Yam, Chief Amoah. I cannot make out the number of people; but it is considerable.

I have had a very difficult task; there is considerable jealousy among the kings and chiefs, and some disaffection, or rather perhaps lack of cordial feeling, towards the Government.

They met me, of course, politely, but with an absence of their former cordiality. They did not pay me their usual evening visit, nor send their usual morning message. When under these circumstances they met, in compliance with my summons, it was necessary to have an immediate explanation of this want of good feeling, real or apparent. On being closely pushed, Amfoo Otoo at last said that he had been told that it is the intention of the English Government to hold the sea-coast only, and to give over the whole of the interior to the King of Ashantee; that this report has much grieved them, and their hearts are very sore.

I unhesitatingly said that whoever has told them this story has told them lies!—That the Government has no such intention. If they want to know why the 2nd West and the white officers do not come out to fight with them now, as in 1864, it is because the Queen has sent to say that the officers and soldiers shall not be sent into the interior to fight for them, "because they die like ants." I told them of the illness of Dr. McKellar, Mr. Loggie, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Cleaver; and asked them, Who are to blame for this, you or the white men? Where is the big road which was made in 1864? Where is your house for white strangers to lodge in? I ask you, Is there a road in your country fit to travel, except on foot, or a house fit to lodge us in, when we have made our journey. I asked them who had done as much for them since

the beginning of this war as myself, in exposing himself to the sun and rain; and whether, in the retreats, it was I or the Cape Coast friends who had kept the road clear for their women and children.

They admitted they were wrong, and said they were sorry.

Next, the decision of an offensive movement was most difficult; it has taken hours of patience and perseverance, and if I move before to-morrow, all will again be jealousy and discord. They have promised to march *en masse* to the assistance of the Denkerahs at daybreak to-morrow, and to parade their men on starting. I am to note their numbers, detail carriers to come with me to Cape Coast, and send up the supplies to Jouquar.

In obedience to the universal wish, and in order to obtain this result, which I could not obtain without so far deviating from my general rule, I have addressed a copy of the enclosed letter to such kings and chiefs as are already halting *en route* from their homes. I hope it may do something towards bringing them hither more rapidly. I steadily refused to write to King Tandoe or Mr. Bentill, or others who had not already started, as I said you had written to them, and would again do so, if necessary.

Under these circumstances I stay here until to-morrow, in spite of aching bones and a hard floor to sleep on. May I ask you to be good enough to apologise to Captain Haynes. I promised to return to-day, if it were possible.

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Enclosure 3, in No. 104.

Abacrampa, 24th May, 1873.

TO KINGS and CHIEFS,—Attah of Anamaboe, Solomon of Domenassie, Inkie of Assin, Tibboo of Denkerah, Moquar of Ejimacoon, Gharthey of Winnebah (at Bekoo), Nyakun of Akim, Amissah of Ayan, and all others whom it may concern.

THIS letter is to tell you that the Kings and Chiefs at Abacrampa have this day solemnly promised in my presence to march from this place to Jouquar, to-morrow morning at daybreak, to assist the Denkerahs, who are sorely pressed by the Ashantees.

And this letter is to require you and all others who have pledged yourselves to the defence of your common country, and who have received supplies of arms and ammunition from the English Government to enable you so to do, to join them and unite yourselves with them, with all possible despatch.

Herein fail not at your peril.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, Special Commissioner.

Enclosure 4, in No. 104.

Extract from a Letter from Major J. T. Brownell to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Your Excellency,

Saltpond, 28th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th May.

The reason I have not written to your Excellency before this is, I had nothing of importance to communicate, and have been doing all I can to induce the people to move forward, according to your instructions.

Most of the people in this immediate part of my district have left for the under-mentioned camps :—

Maukassin, with Mr. Bentill; "Quaman," with King "Tandoe of Gomore," with a part of his people; Domonassie, with "Solomon."

It is useless these people remaining in these camps, as there are no Ashantees near this part.

I have, after great trouble, at last persuaded these kings and chiefs to move forward towards Denkraah. They have promised to move at once; but you are fully aware how difficult it is to make them move. If they do not move as they promise, I purpose going myself to "Yammin" to see King Tando of Gomore, and try to march them off.

I expect some native troops here to-day, from Winnebah and other small towns in that direction. They were at Tantom yesterday. The Mumford people refuse to join; I have sent an express messenger last night to Mumford, requesting them to obey your Excellency's orders, and I am in great hopes I shall be able to muster a small force. Many of the people from "Arkrah," "Appam," and other small towns on the sea-coast, have passed through here yesterday and to-day, to join the camp.

As I said before, I think it of no use their remaining in this part, and, if I get a small force to join me here, I think it advisable I should march with them to join King "Tandoe" and others, and shall then be able to get them forward at once.

Should this be approved of, may I beg your Excellency will be pleased to let me know by return of messenger.

* * * * *

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Approved—R. W. H., 28th May, 1873.

No. 105.

Mr. *Holland* to Mr. *FitzGerald*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 9th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant,* transmitting printed copies of a letter, dated the 20th of February, addressed to Colonel Harley by the kings, chiefs, and caboceers of Accra, and of a petition addressed to his Lordship on the 8th of May by the kings, chiefs, headmen, merchants, and other inhabitants of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast, neither of which it is stated has received acknowledgment.

Lord Kimberley desires me to say that your letter will be forwarded to Colonel Harley for his report, and I am at the same time to observe that the petition of the 8th May has been duly received at this office, and that the letter of the 20th of February, which appears not to have been transmitted, was written when Colonel Harley was very seriously ill.

F. FitzGerald, Esq.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 106.

Messrs. *Swanzy* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

122 Cannon Street, London,
10th July, 1873.

My Lord,

IN addition to the complaints we have received from our agents on the Gold Coast of the disastrous effects of the new tariff recently imposed by his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, we have more recent advices as to the unjust, and, as we believe, illegal manner in which the duties are levied.

The Ordinance increasing the duties was passed on the 17th April, but was not published at Accra until the 23rd, and the notice sent round to the merchants there by the Customs officers was endorsed or written across with an intimation that the increased duties would take effect from the latter date, the 23rd April. Our agent and several other gentlemen, relying upon the authority of the Customs agent, entered a large quantity of goods, the entry itself showing the amount of duty to be paid, and received the necessary permit. The goods were in some instances sold at once; and now we learn that his Excellency Colonel Harley has decided that all goods landed or taken out of bond between the 17th and 23rd April must pay the increased rate of duties.

We venture to say, my Lord, that this decision is contrary not only to the customary system followed under such circumstances, but is unjust and intolerable; and as we are informed, its enforcement is likely to be followed by a breach of the peace at Accra, as the natives are determined to resist it.

Your Lordship's letter of the 28th ultimo† convinces us that you are desirous of pro-

* No. 97.

† No. 91.

moting the welfare of the Gold Coast Settlements; and we feel sure that when the present disastrous crisis has passed away, a large and ever-increasing revenue may be raised without the extravagant rates of duty imposed by Colonel Harley.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) F. and A. SWANZY.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 107.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 10th July, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your report, a copy of a letter* from the editor of the "African Times," transmitting printed copies of a letter addressed to you on the 20th February, by the kings, chiefs, and caboceers of Accra, and of the petition which accompanied your despatch of the 31st of May,† neither of which it is stated has received acknowledgment.

I have caused Mr. FitzGerald to be informed that the petition has been received, and that the letter, of which I find no trace in this Department, was written when you were seriously ill.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 108.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 11th July, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant,‡ requesting you to consider whether any remission of duties should be made in the case of goods actually indented for before the passing of the Revised Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, I transmit to you copies of two letters which I have received from Mr. FitzGerald § and Messrs. Swanzy,|| urging various objections to the Ordinance, and complaining of the mode of levying the new duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 109.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

Downing Street, 11th July, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th May,¶ which reached me on the 9th instant, subsequently to your despatches which I have already acknowledged, and which gave me later intelligence of the state of affairs on the Gold Coast.

2. By the mail steamer "Biafra," which brought this despatch, I received no despatches from Sierra Leone, nor any from yourself of later date than the 29th May.

3. But in the "Times" of yesterday were printed two letters from Sierra Leone (which I enclose) dated the 18th and 22nd June, announcing the loss of the mail steamships "Nigretia" and "Yoruba," the defeat of the Fantees on the 6th June and their subsequent retreat to the Coast, the burning of the town of Elmina, and the presence of the Ashantees within a mile of the sea-board.

I am surprised that I have received no information from you of these important occurrences, but I conclude that, for some reason, you were unable to communicate with

* No. 97. † No. 86. ‡ No. 101. § No. 100. || No. 107. ¶ No. 105.

Mr. Fitz-
Gerald.
2 July, 1873.
No. 100.
Messrs. Swanzy.
10 July, 1873.
No. 107.

me by this mail. I fear, however, from the tenor of your recent despatches, which spoke of an impending engagement with the Ashantees in the Denkera country and their probable advance towards the Coast if they were victorious, that the statements published in the "Times" may be substantially correct.

4. I am glad to learn on inquiry that only a very small amount, if any, of the military stores despatched to the Gold Coast was lost on board the "Nigretia" and "Yoruba," but the Secretary of State for War will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the sailing (next week) of H.M.S. "Simoom" to send a further supply of ammunition and other stores for the troops.

5. As large quantities of arms and ammunition have already been sent for the use of the armed police and Fantees, I do not at present propose to send additional supplies until I hear from you (as I no doubt shall very shortly) what amount you have expended. But the presence at Cape Coast of large numbers of Fantees driven in from the interior can scarcely fail to cause great distress, and I have, therefore, thought it desirable to send by the "Simoom" the following stores:—

100 tons weight of rice,
20 tons, or upwards, of biscuits,
20 tons of Indian corn,
10 tons of preserved meats,
(principally for hospital use),
5 tons of meat biscuits.

And I am taking steps for the shipment, by other vessels, of further supplies of similar stores. You will yourself, no doubt, have procured supplies as far as possible from other ports in the neighbourhood. It has been suggested to me that I should remind you that large supplies of yams and other produce can be purchased at Fernando Po.

6. I shall endeavour to send by an early opportunity two or more condensers for the distillation of fresh water, which will be of value for medical and other purposes even after the ordinary supply of water has been restored by the commencement of the rains.

7. I shall hope to hear very shortly of the arrival of the reinforcements from the West Indies, and to receive full details of the measures taken by you, in conjunction with the officers commanding Her Majesty's naval and military forces, for the defence of the Settlements.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 110.

Mr. Holland to Messrs. Swanzy.

Sir,

Downing Street, 11th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant* on the subject of the recent Customs Duties Ordinance of the Gold Coast.

I am to state that the question whether any remission should be made in the case of goods indented for before the passing of the Ordinance has been referred to the Administrator-in-Chief for his further consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 111.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 12th July, 1873.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, extracts from a letter, dated 30th May last, from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle,

* No. 107.

relative to the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa, and the positions of the Ashantees and Fantees near Jonquah at that date.

The Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure in No. 111.

EXTRACTS from a LETTER from the SENIOR OFFICER on the WEST COAST of AFRICA.
30th May.

THE last news of the Ashantees, which came in to-day, report them to be close to Jouquah, which is fifteen miles from Elmina, in a northerly direction, the main body having taken up a position to the north, and midway between Jouquah and Abacrampa, threatening the two principal towns of the Denkirahs and the Abras. The Fantees and their allies are calculated to have a force of 25,000 men, to oppose any attack upon either of the above places.

Notwithstanding their proximity, there is no apprehension at present that the Ashantees contemplate an advance upon Elmina, or Cape Coast. In the event of a naval force being at any time necessitated to land to garrison the forts, in accordance with instructions from their Lordships, arrangements have been made to co-operate with the military authorities should any such emergency arise. Enclosed is a rough plan showing positions referred to.

(Diagram).

No. 112.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 13th July, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of despatches which have reached this office from Captain Fremantle, commanding H.M.S. "Barracouta," and senior officer of H.M. ships and vessels at Elmina, West Coast of Africa.

1. Despatch dated 10th June, 1873, reporting his arrival at Elmina, and the state of affairs existing at that place and at Cape Coast Castle at the time of his arrival.

2. Despatch dated 17th June, 1873, in which he reports the steps taken by himself, together with Colonel Harley, the Administrator-in-Chief, for organising an attack upon the Ashantees, and the subsequent action and defeat of the enemy.

3. Despatch dated the 20th and 22nd June, containing a further report of the state of affairs at Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, together with a proposed scheme of future operations.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT W. DORNOCK,
Pro Secretary.

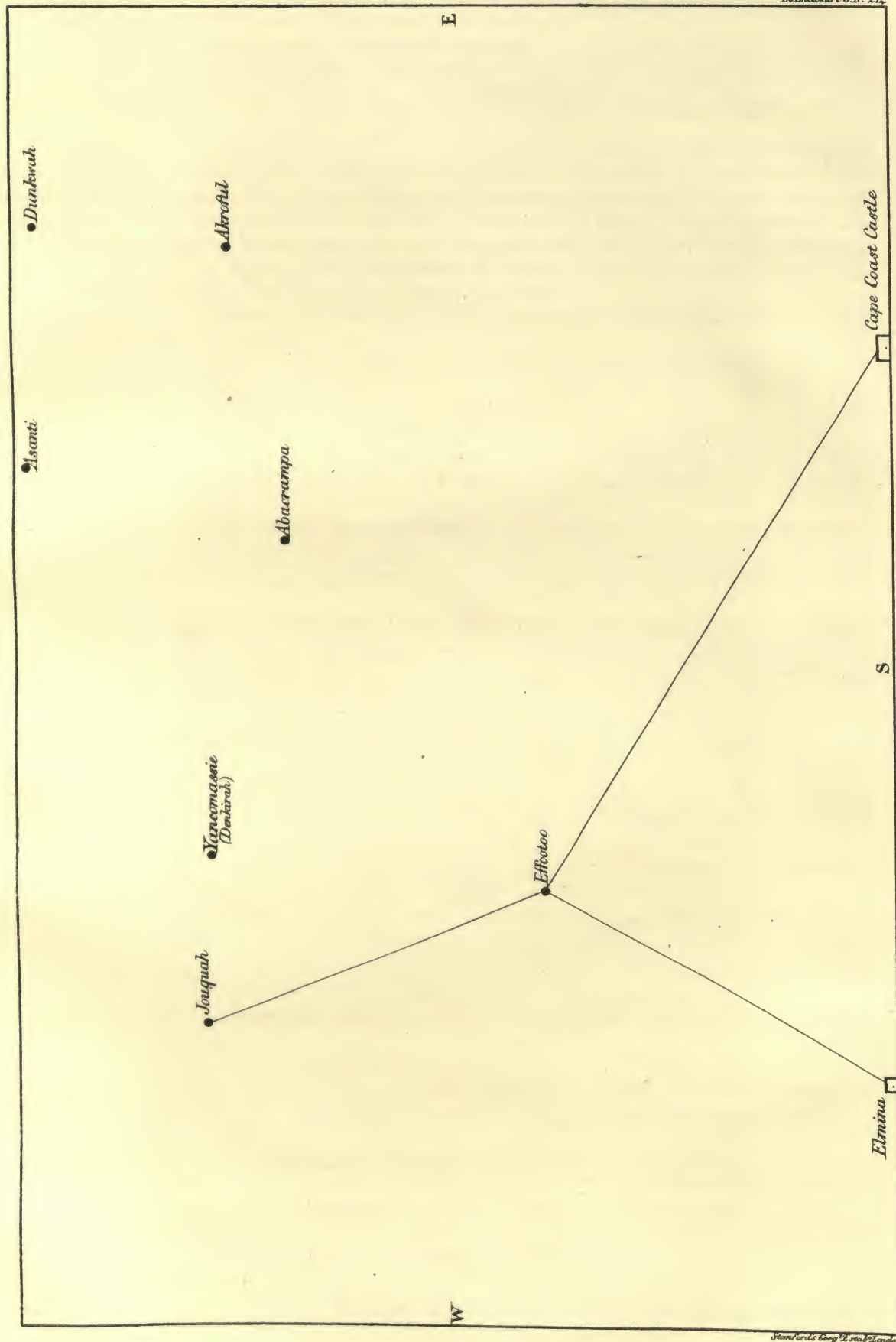
Enclosure 1, in No. 112.

Sir,

H.M.S. "Barracouta," Cape Coast Castle, 10th June, 1873.

ON my arrival here on the evening of Saturday the 7th instant, I assumed the command as Senior Officer on the West Coast of Africa, receiving every information from Captain Blake, of H.M.S. "Druid," bearing on the Ashantee invasion and other matters.

2. I lost no time in communicating with the Administrator-in-Chief, and, in compliance with his requisition, I ordered the marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to be landed yesterday morning. The disembarkation was a difficult and tedious process owing to the heavy surf, but men, stores, and ammunition, were all safely landed before dark, and at 5.30 P.M. the detachment paraded at the Castle as complete in numbers and equipments as when they embarked in H.M.S. "Valorous" at Portsmouth.



I may perhaps be allowed to express my astonishment at a result so far exceeding my most sanguine expectations, and I may add that not only have the men kept their health wonderfully, but their conduct has been throughout quite exemplary, which may be attributed to a great extent to the example set by their officers of cheerfully assisting in carrying out all the arrangements which I considered necessary, and showing a contented spirit on every occasion.

3. Captain Blake's letter gives full details of the last engagements on the 4th and 5th instant between the Ashantees and the protected tribes, in which the latter were totally routed, and they are now little better than a demoralised mob crowded together under the shelter of our forts.

4. This success of the Ashantees is not only important in giving them possession of Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, which place they hold as a position of vantage for the attack of either Elmina or Cape Coast Castle, and enabling them to push their advanced forces forward to Effootoo, which is variously estimated at from 10 to 15 miles from either Elmina or Cape Coast Castle, but at Jouquah they will have found extensive supplies of food, which is of greater moment, as before these last engagements the Ashantees were reported to be in a state of semi-starvation.

5. I propose to visit Elmina with Colonel Festing to-day to inspect the state of that fort and the surrounding country.

6. There is, I regret to say, a great deal of small-pox at Cape Coast Castle, and now that the population is unnaturally swelled by homeless crowds, one cannot but fear that the sickness is likely to increase. Only yesterday 350 natives of Commenla (chiefly women and children) arrived here, the commander of the "Merlin" having found them on the beach in a state of alarm and despair at an expected attack by the Ashantees, their chiefs and fighting men having been to the war, and being in Cape Coast Castle with the rest of the warriors.

6. In conclusion, I regret to say that the Fantees and others appear perfectly panic-stricken, and it is difficult to procure accurate information. It is even reported, although I believe untruly, that the main road between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle is in the hands of the Ashantees.

Under these circumstances, I am inclined to agree with Colonel Harley that the opportunity for striking a blow while the enemy are bold enough to come within easy distance of our forts ought not to be lost; but I am deeply sensible that to do this with effect and success, information should be most accurate, and that I am doubtful of.

7. If the Ashantees do not now receive a check they will ravage the whole country, while the "protected tribes" being congregated round our fort, with no means of subsistence, are likely to bring every disease possible in an unhealthy climate into our midst. It is worth some sacrifice to obviate this, and such an expedition, if determined upon, is, in my opinion, more likely to result in the ludicrous, by our failing to find the enemy, than in serious loss to the attacking force.

8. The mail steamer "Yoruba," which left England with the mails on the 12th May, has been ashore off Cape Palmes, and the "Volta," which arrived yesterday with the mails of the 18th instant, failed to bring them on. The steamer was still ashore, but they expected to get her off and take her to Sierra Leone when the "Volta" left. When the "Barracouta" arrived no one here had any information about her despatch from England, and our arrival is noted in the local paper as "glorious news."

The two medical officers, stores, and rockets for the marines, arrived in the "Volta," and will be landed to-day.

The Commodore Commanding-in-Chief,
Simon's Bay.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 112.

Captain Fremantle to Commodore Commerell.

H.M.S. "Barracouta," off Fort St. George, Elmina,
17th June, 1873.*

* Vide Command Paper [C-802], July 1873, page 12.

Enclosure 3, in No. 112.

H.M.S. "Barracouta," Elmina,
20th June, 1873.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to make the following general remarks on the state of affairs on this Coast in the present emergency.

2. The only change which has taken place since the 17th instant is that in consequence of a pressing requisition from Colonel Harley on the evening of the 18th instant, Captain Blake landed a party of seamen and all the marines of H.M.S. "Druid" to assist in the defence, in case of a night attack being made on Cape Coast Castle.

3. Yesterday I went to Cape Coast in the "Merlin," and after hearing the latest reports as to the probabilities of an attack from the Ashantees, and consulting with his Excellency the Administrator, and taking into consideration the difficulties and risk to which all are exposed in landing at the Castle, I agreed to allow about 30 seamen and all the marines of the "Druid" to remain on shore at Cape Coast Castle for the present. Every care will be taken for their health, and I have directed Captain Blake to see that proper accommodation is afforded them. If this is done I see no reason to fear that the men landed will be more liable to sickness than on board ship, and I may mention as confirming this view that at Elmina yesterday there was not a single marine of Colonel Festing's detachment on the sick list.

4. The sudden call to land just before dark, the men many of them getting wet in the surf and sleeping in their damp clothes without having proper accommodation, as on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant, is in my opinion very trying to health in this climate, and it is to obviate the recurrence of this that I have approved of the men of the "Druid" remaining on shore. Should, however, the state of affairs change, I shall take the earliest opportunity of directing their being re-embarked; meanwhile they will be located in the Castle itself and not in any of the outposts, so that they will be spared as much as possible all night-work or exposure.

5. At Elmina the case is somewhat different, as the difficulties of landing are so much less, so that I see no occasion to land blue-jackets at present. Much has been done here to render the Fort St. George clean and wholesome; the adjoining native town with its filthy exhalations has been burnt, many of the natives who had taken refuge in the forts have returned to their homes, and these changes have, I believe, rendered Fort St. George d'Elmina as salubrious a spot as can be found on this coast.

6. Since the action of the 13th, guns capable of firing have been placed in position at other forts, and should the Ashantees again appear here we should hope to give them a taste of our artillery before having recourse to small-arm fire.

7. The latest reports of the position and intentions of the Ashantees are as conflicting and contradictory as usual, but there is abundant evidence that they are still in the vicinity of both Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, though rather nearer the latter, and that parties of them have been seen considerably in advance of Effootoo at Simico, Beulah, Impassan, and Napoleon. These are native "crooms" or villages, not more than from seven to ten miles from Cape Coast Castle; but I believe that Elmina is still likely to be the place attacked, as the Ashantees have many sympathisers in this direction, while among the natives of Denkera, Abra, and Cape Coast they meet with nothing but hostility.

8. As regards future operations, it is not probable that any forward movement will be made on our part pending the expected arrival of H.M.S. "Himalaya," with headquarters of the 2nd West India Regiment, unless, indeed, accurate information can be obtained of the Ashantees having formed a camp within a few miles of us. Two things seem to me to be absolutely necessary before anything further can be done. The first is, that the information we can glean from scouts or spies should be formally registered and sifted, and those who are to be depended upon directly encouraged. At present this is all done through the native kings or chiefs, who send out or pretend to send out a large number of spies, and on their return there is a grand palaver; but there has hitherto been no attempt made, that I am aware of, to discriminate between the true and the false, between the bold observer who has really approached the enemy's camp, and tells us what he knows, and the skulker who has only gone out a few miles, and who draws upon his own imagination or upon common report for his information. The second is, that it is absolutely necessary, if Europeans are to march out to any distance—say to Effootoo, which is about 12 miles off—that numerous hammock-men

should accompany the force, in order to carry those who may be sick or wounded, and to take stores, ammunition, and provisions. To do this effectively, it would be necessary to establish a regular corps of bearers from among the Fantees; and this, again, requires organisation. If these bearers can be got together, I see no great difficulty in pushing on to Effootoo. Supposing that the Ashantees are there in force (which requires confirmation), as soon as the "Himalaya" arrives, and I have little doubt that if the Ashantees were completely routed there, they would leave the country, and the war would be at an end.

9. Such an expedition as the above could scarcely be accomplished under four days, and, if the weather should unfortunately prove wet, some sickness among the troops would probably result; but the Ashantee war would be over, and the tedious and harassing garrisoning of forts would be at an end, allowing of the return of the European troops to England.

10. It is a subject requiring much consideration; but I am inclined to favour the attempt being made, though, in conformity with the instructions I have received, I should not probably consider myself justified in marching blue-jackets so far into the bush. I see no danger worth speaking of in a military point of view: but of that I am probably not the best judge. I may add, however, that Major Lazenby, who has arrived here and who possesses considerable experience of bush warfare in the country, agrees with me in this opinion.

11. Respecting the assistance we should be likely to get from friendly natives, it is difficult to speak with certainty, as they are so much disheartened and dispirited. But our recent success has increased their confidence, and I have no doubt that some 5000 natives could be got together who could fairly be depended upon, so as to envelope our small force, and guard against surprise, thus materially assisting operations; while the enemy once defeated, thousands of Fantees would take up arms and harass their retreat into their own country.

12. 22nd June. Yesterday we procured apparently authentic information about the enemy from an escaped prisoner. He states that the Ashantees are in force probably 20,000 to 30,000 strong at Effootoo, and he states positively that they received large supplies of powder and ammunition from the king on the 14th inst., with instructions to attack Cape Coast Castle on a day named this week. He also told us of some particulars of our action of the 13th inst., in which he says that 350 Ashantees were killed, including a nephew of the king, in honour of whose death 60 people were sacrificed in the camp as "custom." Recent information from other sources corroborates this statement. It is certain that the villages near this place are no longer occupied by the enemy, who have, on the other hand, advanced to within four or five miles of Cape Coast Castle. Colonel Festing has accordingly gone to the Castle, as being the place more immediately threatened, and I propose to follow him in the "Barracouta" to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 112.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 12th June, 1873.

THE necessity for a proclamation of martial law at Elmina and the surrounding district having been this day decided on at a Council at which you were good enough to be present, it is the intention of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to proceed to Elmina at an early hour to-morrow for the purpose of disarming the people there. I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to afford him such co-operation and assistance as may be necessary and expedient by the landing of your seamen and marines from those ships which are in the roadstead.

Captain F. R. Fremantle,
H.M.S. "Barracouta."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 17th June, 1873.

IN a despatch addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., commanding the troops engaged in the recent operations at Elmina, acknowledging his report of the same,

I did myself the honour to express my sense of your active and valuable co-operation with him which so much contributed to the complete success which attended them.

I desire also to avail myself of the occasion to convey to yourself the thanks of the local Government for the important service which, with the seamen and marines whom you kindly permitted to land from H.M.'s ships, you have rendered to this settlement.

I recognise with pleasure the prompt service of Lieutenant Wells, R.N., with the blue-jackets, when the right flank of the forces was threatened by the Ashantees in the second engagement which took place on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

Captain Fremantle,
H.M.S. "Barracouta."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 113.

Administrator *Berkeley* to Administrator-in-Chief.—(Received 14th July, 1873.)

Sir,

Government House, Lagos, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's confidential despatch of the 2nd instant, asking me to report, by direction of the Secretary of State, whether there would be any objection on the part of this Government, to receive the recently deposed kings of Secondee, and their followers, with the view of their residing in Lagos, under the supervision of the local authorities.

2. In reply, I have the honour to state that, looking to the comparatively unformed condition of the institutions of this colony, and the variety of interests existing between the several sections of which the population is mainly composed, I could not recommend an arrangement that might give rise to fresh complications, and possibly excite a feeling of sympathy in the minds of the resident inhabitants in favour of tribes with whom they have previously been wholly unconnected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,
His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief. Administrator.

No. 114.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st June, 1873.

THE great influx of people to Cape Coast who are now wanderers and homeless, since the defeat of the Fantee forces at "Jouquah," the capital of Denkera, on the 5th instant, has rendered it necessary that some steps should be taken for the sanitary safety of the town; moreover, I regret to say that there are no less than 140 patients in the small-pox hospital.

2. I have therefore appointed a Commission to make arrangements for adopting sanitary measures, from which I hope beneficial results will arise, and I have issued a Proclamation on the subject, a copy of which I submit for your Lordship's information.

3. Your Lordship will observe that I have placed the Colonial Surgeon upon the Commission, while I have made the Colonial Surveyor secretary.

4. Chief Attah, the head chief of Cape Coast, I have also placed upon the Commission, and it is perhaps the first time that a chief has been invited to act with Europeans in measures for the benefit of the town.

5. I also intend availing myself of the services of the Commission, through Mr. Mercer, the secretary, for them to act as a Relief Committee as well; as the refugees are now beginning to feel the scarcity of food. As yet I have attended to this matter myself, by issuing supplies of rice to the kings and chiefs for distribution amongst the people; but I think the matter requires a closer inquiry and attention than I am able to give to it personally. 25 tons of rice arrived by the last steamer, and the same quantity is expected by this.

6. I hope your Lordship will be pleased to approve of the steps which I am taking to endeavour to relieve the many calls which are now made upon the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 114.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Colonel ROBERT WILLIAM HARLEY, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonel ROBERT WILLIAM HARLEY, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

WHEREAS the crowding of persons into Cape Coast renders it necessary that measures should be adopted for the sanitary arrangements of the town;

Be it hereby made known to all whom it may concern that I have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen, viz. :—

Dr. ROWE, Colonial Surgeon,
G. T. H. LYALL,
F. C. GRANT,
W. C. FINLASON,
Chief ATTAH,

to be Sanitary Commissioners for the town of Cape Coast and its environs; and W. J. MERCER, Secretary :

And all Chiefs, Captains, and loyal inhabitants are hereby required to be aiding and obedient in carrying out the regulations and orders which the said Commissioners may from time to time make and promulgate for abating disease and furthering the health of the inhabitants.

Given under my hand and Public Seal at Cape Coast Castle this Twenty-first day of June One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-three, and of Her Majesty's Reign the Thirty-sixth.

By Command,
FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

No. 115.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd June, 1873.

ADVERTING to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo,* I have the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here of Major Lazenby and Captain Stevens, who already have been of service in the present state of affairs in the Protectorate, and to thank your Lordship for having sent them out.

Major Lazenby has been acting as Major of Brigade, and Captain Stevens I propose appointing to one of the civil commandantships about to become vacant by the recall of the staff assistant-surgeons, who now hold them, to their military duties for which they are required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Colonel HARLEY, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 9.

No. 116.

Colonel *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd June, 1873.

MY despatch of the 10th * instant will have placed your Lordship in possession of the state of affairs up to that date, and the few lines I was enabled to send at the last moment by despatch of the 13th† instant, owing to the delay of the steamer, will, however imperfectly, have prepared your Lordship to hear of the bombardment of the King's quarter at Elmina.

2. I now very respectfully submit for your Lordship's information Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's report of the operations which he undertook in concert with Captain Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, and which appear to have been as well executed as planned.

3. Your Lordship will observe that not only was time given to the people of Elmina to deliver up their arms, but it was renewed for an hour, and again extended for half an hour, making the notice in all three and a-half hours. During this time the Chiefs held two palavers in the Castle, evidently to gain time, and to dissuade Colonel Festing from the prompt action which he took.

I have since been told that the Chiefs said "the Dutch often threatened them but always gave way at the last," and they doubtless hoped such would have been the case now; but, my Lord, I would not have consented to the proclamation of martial law had I not felt satisfied that temporizing any longer would be fruitless of any result except evil to us, and that the time had come for the action of a firm decision, by which it would be shown unmistakeably that the authority of Her Majesty's Government must be felt and respected, and that no half measures could be any longer tolerated. I confess I am glad that the Elminas escaped with their lives, although it would have been well could their arms have been seized before they got out of the town, but I believe that everything was done by Colonel Festing that could be accomplished at the time, and that the destruction of the King's quarters was then a just and sufficient punishment for their treachery and disloyalty.

4. In the afternoon, when they came on, joined by the Ashantees, and attacked our forces, intending, if possible, to destroy the loyal part of the town, they were again severely punished, as they deserved; but your Lordship will see, I am sure, with satisfaction, the small number of casualties on our side in comparison with that of the enemy, a return of which is appended to Colonel Festing's report herewith.

5. I have ventured to express my approval in an official manner of the valuable services which have been rendered by Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, with the forces, military and naval, under their command, which I submit for your Lordship's information.

6. I have also concurred in the recommendation of Colonel Festing that the ruins of the King's quarter should be levelled, consisting of but bare walls, and that a new site be chosen for the native town at some distance from the Castle, as the proximity of the old town was always a danger, and I have been surprised that the Dutch should have allowed them to build their huts under the very walls of it.

7. The return of the second King and sixteen of the Elmina Chiefs, who took the oath of allegiance, strikes me as evidence of their having now made their decision in favour of British rule rather than pass over to Ashantee, where, no doubt, the King would be ready to welcome them.

8. I enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of Colonel Festing's Report to the Secretary of State for War and to the Admiralty, with which he has favoured me, so that your Lordship will be in possession of all the details of the operation.

9. The main body of the Ashantees is now at Effootoo, equally distant from Elmina and Cape Coast, between ten and twelve miles, but they have advanced parties at villages only distant about seven miles.

10. The traders of Cape Coast are still full of alarm and fear, without taking any steps, that I am aware of, to either assist the Government or help themselves, which, however, I have endeavoured to allay by requesting the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast (Captain Blake) to land some seamen and marines, in all fifty men, with two officers, which has been done with Captain Fremantle's approval, and they are quartered in the Castle. I should here mention to your Lordship that as Elmina is the point of

* No. 120.

† No. 122.

attack, Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle have made it their head-quarters, and I have reason to think that Colonel Festing's energy will do much there to restore order, as I regret to have to acquaint your Lordship that Captain Turton, 2nd West India Regiment, has had to be invalided, his health having completely broken down. Should it be sufficiently restored on his arrival in England I have requested him to call at the Colonial Office, and afford your Lordship such personal information as he can well give, as perhaps from having been in command at Elmina for some time, and acting as Mr. Hennessy's private secretary at the time of the transfer, he will have a more intimate knowledge of all the circumstances than any one else I know.

11. I very earnestly trust that I may have your Lordship's continued approval of the steps which I have taken in conjunction with Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, whose co-operation and readiness to assist the Government I take this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's favourable notice.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief

The Right Hon. The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 116.

Sir,

Fort St. George, Elmina, 15th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in conformity with the decision arrived at on the 13th instant by your Excellency in Council, in placing this town and the surrounding districts under Martial Law, that I marched with a force of men at midnight to the Castle.

2. According to the plan I had previously arranged in concert with Captain Fremantle, R.N., the disaffected quarter of the town was surrounded by troops and boats from Her Majesty's ships at 5.30 A.M., when martial law was immediately proclaimed, and orders issued to seize all arms, &c., but to molest no one, and to fire only on being attacked. A Proclamation to this effect, a copy of which is enclosed, was then issued, giving the people a sufficient time to deliver their arms.

3. In about an hour's time several Chiefs of the friendly portion of the city came to discuss matters, upon which, after one discussion, we despatched them to the town to tell the people we had no intention of altering our resolution.

4. A message then came from some Chiefs of the disaffected quarter proposing that we should go out of the fort over the drawbridge to meet them; we replied that we should see them if they came into the Castle to us upon the battery rampart, and would give them a free pass out of the Castle.

5. In about another hour's time several of these Chiefs came, but could give us no truthful reason why the arms were not brought to the Castle as directed.

6. At this time we published another Proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed, giving them one hour more, after which, should the arms not be forthcoming, we would bombard the town.

7. Wishing to give every opportunity to the people to become loyal and to attend to our commands, we deferred half-an-hour, at which time (noon), no arms from that quarter having arrived, we opened fire all round the town, which set it on fire. We discontinued bombardment before twenty minutes had passed.

8. A considerable number of armed men managed to elude our line of sentries at the back of the town through a prickly pear grove. These men assembled together and opened fire upon us. Mr. Loggie, with the Houssas, some Marine Artillery, and Light Infantry, and 2nd West men, whose line they had broken through, returned their fire.

9. About this time a report came to me that the Ashantees were advancing. Having ascertained that such was the fact, I determined to take the field, Captain Fremantle, with his usual readiness in co-operating, adding to my force the men from his boats.

10. These Ashantees came from the north, and were marching to join their Elmina friends.

11. We advanced all our available men against the combined forces of the enemy and succeeded with very slight loss in completely routing them, killing a few and taking a colour. This being done, we returned to the Castle about 3 P.M.

12. About 5 I found that the Ashantees were coming in from the north in the direction of the friendly part of the town. Having allowed them to get quite close to the garden outpost, all the available forces were assembled, with the addition of

the men from the "Barracouta's" boats (the only boats left in the river), who, at my request, Captain Fremantle immediately ordered to land, we advanced under cover to meet the enemy. They were in great force, estimated at 3000 men, but the cool of the evening and the clear ground they had crossed over, being in our favour, we did not take long to dispose of them. The Ashantees fought well, and tried to turn our right flank, but at this moment Lieutenant Wells, R.N., with the blue-jackets suddenly appeared and drove them back. The Ashantees were now greatly startled, and began to waver. Seeing that our flank was secure, I now advanced all the line and drove them back into the bush.

13. Their loss was about 200 men, including the General in command and three other Chiefs, among whom was the Ashantee King's nephew; whereas in both engagements our loss was: killed, 1 private Royal Marine Light Infantry, and 1 private 2nd West Regiment; wounded, 1 officer (Mr. Loggie) and 4 men. We returned to the Castle about 7 o'clock.

14. I had the King's quarter of the town set on fire, and mean to complete its destruction by blowing the houses down as soon as it can be properly arranged.

15. The women and children from all quarters are in the fort in very great numbers with their stores, but I am endeavouring to clear as many away as possible in order to secure our people from sickness, who are all well at present.

16. I wish to bring to the notice of your Excellency the very valuable service rendered by Surgeon-Major Rowe and Mr. Loggie during the whole of the operations.

17. Nothing more has been seen of the Ashantees up to the present time, but I am keeping a good force in preparation for any further service that may be required.

18. Major Lazenby, with about 100 volunteers, joined last evening, and I have kept them. Major Lazenby will be much required at present, and also Captain Despard, Mr. Loggie being wounded, and the other officers having more to do than they should have on the very poor food that this Castle affords.

19. As for myself, I must remain here for the present, as it is of the utmost importance.

20. Had it not been for the kindness of Captain Fremantle in temporarily lending me the assistance of his own clerk, an Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., I should have had very great difficulty in communicating with you in the midst of the incessant calls upon my own time.

21. Commissary Marsden is most welcome here, his services being absolutely indispensable, especially in consequence of the sickness of the Fort Commandant.

22. A number of Cape Coast volunteers have just now arrived (1.30 P.M.) from many quarters, who are pillaging the loyal portion of the town, so I have directed all to be marched home, except a small portion of them who are more trustworthy.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

P.S.—The mail left before I had any chance of communicating with Lord Kimberley direct.

Enclosure 2, in No. 116.

Proclamation.

MARTIAL law having been proclaimed within and throughout the town of Elmina and the surrounding districts, where the Ashantees have entered:

Be it known to the inhabitants of the King's quarters of Elmina Town, that all arms and munitions of war are to be delivered up at the gate of the Castle of St. George, between the hours of 7 and 9.

To notify the time to the people, two guns will be fired from the Castle of St. George, the first as a warning gun, the second two hours afterwards; after which time, should the arms, &c., be not willingly delivered up as desired, forcible measures will be adopted to seize them.

All women, children, and unarmed men, will have every protection.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, Captain R.N., Senior Naval Officer.
F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops.

Fort St. George, Elmina, June 13, 1873.

Enclosure 3, in No. 116.

Proclamation.

THE inhabitants of the King's quarters having failed to comply with the order published this morning relative to the delivery of arms and munitions of war:

We hereby give notice that we will allow one hour from this time for the remaining unarmed inhabitants, women, and children, and the sick, to be taken out of the town unmolested, after which time we shall, without further notice, commence to destroy the town.

Dated at Elmina, Fort St. George, 13th day of June, 1873, at 30.10 A.M.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops.
E. R. FREMANTLE, Captain, R.N., Senior Naval Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 116.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your report on the operations at Elmina, which I received last evening.

2. I have read with much satisfaction the just punishment which has been inflicted upon the disloyal and disaffected Elminas, by the destruction of the King's quarters, as also the result of your successful and spirited action, and in the afternoon when the Ashantees again came on and attacked in force.

3. I rejoice to think that the casualties of the united forces engaged should have been so small, while the enemy have suffered severely.

4. The active co-operation of Captain Fremantle, with the seamen and marines of Her Majesty's ships at Elmina, was most valuable, and assisted very materially to the complete success which your plans, in concert with him, achieved.

5. You appear also to have given sufficient time for the people to deliver up their arms, but which, as they evidently had no intention of doing, further parley was useless. I therefore approve of the steps which you took, in conjunction with Captain Fremantle, for making known to the inhabitants the Proclamation of Martial Law, as conveyed in the notices which you issued and published to the inhabitants of Elmina.

6. With reference to the complete destruction of the King's quarter of the town by blowing the houses down, I beg that you will not destroy any property which may remain standing of loyal people now reported to have been resident there, but of whom I had no previous knowledge; accurate information on this point can perhaps be had from the Acting Civil Commandant.

7. I apprehend that the Colonial Hospital might be occupied with advantage by the women and children who have sought refuge in the forts, and thus give you the increased space you require for your own men, and that they should have a guard for their protection from the garden quarter, which I understand is held by Houssas. The Acting Civil Commandant would make any arrangements of this nature which you may desire.

8. I remark with pleasure the very valuable services rendered by Surgeon-Major Rowe, Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. Loggie, Acting Inspector-General of Police, in charge of the Houssas during the whole of the operations, and I regret to find that the latter officer is wounded. I am glad also to find that the Volunteers, under Major Lazenby, whom I despatched to your assistance, will be serviceable; and arrival and services of Captain Despard and Commissary Marsden seem to have been opportune, and will be useful.

9. I regret to observe that some of the Cape Coast people have been pillaging the loyal

portion of the town; it is of importance that you take immediate steps to put a stop to such proceedings.

In conclusion, I have to require that you and Captain Fremantle will accept the thanks of this Government for the very prompt and efficient service which you have so far rendered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops, Elmina.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

P.S.—A copy of your Report will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

R. W. H.

Enclosure 5, in No. 116.

Sir,

St. George d'Elmina, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to express my gratitude for the satisfaction you express therein.

2. With reference to paragraph 6, I beg to inform you that from inquiries which I have made relative to the various houses in the King's quarter of this town, with the view of ascertaining if there be any which belong to loyal people, it is my opinion that there is no sufficient reason why any distinction should be made between one householder and another.

3. I beg, therefore, to suggest to your Excellency that as it has already been fired, and that, almost without exception, the bare walls alone remain, it would be advisable to raze the whole of it at once to the ground.

4. The loyal quarter being left, this example would demonstrate to the disaffected people the determination of the British authorities to protect the loyal, but to chastise with sure hand the faithless and treacherous.

5. I would also remark that the houses of this quarter of the town are within pistol-shot of the Castle walls, too near for its proper defence and for its sanitary condition.

6. The site thus afforded would enable your Excellency greatly to improve the town of Elmina, which, from its naturally powerful defensive position, its greater distance from the bush, and vastly superior landing-place, is a more advantageous port than that of Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 6, in No. 116.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, and to inform you that I concur with you as to the expediency of levelling the bare walls which remain in the King's quarter of Elmina, after the recent destruction of the town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops, Elmina.

Enclosure 7, in No. 116.

Head-quarters, The Castle, St. George d'Elmina,
19th June, 1873.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that about forty or fifty arms belonging to people in the disaffected quarter of the town of Elmina were brought to the Castle yesterday.

The second King, with sixteen chiefs, took the oath of allegiance (the documents of which I enclose) yesterday.

The remaining seven Chiefs, three of whom are wounded, were absent.

I explained to them that I could hold out no hopes of their being allowed to occupy their houses as before, which most probably would be levelled to the ground.

I told them I would report the circumstances to your Excellency, and that I had no doubt they would be permitted to have some suitable site to build upon elsewhere. I asked if they would be true to our flag, even against Ashantees. They first replied that they would, but they had never fought against them.

But on my putting before them the supposition that should the Ashantees come into this town to attack us, and asking them, in this case, which side would they take, they said they would join us against the Ashantees.

I promised them nothing; and the general tone of their expressions, which they yesterday [*sic*] more than once, was that they would trust to us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,
Commanding the Troops on the West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 8, in No. 116.

Declaration.

I do solemnly swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to the law.

So help me God.

Fort St. George, Elmina, 18th June 1873.

QUACOE ATTAH, his × mark.
QUOW DOOATSIE COFFEE, his × mark.
COBBENA ANNAN, his × mark.
QUACOE ANNAN, his × mark.
QUAMINA AWOCHIE, his × mark.
QUOW WERANCOE, his × mark.
COBBENA TOOTOE, his × mark.
QUASHIE ASHUN, his × mark.
QUOW ABBACAN, his × mark.
QUASHIE ADOE-AMMAH, his × mark.
COBBENO ISNO, his × mark.
QUACOE QUAY, his × mark.
QUORO PAYEE, his × mark.
COFFEE ANNOWEE, his × mark.
QUAMINA ASHUN, his × mark.
QUAMINA GAYSEE, his × mark.
CUDJO ACKON, his × mark.
Absent:—QUASHIE ANDRIES (wounded).
QUACOE BOCHIE.
COFFEE PETTEH (wounded).
CUDJO EHKAIN.
QUACOE MENSAH (wounded).
QUOW MENSAH.
QUACOOMAH TOETOO.

Declared this 18th day of June, 1873.

Before us,

(Signed)

H. T. O'REILLY, Acting Civil Commandant.

F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Troops.

Enclosure 9, in No. 116.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th June, 1873.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your report of the second King and sixteen of the Chiefs of Elmina having come in and taken the oath of allegiance.

I make no doubt the remainder will soon follow their example.

I think the course you adopted is the proper one in dealing with these Chiefs, in making no promises whatever; at the same time I would recommend every disposition being shown to demonstrate the good-will of the Government to those who have been loyal and deserving.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding the Forces, Elmina.

Enclosure 10, in No. 116.

Head-quarters, The Castle of St. George d'Elmina,

West Coast of Africa, 18th June, 1873.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," with a force of 5 officers and 104 men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, under my command, it was urgently considered necessary, in the threatened state of affairs on the coast, that this force should be immediately landed. The disembarkation, therefore, took place on the morning of Monday, the 9th instant, with every success; although, from the violent state of the surf, the greatest caution had to be exercised.

2. Upon my arrival at Cape Coast Castle, being Senior Military Officer on the station, the command of the troops fell into my hands, accordingly, from the 9th instant.

3. From what I had learnt on the passage out, through the kindness of Lord Kimberley, concerning the state of affairs on this coast, and after communicating on the subject with his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, in concert with Captain Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, the conclusion arrived at was, that Elmina should be the base of operations, as it was, without doubt, assailed by the Ashantees.

4. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, we came to this place. I may here remark, that the disturbed state of affairs was so great, that it was then considered doubtful whether the road between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina was open.

5. On our arrival, from information received, and which had been previously reported upon, we found that the inhabitants of the King's quarter of the town of Elmina (which is separated from the loyal portion by river) were disaffected, and had acted treacherously towards us, by affording support to the Ashantees during their invasion, by supplying them with stores of various kinds. After having gone some little distance into the country to reconnoitre, we returned to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of deliberating with the Administrator upon the advisability of disarming the inhabitants of the disloyal quarters of the town.

6. On the 12th instant his Excellency held a Legislative Council upon the subject, at which both Captain Fremantle and I were present. After due consultation, it was unanimously decided Martial Law should be proclaimed in the town of Elmina and surrounding districts entered by the Ashantees.

7. Upon this I left Cape Coast, accompanied by a small force, by road, at midnight, with the document for proclamation of martial law.

8. Captain Fremantle and I had arranged our plans, which were to surround the disaffected quarter at daylight, and after putting the place under martial law, summon the people to deliver up their arms at the north gate of the Castle.

9. I arrived in the Castle before daylight, having had much less difficulty in crossing

the Sweet River, which cuts the road between Cape Coast and Elmina (a distance of about 8 miles), 2 miles from the latter place, than I had on my return journey from this place, when the depth of the water at the ford was so great that our party had to wade and swim.

10. At 5.30 on the morning of Friday, the 13th instant, the disaffected quarter was surrounded on the river side by boats from Her Majesty's ships and on the land by a force of Houssas.

11. Martial Law was proclaimed, and orders were issued to take all arms, but otherwise to molest no one, and to fire only on being attacked.

12. About 6 A.M. Captain Fremantle joined me in the Castle, and from that place we conducted the proceedings.

13. We issued proclamations to the people, and held two discussions at different times with the Chiefs, and heard people who came to meet us, and who evidently wished to do all in their power to persuade us to postpone our intentions by various modes of deception.

14. Before long we brought the matter to a crisis by giving the people one hour to attend to our commands or to have their town destroyed. This concession was attended by no more favourable result than before. Wishing to leave no stone unturned to invite them, if possible, to listen to reason, to become loyal and obedient people, we again deferred another half hour, at the end of which time (about noon), no arms from that quarter having arrived, we opened fire with artillery all round the disaffected quarter for the purpose of destroying the town. The town being in flames in several places, we discontinued our bombardment in about a quarter of an hour.

15. About this time movements of armed men were discovered at various parts of the surrounding hills, and a report came from Fort St. Jago (a fine elevated fortress commanding the approaches to the north of the town) that a large body of Ashantees were advancing to the support of their Elmina friends. Some skirmishing in the bush and plain at the back of the town was now going on, the enemy having been the first to fire. Ascertaining personally the truth of this report, I at once determined to take the field with all the available forces at hand, after providing for the safety of the Castle and other outposts.

16. From the moment we took the field, and any of his own men were landed, Captain Fremantle, R.N., with largeness of heart and mind most unreservedly placed them under my orders, at the same time coming himself and adding his valuable services. This step put matters on a good footing, and allowed of no divided directions.

17. We advanced along the beach to the back of the town, and when clear of a cactus grove and some rough hillocks of thick bush, through which dense cover numbers of armed Elminas had eluded our line of sentries, which had been augmented with all the means in our power, to a spot which afforded space to deploy, we formed line in rear of the skirmishers, and advanced in extended order to their support, continually advancing and firing till we drove the combined enemy into the utmost confusion, disorder, and riot, leaving some twenty dead behind them.

18. The enemy on this occasion at first kept up a well-supported fire and held their ground, at one time even threatened our flank; but having observed this movement it was met by a corresponding change of front and advance, which concluded the effect already described. This took place near a village called Impinnie. A flag was captured by two men at the same moment—a marine artilleryman and a Houssa; which, to appease them was divided equally, each man being satisfied with half.

19. The enemy having totally disappeared we collected the forces and returned to the Castle.

20. Soon after the men had been broken off to take a little rest after their many hours of constant employment, another report came from St. Jago Fort that the Ashantees were advancing from a northerly direction upon the loyal quarter of the town. Having personally satisfied myself of the truth of the report, and that the Ashantees were in great force close to the Garden outpost, the general assembly was sounded, and the available forces marched up to the outpost, after providing for the defence of the bridge, which is the regular approach to the Castle. From Java Hill everything could be kept in hand, and I was able to watch matters and collect forces under cover, while the enemy was unconsciously advancing close by.

21. Most of the boats of the squadron had returned to their ships, but those of the "Barracouta" remained. The men from these boats immediately landed under Lieutenant Wells, R.M., and were placed at my disposal. Mr. Loggie, Acting Inspector-General of Police, with the Houssas, a very dashing body of irregular infantry, armed

with the Snider rifle, was there directed to advance, supported by Lieutenant Quill, R.M., with a force of Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry and some of the 2nd West India Regiment. They engaged the enemy very determinedly, but their number was small as compared with the Ashantees, whose force was estimated at between 2000 and 3000 men.

22. At this moment the Ashantees were holding their ground with their main body, which was assembling *en masse*; two steel 7-pounder guns ordered for us, but which had not arrived from England, would now have done great service. They tried with great dash to turn our right flank, but at this opportune moment Lieutenant Wells, R.N., with his small-arm men, met them at the right spot, checked them, and thwarted their intentions. Those who had attempted this feat fell back in haste. Seeing that our flank was secure, and that the enemy had staggered from the rapid fire pouring in from the Snider on all sides, I directed the advance of the whole line, which drove the enemy back with great loss.

They continued their retreat in an order-like manner, keeping up a hot fire, and showed a remarkably steady front from time to time, although their ranks were being continually thinned.

Our advance continued to the edge of a thick bush, at a distance of about three miles from the town. Here the Ashantees made one more stand as a final attempt, but it was of no use; they were mown down. After a short time they gave up, and rushed away in full retreat, confusion, and precipitation, leaving about 200 dead on the field, amongst whom were four out of their six chiefs, the nephew of the King of Ashantee (the General in command) being one.

23. As it was becoming dusk, and I wished to preserve intact, if possible, every individual of this little force, I here sounded the "halt" and returned to the Castle.

24. This engagement took place near a village called Achimum.

25. I beg leave to express my best thanks to Captain Fremantle and his officers and men for the great assistance they have rendered in these engagements. May I venture to add my admiration of the personal gallantry displayed by him when cheering on his men within pistol-shot of the enemy.

26, 27. I have already reported the services of Surgeon-Major Rowe, and Mr. Loggie, of the Police, to his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B. (being Colonial officers), but I must report that, as a first-rate leader of that stern body of men, the Houssas, it would be impossible to excel Mr. Loggie in courage and dash.

28. Lieutenant Allan, R.M.A., had general charge of the Artillery of the Castle, and deserves much credit for the manner in which he prepared the batteries with the very poor means at his disposal.

29. Lieutenant Quill, R.M.L.I., skirmished his men with great alacrity, and merits much praise.

30. Surgeon-Major Rowe, who acted in more capacities than those of his own profession, rendered valuable assistance on all occasions.

31. Surgeon McDermott, R.N., was most indefatigable in giving help to those in need.

32. Lieutenant Bourke, R.N., had command of the Naval Brigade at the first engagement, which rendered excellent service.

33. Lieutenant Wells, R.N., who was out on both occasions, particularly distinguished himself by the spirited manner in which he brought up his men to the support of our right flank in the second engagement.

34. The services of Captain Turton, 2nd West India Regiment, were unfortunately lost to us, he having been down with fever.

35. A flag, a Chief's stick, and many arms fell into our hands at the last engagement. The arms are old flint-lock muskets, and one of them which is in my room is marked "London," and has the Tower proof upon it. There is also a girdle, containing two knives from Sheffield.

36. An Ashantee deserter, a very intelligent young man, informs us that the men we attacked were considerably more than 3000.

37. In conclusion, may I venture to hope that, as hitherto we have preserved the loyal portion of the town, destroyed the treacherous quarter, and given a lesson to the Ashantees which they cannot easily forget, that we have, so far, demonstrated the advantages there are in British protection, and the responsibility incurred by those who are faithless and inimical, in such a manner as to merit your valuable approbation, as well as that of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-chief of the

Government on this coast, which we have already received, and from whom we have had every assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,
Commanding the Troops, West Coast of Africa.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
London.

Enclosure 11, in No. 116.

List of Killed and Wounded.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Private Charles Louie, 2nd W. I. Regiment—killed.
Ordinary seaman J. D. Jennings—severely wounded.
Private Henry Pethers, R.M.L.I. } slightly wounded.
„ David A. Eccleston, 2nd W. I. Regiment }

FORCES ENGAGED.

						Officers.	Men.
From garrison	..	..	..	..	..	7	310
„ boats	..	..	..	..	..	20	180
Total present	..	..	..	..	..	27	490
Total killed in this engagement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ of the enemy killed (about)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

Private W. Gouge, R.M.L.I.—killed.
Acting Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Loggie—severely and slightly wounded.
Private Mouhan Budlie, Houssas—severely wounded.
Colour-Sergeant Masters, R.M.L.I. } slightly wounded.
Private Mahomet Kennrie, Houssas }

FORCES ENGAGED.

						Officers.	Men.
From garrison	..	..	..	..	..	7	256
„ boats	..	..	..	..	..	8	62
Total present	..	..	..	..	..	15	318
Total killed in the engagement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ wounded	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
„ of the enemy killed (about)	..	..	..	..	..	..	200

FORCES ENGAGED.

Royal Naval Brigade.
Royal Marine Artillery.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.
2nd West India Regiment, Houssas.
Volunteers (in second engagement only); King of Aguafoo and men (in first engagement only).

Enclosure 12, in No. 116.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th June, 1873.

THE necessity for a Proclamation of Martial Law at Elmina and the surrounding district having been this day decided on at a Council at which you were good enough to be present, it is the intention of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to proceed to Elmina at an early hour to-morrow, for the purpose of disarming the people there. I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to afford such co-operation and assistance as may

be necessary and expedient by the landing of your seamen and marines from Her Majesty's ships which are in the Roadstead.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 13, in No. 116.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, June 17th, 1873.

IN a despatch, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Commanding the forces engaged in the recent operations at Elmina, acknowledging his report of the same, I did myself the honour to express my sense of your active and valuable co-operation with him, which so much contributed to the complete success which attended them. I desire also to avail myself of the occasion to convey to yourself the thanks of the Local Government for the important service which, with the seamen and marines, whom you kindly permitted to land from Her Majesty's ships, you have rendered to this Settlement.

I recognise with pleasure the prompt service of Lieutenant Wells, R.N., with the blue-jackets, when the right flank of the forces was threatened by the Ashantees in the second engagement, which took place on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Baracouta,"
Elmina Roads.

Enclosure 14, in No. 116.

Sir,

"Barracouta," Elmina, June 19th, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, conveying to me the thanks of the Local Government for the services rendered by the officers, seamen, and marines under my command on the 13th June, and I beg to express my gratification at the operations having met with your approval.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 117.

Colonel *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd June, 1873.

FROM information which Colonel Festing received at Elmina to the effect that Cape Coast would be attacked during the present week, he came over here yesterday to confer with me, and Captain Fremantle comes to-day. This intelligence they received from an Elmina man who had been in the Ashantee camp, and who professed to have heard something of their intended movements. The spies who are employed by the Government bring in news two or three times daily, but it is difficult to make out from them anything of the definite plans or intentions of the enemy.

2. The Ashantees have, however, concentrated their forces at Effootoo, which is about an equal distance from Elmina and, Cape Coast, and, so far as numbers go, it would

appear that they are strong enough to divide their forces, and attack both Elmina and Cape Coast at the same time; not that I think they will do so.

3. A prisoner who had escaped from the Ashantee Camp during the night of the 20th instant, reported that he heard the Captain, to whom he had been handed over as a slave, say, that the King was coming down to join his army and that he had already left Coomassie, but had not yet crossed the Prah, and that the King has sent down 900 ounces of gold dust to be distributed amongst his Captains.

4. A report brought up by Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" from Axim, states that Atjiempon has been defeated by the King's troops, and has retreated on the main body at Effootoo, but I have no report of this from the Civil Commandant at Axim, nor any confirmation of it whatever. I therefore submit it to your Lordship for what it is worth.

5. I am thankful to be able to report to your Lordship that, although the advance of the Ashantees into the Windward districts has naturally created much excitement, there has been no rising of the people against Her Majesty's rule except at Elmina and its villages, although the Ashantees have sent messengers into the Ashantee country, and have endeavoured to induce the people to join them. The Secondees and Chamas are the most disaffected, but even they have made no movement against the Government.

6. The forts at Secondee and Dixcove, which are occupied only by a detachment of armed police under the Civil Commandants, have been provisioned, and received a reserve supply of ammunition, and I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to keep a ship cruising on the Windward Coast to communicate frequently with the Civil Commandants, and to afford protection and aid, if necessary. I trust these arrangements will have your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 118.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th July, 1873.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, and in particular to your despatch of the 6th May,* I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Rev. T. Pyne,† drawing attention to the present destitute condition of Prince Osoo Ansah and his family.

I observe that in your despatch of the 19th March‡ you stated that you intended to hold an inquiry upon the allegations made against Prince Ansah, as you considered the conditions upon which his pension was granted to be affected by the statements made. I have to request that you will report to me the result of any inquiry that may have taken place.

I also wish to be informed whether you consider Prince Ansah to be entitled to any compensation on account of his mission to Coomassie.

I have to authorize you to make such advances to Prince Ansah as you may think necessary for his maintenance, reporting to me the amount so advanced.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 119.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War, that, after considering the despatches last received from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements on the condition of affairs at the Gold

* No. 55.

† No. 102.

‡ Vide H. C. 266-I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873. No. 178.

Coast, his Lordship is of opinion that some further military reinforcements should be sent to Cape Coast by the earliest opportunity. Besides the principal forts of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, at which of course the force will be concentrated as much as possible, there are other places on the Coast at which aid may be urgently required, such as Secondee, Dix Cove, Axim, and Appolonia to the westward, and Anamaboe and Accra to the eastward, of Cape Coast.

Colonel Harley reports, in the last despatches, that Secondee and Dix Cove were threatened by a large force of Ashantees.

As the movement of a further contingent of the West Indian troops from the West Indies could not be effected until after a considerable time had elapsed, it would seem expedient to strengthen the European force, and Mr. Secretary Cardwell is aware, from the communications which have passed between him and Lord Kimberley, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that their Lordships would be able to send an additional detachment of the Royal Marines by the troop-ship "Simoom," which is to sail to-morrow for the Settlement.

If, as Lord Kimberley understands to be the case, Mr. Secretary Cardwell approves this course, which will have the advantage of securing the greatest practicable despatch, and of strengthening the particular force now on the spot instead of sending troops under a different command, Lord Kimberley will at once communicate with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly.

His Lordship presumes that Mr. Secretary Cardwell will think it desirable to hold some further reinforcements in readiness to proceed at once to Cape Coast, in the event of the intelligence by the next mail being of such a nature as to lead to the conclusion that the force at the Settlement must be further strengthened.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary for War.

(Signed)

ROBERT. G. W. HERBERT.

No. 120.

Colonel *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 16th July.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 10th June, 1873.

I VERY greatly regret having to report, for your Lordship's information, and in continuance of my despatches of the 29th May, 1st and 4th June * respectively that the hopes I entertained of the Fantee Forces and their allies making a successful stand at Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, against the intended attack by the Ashantees—for which every effort had been made—have been dissipated by the total defeat and rout of the Fantees on the 5th instant, and their retreat on Cape Coast, where it is supposed from 15,000 to 20,000 people have come for protection.

2. The reports which have come in, are of the usual conflicting character; but, Dr. Rowe, who left Jouquah on the 2nd, and travelled through the country to Elmina, in order to afford me information upon the roads leading in that direction, stated that the Fantees were in considerable force, and preparing to meet the Ashantees. It appears there was some desultory fighting on the 3rd and 4th; and I received letters from the camp, from Kings, who had just arrived, asking for ammunition, which at once was sent to them; but, on the 5th, the Ashantees made an attack in force, and completely routed the Fantees and their allies. One of the first to quit the scene was the King of Denkera himself; and when the tribes who had come to his aid, and had made some stand against the enemy inquired for him, he was not to be found; in fact he had hastily left Jouquah for one of his villages on the road to Cape Coast, where he arrived in the afternoon.

3. I am sorry to say that I have reason to believe that there was but a very slender resistance made to the attack of the Ashantees on the 5th, and that the Fantees gave way almost immediately, and fled to Cape Coast, where, for many hours of the afternoon, the roads and thoroughfares were crowded by masses of people—men, women, and children—all flying terror-stricken to the town.

4. I can but faintly convey to your Lordship the alarm and panic at Cape Coast on the arrival of the Fantees with their Kings; all through the evening and night of the 5th

* Nos. 104, 87, and 89.

these people continued coming in, as also numbers of the Coast people, who were proceeding to Jouquah, returned through Cape Coast on their way homewards.

5. On the arrival of the Kings being reported to me, I instantly sent my interpreter with messages (although it was then 6 o'clock P.M.) to summon them to a palaver. I also sent them some refreshment, for which they thanked me, and said they were then very tired, but would come to see me the next morning. However, about dawn, next day, the fears of the still flying people, and a report that the Ashantees were advancing, and were at the Sweet River, five miles from the Cape Coast, called the people to arms, and considerable numbers left the town with their Kings and Chiefs, which prevented the palaver being attended by so many as would otherwise have come. There were only eight Kings assembled with their Chiefs. I also requested Captain Blake, R.N., the then Senior Naval Officer, and the officer commanding the troops, to be present, besides the other officials. I at once drew attention to the very critical state of affairs at which we had arrived, and invited their opinion as to what they intended doing; they declined, however, to say until the others were with them, so, in compliance with their wishes, I adjourned the palaver until next day, when they promised all should attend.

6. On Saturday, the 7th, there was a large muster of Kings and Chiefs, in all seventeen.* They seemed very depressed. The Kings of Commendah and Wassaw exhibited much distress at their women and children being left unprotected, as they had come to help the Fantees, and not thought of such a reverse as had come upon them so suddenly; the roads were now stopped, and they feared that marauding Ashantees would make their way to their towns and destroy them, taking their women and children to make slaves of them. I confess to your Lordship that it was a sad spectacle. On the previous day, however, they had already told me of their fears, and I had sent an express through Elmina to the Civil Commandant at Secondee, to bring the people from Commendah and Amantin, the capital of Eastern Wassaw, to Chamah on the coast, or to Secondee, and to afford them all the protection he could. I had also made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer to send a gun-boat along the Windward Coast, calling at Commendah and Secondee, to afford all the protection possible. I was therefore able to tell them what had been done; and your Lordship will see, by the enclosed report from Lieutenant-Commander Day, that Her Majesty's gun-boat "Decoy" arrived at Commendah in time probably to save most of these people from probable slaughter or slavery. I enclose a copy of the report for your Lordship's information, as also of a further requisition made upon Captain Fremantle, of the "Barracouta," who is now the Senior Naval Officer, to despatch another vessel, so as to bring the remainder of the people away from there and Chamah or Secondee.

To the Kings I expressed the regret I feel for their troubles and reverses, and endeavoured to encourage them by pointing out the absolute necessity for further and continued effort on their part to defend their country; that the Government was still ready and willing to help them, and, if they would decide upon forming another camp, I thought it could soon be done, although they must resolve to fight, or, of course, it would be of little use doing so.

They asked permission to retire for the purpose of consulting together, which is their custom; and, on their return, through a chief which was selected to speak, they said they thanked Her Majesty's Government for all that had been done for them, and they were sorry they ran away, but that if they said they could defend themselves it was untrue, as they wanted a head Chief or General, whom they would all obey, and then they would do better, and wished me to appoint one from amongst them, or whom I chose. I felt the difficulty of nominating one from amongst their number, as I know what an active jealousy exists, and I said I would prefer their making their own election; but they said No; that they would much prefer my appointing a King or Chief, and they would swear an oath to obey him. Eventually I promised to consider it. I impressed upon the Kings that I was not in a position to assist them with money, as I had not got it to give them, and upon this point I laid stress, as I am aware there are people here (correspondents of the African "Times"), who are and were connected with the so-called Fantee Confederation, who lose no opportunity of urging upon the people the grossest misrepresentations with regard to the motives and actions of the Government, and endeavour, by so doing, to promote their own ends by producing dissatisfaction and disaffection. I do not think they have succeeded to any extent, but it is a time when it must be made clear to the people by decided action that the Government is earnest in its efforts to protect and assist them, and that what it promises it will fulfil, as it is

* Nine Kings and eight principal Chiefs.

peculiar to the native that, while he expects and respects honest dealing in others especially those in authority, he cares very little about practising such virtues himself.

The palaver lasted four hours, and before breaking up I requested some of the more powerful Kings, whom I wished to see again, not to leave Cape Coast, as I knew if they did their people would go with them; to which they consented.

I held a Council in the afternoon, at which Captain Blake, R.N., and the officer commanding the troops were present. I laid before the Council the state of affairs, owing to the defeat and total rout of the Fantee forces at Jouquah on the previous day, and laid before them the measures which had been adopted, and which would be acted upon for the defence of Cape Coast in case of attack, as well as Elmina, when they concurred in thinking that everything had been done which could be effected by the Government with the means and force at its disposal.

On the previous night, at 10 o'clock, I had received a report from the Senior Naval Officer, which had been sent to him by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," at Elmina, a copy of which I forward to your Lordship, informing me that the King's party at Elmina had turned traitors, and that the Military Commandant wanted assistance. I at once took the necessary steps to afford it by sending him a reinforcement of Houssas withdrawn from Anamabol—where they are not immediately wanted—in Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," which Captain Blake promptly detached for that and other service on the Windward Coast. Copy of the requisition I also submit to your Lordship. The same afternoon the inland postmen to Elmina and the Windward district returned to Cape Coast, reporting the road was stopped by Ashantees, and that they could not proceed. This was, however, opened next day by a detachment of fifty Houssas that I marched to Elmina.

There was an alarm in Cape Coast on Saturday morning that the Ashantees were coming, producing for the moment a panic of terror, but there was no foundation for it except in the fears of those who caused it, and who from their position should, if they actually did not, know better. The report of a patrol which I instantly sent out, reassured them, however, of their present safety, and I received an apology for having raised a false alarm. The real cause being that a few women, drawing water from the wells outside the town saw some men coming in from the bush with provisions on their heads, ran into Cape Coast crying "Ashantee! Ashantee!"

Such, my Lord, was the condition of affairs here on the evening of Saturday, the 7th instant, when Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," Captain Fremantle, steamed into the Roads with the troops, consisting of Marine Artillery and Royal Marines, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M., as per return enclosed.

I may assure your Lordship that their arrival has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the masses of the natives now in Cape Coast, and if this community can feel grateful for such watchful consideration on the part of your Lordship, they should warmly do so for this renewed instance of it. I desire, however, to express to your Lordship, on behalf of the Government, the earnest thanks I feel for sending to our aid so valuable a reinforcement, and that its arrival should have been so opportune.

Captain Fremantle and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing placed themselves in communication with me next day, when I at once made arrangements for the troops being landed at daylight next morning, which was done, with all their stores, notwithstanding there was a heavy surf on; and they are quartered in the Castle, where they are now as comfortably lodged as circumstances will admit. As, however, the whole of the officers cannot be accommodated in the Castle, I am endeavouring to hire a suitable house for them in the town a short distance off.

Yesterday was occupied with the disembarkation; to-day Captain Fremantle and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, with Dr. Rowe, have gone to Elmina, and to-morrow we shall together discuss the position, and such measures as it may be expedient to adopt under the critical circumstances which have now arisen.

I beg to submit, for your Lordship's information, copies of the Reports received from Elmina.

In conclusion, I am happily able to report to your Lordship that 1030 people, women and children, have been brought from Commendah in two American ships, which were taken up for the purpose, and that Captain Fremantle has been good enough to send Her Majesty's ship "Druid" to bring away the remainder, if necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 5th June, 1873, 9 P.M.

THE news of the defeat and total rout of the Fantee forces and their allies this day at Jonquah, notwithstanding the efforts which had been made to prevent the advance of the Ashantees, and to save the capital of Denkera, which reached me this evening shortly before 6 o'clock, and which was almost instantly corroborated by the numbers of people with their guns retreating on Cape Coast for protection, was an evidence painfully striking of their complete defeat.

2. The arrival of the Kings and Chiefs a little later on convinces me that the native forces are again scattered and disunited, while it therefore behoves me not to lose a moment in endeavouring to bring them together again in some cohesive form for the defence of the country. It becomes my duty to inform you, without delay, that I think the time has come, now that the Ashantees are at Effootoo, a village only twelve miles distant from Cape Coast, and fifteen from Elmina, with no opposing force to withstand their immediate advance, either on the one or the other, that you should take such immediate steps as you may deem expedient to check any further advance of the enemy, as well as to defend the forts and the towns which they cover.

3. There is a force of 210 Houssas, armed police, armed with the Snider breech-loading rifles, which will co-operate with the military at present distributed between Anamaboe and Cape Coast. A volunteer corps of 200 men, armed with the Enfield rifles, which may be depended upon for the defence of the town, as well as the Fantee police, which are armed with Sniders.

4. I beg to forward Memoranda drawn up by myself and the late Inspector-General of Police, which will assist you in considering the measures which I think necessary to follow for the protection of the town.

5. In conveying to you the actual position at the present moment, I am not disposed to call upon you to deviate from the instructions laid down for your guidance and mine by the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 23rd June, 1864; but, at the same time, should you think it necessary to employ the troops outside the Castle and forts, I shall not withhold my concurrence and sanction, and will call upon the Senior Naval Officer to land seamen and marines from Her Majesty's ships to garrison the Castle and forts at Cape Coast and Elmina.

6. I propose holding a palaver with the Kings and Chiefs who have come in, at Government House, at 10 A.M. to-morrow; also a Council in the Palaver Hall, at 3 o'clock P.M.; at both of which I request the favour of your attendance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Haynes,
2nd West India Regiment,
Commanding Troops.

Enclosure 2, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th June, 1873, 6.30 A.M.

I REGRET to have to inform you of the complete defeat and rout of the Fantee forces yesterday at Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, by the Ashantees, notwithstanding the efforts which I had made to save it by a concentration of the Fantee forces there and at the adjacent villages.

The success of the Ashantees leaves the roads open to Elmina and Cape Coast, and the enemy has already advanced to Effootoo, a village distant from the former about fifteen miles, and from the latter about twelve, with no opposing force to stop them.

I propose holding a palaver with the Kings and Chiefs who have sought protection here at 10 o'clock A.M. this day, which I would be glad if you will attend.

This news, as you are aware from having been with me, only reached me a little before 6 o'clock last evening, and was immediately followed by the thousands of retreating Fantees who have come to Cape Coast for protection.

I propose, also, holding a Council at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which I request you will do me the favour to attend.

Captain Blake, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer,
Cape Coast Roads.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 3, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 7th June, 1873, 8 A.M.

INFORMATION has reached me that the people of Chamah, assisted by Elminas, are to march this morning for the destruction of Commendah, I therefore beg of you to allow Her Majesty's gun-boat "Merlin" to proceed on there and afford protection to the place.

The King and his men are at Cape Coast, having retreated with rest of Fantee forces from Jouquah, so that the town only contains the women and children, who are wholly unprotected; I therefore think it becomes our duty to save all the life we can, in which I am sure you will concur with me.

Captain Blake, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer,
Cape Coast Road.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

P.S.—I think it is of the very utmost importance that the gun-boat should remain cruizing upon the Windward coasts as far as Axim for the next ten days, and communicating with the Civil Commandants at Secondee and Dixcove, and rendering assistance if necessary.

R. W. H.

Enclosure 4, in No. 120.

Sir,

"Druid," Cape Coast, 7th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, and to acquaint you that, in accordance with the information contained therein, I have directed the Commander of the gun-boat "Merlin" to proceed from Elmina to Commendah, and afford such protection as he may be able; and, as you deem it of the utmost importance, he has also instructions to visit the Windward ports as far as Akim, communicating with the Civil Commandants at Secondee and Dixcove. At the same time I would inform you that I do not consider it advisable for her to be absent longer than a week, as I am only waiting for the arrival of the next outward-bound mail to detach the gun-boat "Decoy" to the south coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE, Captain and Senior Officer.
His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 5, in No. 120.

Letter of Proceedings.

Sir,

"Merlin," off Commendah, 8th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, having discharged the stores, troops, &c., at Elmina, I came on here, anchoring about 9 A.M. this morning. On arriving, I observed

the whole population of the town assembled on the beach ; a canoe came off, begging me to take them on board, as they expected the Ashantees to attack them at any moment. It was quite impossible for me to take all, there being certainly over 1000 men, women, and children, and, taking away part and leaving the remainder without any protection, would not do, as they fully expected to be attacked by the Ashantees as soon as I left. Under these circumstances I requested the captain of the English barque "Albertina" to take on board as many as he could, and convey them to Cape Coast Castle. With his two surf-boats manned by his canoe men and the kroomen of this ship, about 350 were got on board, mostly women and children. The "Albertina" sails immediately for Cape Coast Castle, and I send this letter in charge of the captain. I shall remain here until I receive further orders from you, and afford what protection I can to the people in case they are attacked.

There is no means of getting these people off to the ship, as there are no surf-boats ; the canoes are wretched affairs, which carry two or three, and very often capsize. Seven people were drowned this morning, and of course it is quite out of the question to attempt it in our ship's boats ; indeed, the people, either through fear or laziness, don't seem inclined to help themselves.

I have communicated by canoe to the Civil Commandant at Secondee, and requested him to report to me anything of importance, and also in case he was in need of assistance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. M. DAY, Lieutenant Commanding.

The Senior Officer,
Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 6, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 10th June, 1873.

I FEEL it my duty to request that you will be so good as to despatch with the least possible delay another vessel to the relief of the suffering people at Commendah and Secondee, and that, under the circumstances detailed in the Report of Lieutenant Commander Day, you will allow Her Majesty's ship to bring them to Cape Coast.

I will at once provide two surf-boats from here, and two more can be taken from Elmina.

I take this opportunity also of requesting that you will detach a larger vessel to cruize along the Windward Coast as far as Axim and Appolonia, to give protection, as I have received information that the notorious and cruel Ashantee Chief named Atjiempon, has gone in that direction with a force of 3000 men.

I have to request also that the Civil Commandants at both these places, as well as at Dixcove and Secondee, may be communicated with, and there are people also to be protected and brought away from Chamah.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta,"
Cape Coast Roads.

Enclosure 7, in No. 120.

Dear Colonel Harley,

"Druid," 6th June, 1873, 8.40 P.M.

I HAVE just received a letter from Commander Luxmoore, of the "Argus," in which he says :—

"Will you please send in shore to Governor, requesting him to despatch to Elmina 100 Houssas at the request of Captain Turton. Inform Governor also that the King's party have turned traitors, and gone over to Ashantees. Atjiempon, head Chief of Ashantees, said to be twenty minutes from Elmina, been seen by two credible witnesses. Elmina in great panic—men, women, and children getting into Castle as quickly as

possible. I understand, but cannot vouch for truth of report, that there has been more fighting near here, and several killed."

This letter is dated sunset.

He was endeavouring to signal to me then, but we could not make it out.

Commander of "Argus" has the same instruction in regard to landing, and is all ready when required.

Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
Cape Coast Castle.

Yours in haste,
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE.

P.S.—Gun-boat will be ready by 8 A.M. to-morrow, or sooner if necessary.

P.S.—Messenger will wait for an answer if necessary.

W. H. B.

Enclosure 8, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th June, 1873, 10 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to at once despatch one of Her Majesty's gun-boats under your command to Anamaboe, for the purpose of bringing away the detachment of armed Houssas, at present stationed there under Mr. Loggie, required for immediate service at Elmina. If you will kindly instruct the Commander to call here on her return, a further detachment of men will be embarked, as also some ammunition and provisions. The occasion for this service has become urgent, owing to the information which you have kindly forwarded to me from Captain Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," at Elmina.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Blake, R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Druid,"
Cape Coast Roads.

Enclosure 9, in No. 120.

Sir,

"Barracouta," Cape Coast Castle, 8th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I arrived here last evening with a detachment of Marines from England, and that, as Senior Naval Officer on this part of the Station, I have taken upon myself the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa.

2. The detachment of Marines consists of 101 officers and men in equal numbers of Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing; they are well provided with warlike stores and medical comforts, and are in excellent health and spirits.

3. The instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are, that the Marines are to be landed to occupy the forts, should you so desire it, and I propose to make arrangements for their disembarkation in concert with yourself, at the earliest possible moment.

4. The Marines left England in Her Majesty's ship "Valorous," on the 13th of May, and were transferred to this ship, at Lisbon, on the 17th. At Sierra Leone we picked up the mail on the 18th, from England, and as she has not yet arrived, I have the honour to inform you that this force has been sent out by the Admiralty, in consequence of a pressing demand from the Colonial Office for reinforcements to be sent to the Gold Coast. Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" has also been despatched from Queenstown to Barbados for a reinforcement of West India troops, but she is not likely to arrive here for some weeks.

5. I propose to land at about 1 P.M., with Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, should the state

of the surf permit, in accordance with my instructions, to place myself and Colonel Festing in personal communication with your Excellency "as to the steps which may be necessary for carrying out any active operations."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, Captain.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of the Government, Gold Coast.

Enclosure 10, in No. 120.

Disembarkation Return of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, at Cape Coast Castle, this 9th day of June, 1873.

Ship's Name and Description (whether Ships of War, Transports, Freight Ships, Coasting Steamers, &c., to be stated).	Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		General Total on board Ship.
									Corporals.	Privates.	
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta"—											
Artillery	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	47	55
Marine L. Infantry	1	2	..	..	2	1	2	47	55
TOTAL	1	1	4	..	..	4	2	4	94	110

The detachments embarked at Portsmouth on the 13th day of May, 1873, and sailed on the 13th day of May, 1873.

Signature of the officer commanding the regiment:

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Br. Lt.-Col., R.M.A.

Signature of the officer superintending the disembarkation:

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, Captain, R.N.

List of the Officers who have Disembarked.

RANK AND NAMES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing.

Captain Despard.

Lieutenant Price.

„ Allen.

„ Quill.

„ Cheetham.

Enclosure 11, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 8th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date, reporting the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," and your assuming command of Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa.

2. The arrival of the detachment of marines, consisting of 110 officers and men under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, which you report having brought with you, well provided

with warlike stores and medical comforts, is most opportune. As their services are now urgently needed, owing to the defeat and total route of the Fantee forces at Jouqua, the capital of Denkera, which the Ashantees have now occupied, and which leaves both Elmina and Cape Coast open to attack without any opposing force between them and the invading army. I therefore think it advisable that they should be disembarked here as early as possible, and beg that you will be so good as to allow them to be landed at 6 A.M. to-morrow.

3. I have requested the officer commanding the troops to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and lodgment of this reinforcement in the Castle.

4. I hope the detachment has its own medical officers, whom it will be necessary to land with them, in consequence of the small medical staff available here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Fremantle,

Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta,"
Cape Coast Roads.

Enclosure 12, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 8th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, and to acquaint you that Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," Captain Fremantle, having arrived from England with 110 officers and men in equal number of Royal Marine and Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, well provided with warlike stores and medical comforts, to occupy the forts—I propose their being landed and lodged in the Castle so soon as you can make the necessary arrangements for their reception. The number is only forty men in excess of that proposed by you yesterday, of seamen to be landed from Her Majesty's ships "Druid" and "Seagull;" I would therefore suggest that an increase of the detachment to Connor's Hill to give the additional room wanted, and the propriety of your sending here to Sierra Leone the married women and children belonging to your regiment by the homeward steamer now due, in order to afford the accommodation in the Castle now required for the European troops.

As to the water supply for the troops to be landed, should the tanks at the Castle run short, the Government tank will be available.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Haynes,

2nd West India Regiment,
Commanding Troops.

Enclosure 13, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 30th May, 1873.

WITH reference to your note of yesterday forwarding a letter received from two of the Chiefs of Elmina, I think it is a matter in which I can rely on your discretion in not causing unnecessary alarm at the present time, but I think it is absolutely necessary that there should be no mistake as to who are with us or against us, therefore it may be desirable that you should summon the Captains and deliver the Oath of Allegiance, detaining those who refuse to take it, but considering the source from which the information comes you must be very careful.

I approve of the stipends being issued, and the Civil Commandant will be instructed to pay them.

I do not quite understand the remarks with reference to the redoubts—is it that they are not manned, or that there are no guns in them?

You reported some time ago that the Dutch pensioners would man them; if the same

spirit still animate them, I think it had better be done at once. Please report as early as possible. If you want men I will send you fifty Houssas.

I return the letter addressed to you by the Chiefs.

Some prisoners recently taken had stated that the stool of Acampom had been brought into the camp by some Elmina people. I wish you to make inquiries about this, and report to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton,
2nd West India Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 14, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 5th June, 1873.

I do now acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of 30th May, 1873, and beg to notify what has been done in order to carry out your instructions.

2. I have summoned each and every one of the Captains of the eight companies to assemble and meet me in the Palaver Hall of this Castle, and they have positively refused to do so; they have kept their word, for not one of them have come to me.

3. I have been informed by the Acting Civil Commandant that the individuals who received from the Dutch Government an annual stipend, refuse now to accept any stipend from the British authorities.

4. The redoubts referred to by the two Chiefs in their letter of May 28th are not at present manned, but can be occupied at a moment's notice.

In each redoubt there are guns in good and serviceable order, but no shelter to protect the men from sun or rain, or I would station a corporal's guard in each of them.

5. The Dutch pensioners have expressed a desire to man the redoubts, and ready to do so, they say, when they find that the Ashantees have actually invaded the town; in the meantime they must continue to cultivate their farms so as to obtain food, which is now getting very scarce.

6. I thank your Excellency for the offer of the services of the fifty Houssas, whom I will send for if the exigencies of the service require it.

7. I have received the letter addressed to me by the Chiefs Esseffee and Audor, which was on the 29th ultimo transmitted to your Excellency for perusal.

8. I have done all in my power to ascertain if there is any truth in the report recently made to your Excellency by Ashantee prisoners captured by Fantees and sent to Cape Coast, "that the stool of Atjiempon has been brought into the camp by some Elmina people."

I have questioned very many of the Elminas on the subject and they deny the truth of the report, and give as a reason that, so long as Atjiempon's two sons remain in Elmina, the stool will also be kept here. If at any time I can learn where the stool is lodged, I most certainly will endeavour to get possession of it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Enclosure 15, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 6th June, 1873.

I ADDRESSED a letter to your Excellency yesterday, in reply to your despatch of 30th ultimo, in which I informed you that the Captains of the Companies of this town had positively refused to assemble and meet me in the Palaver Hall. It affords me very great pleasure to be able now to report that, at a late hour yesterday, the Captains of

four of the Companies, 1, 2, 4, 5, reconsidered their decision, and, in the presence of the Acting Civil Commandant and myself, took the oath of allegiance. I have also reason to believe that the Commanders of the remaining four Companies will, some time during this day, follow the good example set them by their brethren.

As regards the payment of the stipends, I think myself that the Fetish priests are the bad advisers of the Chiefs; but now that the Captains have subscribed to the oath it is very probable that the parties interested will accept their stipends so soon as it is possible to assemble them in the hall of the Castle.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment, Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Enclosure 16, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 7th June, 1873.

IN my despatch of the 6th instant I made known to your Excellency that I had summoned the Chiefs, and I may say, all the people of this town, to assemble in the Palaver Hall of the Castle of St. George, at 12 noon on the 6th instant, when I would make known to them not only yours but also my views regarding the state of affairs of the Settlement, and the steps I considered absolutely necessary to adopt at once, so as to prevent the destruction of the houses in Elmina by the Ashantees. The people were duly warned by sound of bugle, and the Government interpreter made publicly known to all concerned that it was my wish to meet and converse principally with the Chiefs, Captains of Companies, and all of the persons of influence.

Finding that at the hour named not one of the counsellors of the late King had come to the Castle, I directed the interpreter to go to them and just mention that I would wait patiently until 1 o'clock to see if they would show their loyalty to the flag by obeying my summons. I regret to have to inform your Excellency that not only were the counsellors absent from the meeting, but also the Captains of Companies Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8.

At 1.45 I entered the Palaver Hall, and began to explain to the persons present what I expected they would do so as to insure a victory on the part of the Elminas, should they really be attacked by the Ashantees.

Before I had time to conclude what was to be said, several persons rushed into the Hall and reported that a large number of Ashantees were to be seen just outside of the town. The result was that not only the persons in the Castle rushed out, but very many from the town were seen rushing in the direction of it with all they could carry on their heads.

I had to admit all of the women and young people as it was possible to stow away, as their cries for protection were heart-rending.

The men on the garden side, considered to be loyal subjects, were willing, but could not render me any assistance whatever, for, as they stated, were they to leave their houses unprotected, the adherents of the late King would not only plunder but set fire to them. The information furnished to me by disinterested persons was to the same effect.

Finding that the King's party had turned traitors, and left the town and joined the Ashantees, also that the people were panic-stricken and quite uncontrollable, I took advantage of the opportunity, and requested Captain Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus" (who had just come on shore), to telegraph to Cape Coast at once and make known my want of assistance. At 8 P.M. he returned and told me he had done so. I could not adopt any other course to make known my critical position to your Excellency, for the natives positively refused to go either by land or sea to Cape Coast.

Between 12 and 5 o'clock this morning I fell in a party of fifty men of my regiment and went on patrol duty, taking with us a supply of Snider ball and Hale's rockets. We scoured the bush on the outskirts of the town; captured about 3 A.M. one Ashantee man, who told me he was one of a member of the same race that had been sent to see what

was going on, and to try and learn the feeling of the people of Elmina toward the Ashantees; also to see Boakie, the younger son of Atjiempon, and from him obtain rum, cloth, tobacco, &c., for his comrades. I made a prisoner of the man, and under escort he was sent to the Castle and confined.

His statement, interpreted to me by the Rev. Mr. Laing, I herewith forward for the information of your Excellency.

I can and do vouch for the accuracy of the report that the Ashantees are now secreted in the bush just immediately outside of this town, for not only did Mr. Hamell, the Dutch Vice-Consul, but several other persons, report at a late hour last evening to me that, at about 5 P.M., they went on to the top of one of the hills just about one mile from the town and did see a number of Ashantees, also women from Elmina, taking to them food and drink.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 17, in No. 120.

Statement.

Elmina, 7th June, 1873.

My name is Osai, a grandson of the King of Ashantee.

When I was sent away along with Atjiempon to the Prah, the Assins and Fantees would not allow Atjiempon to take with him his stool. Atjiempon did arrive at Coomassie and told the King what the Assins and Fantees had done to him, and begged the King to give him a few men to accompany him back to Elmina, where he would get his stool. The King granted the request, and let Atjiempon have a few men to come back to Elmina for his stool. When Atjiempon arrived in the Assin country all of the Assins and Fantees mustered and intercepted him coming to Elmina. A fight took place in consequence. Atjiempon sent word to the King of what had happened, and requested a reinforcement. The King did send a reinforcement, and also sent word to Atjiempon that he was not to interfere with the Fantees, but to go to Elmina by way of Denkera; and that, if they were in want of ammunition, they were to send to the Elminas for what they wanted; so when they ran short of ammunition they tried to find their way to Elmina, where they arrived yesterday. On our way to Elmina we passed only one croom, which we would have destroyed, only that the people said it belonged to the Elminas. To ascertain the truth of the statement made by the villagers, they sent messengers into the town of Elmina, and the Elminas received the messengers kindly and sent word by the return of the Ashantees that the next morning they, the Ashantees, were to send back the messengers. During the day several women of and from Elmina brought rum, water, and tobacco to the Ashantees who were in the bush, congratulated and welcomed them into the town.

When I was taken by the soldiers this morning I was on my way to Elmina in search of Boakie, the youngest son of Atjiempon, from whom I expected to get new cloth, rum, tobacco, &c. I was told to ask a man called Buatuo, and Ahiukwa to show me where Boakie lived. That Atjiempon, with Addoo Borfu, have gone in the direction of Appolonia.

After I had received the supplies from Atjiempon's son I was to return at once and join the party in the bush. I left my gun and ammunition with my comrade.

The name of the Chief in charge of the Ashantees that came yesterday to Elmina is Yakirie. The Ashantees and Elminas are great friends.

I certify to the correctness of the statement.

(Signed) TIMOTHY LAING.

Enclosure 18, in No. 120.

Elmina, 6th June, 1873.

Sir,

MESSENGERS arrived in this town between 8 and 9 P.M. yesterday, and reported that the Fantees had suffered severely in the last engagement they had with the Ashantees; the result of such a statement was that a deputation waited on me in the Castle, and, at the special request of Mr. Boham, Chiefs Audor and Crecco, also Messrs. William and Charles Smith, I took out an armed party, consisting of sergeant and 30 rank and file, to patrol, and who did patrol the outskirts of the town from 12 midnight to 5 A.M. to-day. The Ashantees are reported to me not far from Elmina, and between Afootoo and Elmina: the people are vacating their crooms, coming in large numbers into this town, and with them bringing all they possess. As such is the truth, I beg that your Excellency will be pleased to order that rockets and a couple of troughs, also about twenty barrels of the new powder, together with 4 lb. and 8 lb. flannel bursters be sent to me to be at hand, and to be used should the Ashantees really come within gunshot range of the forts. The natives on the garden side, who appear to be in great dread of the Ashantees, did the patrol duty from 10 to 1 o'clock.

I have just sent a bugler into the town, also the Government Interpreter, to summon the whole of the natives to assemble in the Palaver Hall of the Castle. Of course I shall meet and explain to them that it is now absolutely necessary for the captains to assemble the men of their respective companies, and place themselves under my orders for patrol or any other duty I may wish them to perform; that your Excellency expects that the Elminas will show their loyalty to the flag by being obedient; that I shall expect them to keep me well informed of all reports concerning the movements of the Ashantees that they may hear from any stranger who may come into the town. That, with the regulars, assisted by the men of the several companies, the women and children, also old and infirm people, will be protected, the invaders driven out of the district, and the town saved from destruction.

Your Excellency shall, at a later period of the day, receive from me a report of the result of the meeting to be held at noon.

I do not dread an immediate attack on the town by the Ashantees.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment, and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 19, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 7th June, 1873.

INFORMATION reached me at 10 o'clock last night, through Captain Blake of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," from Captain Luxmoore, Her Majesty's ship "Argus," at Elmina, that the King's party have turned traitors and gone over to Ashantees, and that the notorious Atjiempon was said to be close to Elmina, and had been seen by two credible witnesses, and requesting, by your desire, that a reinforcement of Houssas might be sent to you. Although I have not received any report or requisition from you to this effect, I consider your position sufficiently critical to at once send you a detachment of sixty men under Mr. Loggie, whose services will be valuable to you as a practical gunner.

You will also receive the rockets and trough you asked for, as also 20 barrels of new powder, and a supply of 4-lb. and 8-lb. bursters. I have to direct you not to delay in calling upon Captain Luxmoore of her Majesty's ship "Argus," which is stationed at Elmina, to co-operate with you, and who has been instructed to land 100 seamen and marines to assist you, should you be of opinion that their services are required for the protection of life and property and the defence of the castles and forts.

I am looking anxiously for a report from you every moment of the state of affairs at Elmina, and whether it be the fact that the Ashantees have made any advance from Effootoo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton, J.P.,
2nd West India Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 20, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 8th June, 1873.

At about 9 P.M. yesterday your letter of the 7th June was received by me. In reply, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Excellency, that the course adopted so as to make known my position, and request that a portion of the Houssas be sent to Elmina for duty, was the only one available so as at once to put your Excellency in possession of the information, for the natives refused to go either by boat or land to Cape Coast.

I have now to report that I have received 1 trough and 96 of Hales's 9-pounder rockets, also 20 barrels or 2000 lbs. of large grain powder; but the military authorities have failed to send me the 4-lbs. and 8-lbs. flannel bursters asked for in my letter of yesterday's date, and notified in your despatch as having been sent.

I shall not fail to keep your Excellency thoroughly posted up with the movements of the invaders, also of the conduct of the Elminas.

The main road leading from Elmina to Cape Coast is impassable, being in possession of the Ashantees. If it be the desire of your Excellency, I will march my men out to where they are said to be in force, and try and dislodge them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,

2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Enclosure 21, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 8th June, 1873.

At about 9 P.M. yesterday, Mr. Loggie, with a force of Houssas under his command, disembarked, and marched to, and took possession of, the residence in the Government Garden.

At my request a chain of sentries was placed so as to encircle the town, including the two hills Java and Scaurnaris. The sentries were visited by Mr. Loggie and myself between 11 and 12 midnight; and by the Serjeant-Major at 2 and 4 A.M.; found all correct; two women and one man were arrested on suspicion—they satisfied me this morning that they were not Ashantees but Elminas in pursuit of legitimate employment, and when captured they were on their way to the Saltpond, where they would procure salt, and with it return at daylight to the town.

They have been released and cautioned not to be prowling about after 9 P.M. until such time as I satisfied myself that the Ashantees had gone from the district. Notice to that effect would be made known by me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,

2nd West India Regiment, Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 22, in No. 120.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 8th June, 1873.

As I have not heard from you since the 6th instant, and as the postmen returned yesterday reporting that they were stopped on the Elmina Road, I conclude your reports have been intercepted without your being aware of it. I am therefore sending a detachment of fifty Houssas to open the road, and to remain at Elmina under your orders.

The most grave complaints have been made against the Elmina people in palaver

yesterday by the Kings for attacking the Fantees, and robbing them ; and the King of Commendah states that canoes conveying some of his people at Cape Coast have been stopped and plundered. I am only awaiting your report as to the state of things at Elmina, and the conduct of the people, to decide upon the expediency of inflicting a fine upon the town to make good these losses. You will forward me a report without delay by boat.

A detachment of Royal Marines and Marine Artillery have arrived in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" for service here. I am thinking of sending you forty men with officers, so that you will have garrison to operate with.

The Military Commandant,
Elmina.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 23, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 8th June, 1873.

SINCE the arrival of the Houssas I have adopted such measures for preventing the destruction of the town by the Ashantees that there is at present no necessity for any more Regulars nor Houssas (beyond nine of the latter) to be sent to this station in order to augment my strength.

Should I consider it absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property, it is my intention to request Captain Luxmoore of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," to disembark marines and sailors sufficient to garrison the Castle and Forts. By so doing I will then be in a position to take to the Bush all of my men, accompanied by Mr. Loggie and the Houssa force.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 24, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 6th June, 1873.

WITHIN three hours of each other I last evening received two cane-bearers sent to me by the King of Agnafoo, with messages to the effect that the Fantees had attacked the Ashantees on the 3rd and 4th, and even this day they were fighting ; that the Ashantees who had lately left the town of Elmina were hard at work cutting a road between Commendah and Jouqua ; and that he was of opinion that some of the Elminas were sending messengers and messages to the enemy.

I can vouch for the correctness of the first statement, because clearly and distinctly have we heard the reports of the rifles.

As regards the second statement, on inquiry I am told by many of the people that a man from the bush saw the Ashantees actually at work cutting the bush and making a narrow path road.

Not the slightest information considered reliable by me can I gather from the Elminas to justify any comment being made regarding third statement, those from whom I sought information all say that nothing could be more easily done, and if done the Counsellors of the King lately removed are the guilty parties.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment, Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 25, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 7th June, 1873.

CONFIRMING reports made to me regarding the presence of the notorious Ashantee Chief Atjiempon within the Elmina districts, I have the honour to transmit a statement made by a man named Ikura.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,

2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandment of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 26, in No. 120.

Statement.

I, IKURA, state—

Elmina, 7th June, 1873.

I accompanied a party of Elminas from the King's quarters of this town on Friday afternoon the 6th instant to the bush outside of the town of Elmina for the purpose of visiting the Ashantees, who had only come into the district that day. I met a number of them close to the Salt Pond; shook the hand of Atjiempon's youngest son, who took my pipe from out of my mouth and smoked out the tobacco that was in it. I saw Atjiempon along with the Ashantees. I know him very well, for when he was at Elmina last year I used to see him almost every day, as I lived close to him.

I certify to the correctness of the statement.

(Signed) TIMOTHY LAING.

Enclosure 27, in No. 120.

Sir,

Elmina, 8th June, 1873.

For the information of your Excellency I have the honour to report that I have in the interest of the public service, decided to make prisoners of the two sons of Atjiempon, also Coffee Pettie, Botchee, Buatuo, Attah, Andries, and Aikuwa, provided they are in the town and can with safety be captured.

I know for a fact that the day before yesterday such of the Ashantee messengers that managed to find their way in were entertained by and at the expense of Coffee Pettie.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,

2nd West India Regiment and Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 121.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received 16th July.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th June, 1873.

THE Reports of the state of Elmina have become so serious that the public safety is endangered by the traitorous conduct of the King's party, and the disaffection and disloyalty of a portion of the inhabitants, that I have this day, with the advice of the Legislative Council, proclaimed Martial Law at Elmina, and over the surrounding district.

2. I beg to submit for your Lordship's information a copy of the Proclamation, as well as the Minutes of Council, by which your Lordship will perceive how very decided the opinions of Captain Fremantle and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing were upon the expediency of adopting this course, and that the Council at once concurred with them.

3. I have been able to furnish these officers with a copy of the Rules laid down by the Colonial Office, in a Circular, dated Downing Street, 26th January, 1867,* when Lord Carnarvon was Secretary of State, for the information and guidance of those who have to conduct military and naval operations under martial law, which I fortunately had amongst my private papers, and have requested their adherence to the same.

4. I have now to report to your Lordship that, after consultation with Captain Fremantle and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, it has been decided to send a force of seamen and troops to-morrow to Elmina for the purpose of disarming the people, and it has been so well arranged that it is expected the surprise will be complete, and I am in hopes of receiving a report of the operation in time to transmit to your Lordship with this despatch.

I beg to submit the detail of the force employed for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—No reports from Elmina, and the steamer will not wait. I have, therefore, requested the master to call there and receive a report from Colonel Festing for your Lordship.

R. W. H.

Enclosure 1, in No. 121.

BY THE QUEEN.

A Proclamation.

Settlement of the Gold Coast, to wit.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel, Administrator-in-Chief.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the Colonies and Territories thereof, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the officers commanding our land and naval forces in this Settlement and its waters, and all other our officers and all else whom it may concern.

Whereas it has become known that a hostile force of Ashantees has encamped in the vicinity of Elmina, and that disaffected and evil-disposed persons are traitorously procuring and supplying to our enemies warlike munitions and intelligence, whereby they may be the better enabled to accomplish their hostile purposes; and whereas, for the effectual and speedy punishment of the malefactors and the repression of their machinations and the protection of peaceable and well-disposed persons, the ordinary course of law and justice does not sufficiently provide:

Now know ye that we do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the day of the date hereof, until Our pleasure herein shall be further known, Martial Law is and shall be in force within and throughout the town of Elmina and the surrounding districts where the Ashantees have entered.

Witness his Excellency Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief in and over the West Africa Settlements at Cape Coast Castle, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1873.

God save the Queen!

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

* Vide Appendix to this Letter, page 215.

Enclosure 2, in No. 121.

Legislative Council, 12th June, 1873.

Present :

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.
His Honour D. P. Chalmers, Chief Magistrate.
The Honourable Colonel Foster, Acting Collector of Customs.

Also,

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Festing, R.M., Commanding Troops.
Captain E. R. Fremantle, R.N., Senior Naval Officer.

THE Governor said that the immediate object of summoning the Council to-day arose from reports received from the Military Commandant at Elmina, and his Excellency invited the opinion of the Council as to what steps should be taken upon them. His Excellency had invited Captain Fremantle, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," commanding Her Majesty's Squadron on the West Coast of Africa, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Festing, R.M., commanding the troops, and hoped they also would give their opinion as to the steps which they thought necessary to be taken in the present crisis. His Excellency then laid on the table the letters received from Captain Turton, and observed that the two letters deserving the especial notice of the Council were those dated the 7th and 8th June, 1873, respectively. His Excellency read the letter dated the 7th June from Captain Turton, enclosing a statement respecting the presence of the Ashantee Chief, Atjiempon, near Elmina; and also another, dated 8th June, as to the palaver that took place in the Castle with the native Chiefs, and reporting that the King's party had turned traitors, and left Elmina. His Excellency thought that the public safety was in danger, owing to the state of things there.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing said that Captain Fremantle, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," and himself, visited Elmina, and they would inform the Council as to what their opinions were.

Colonel Festing also said that immediately on arrival he communicated with Captain Turton, who expressed his opinion that the King's party at Elmina were altogether in favour of the Ashantees, and thought that the people should be disarmed.

Colonel Festing further said, he asked him whether any steps had been taken to do so; in reply to which Captain Turton said that he had reported the state of affairs to the Governor, which he (Colonel Festing) pointed out as having just been read, and that he was of opinion that the King's party were hand in hand with the Ashantees.

Captain Fremantle, R.N., said that he entirely agreed with Colonel Festing in all what he had said, and that in conversation with Captain Turton, that gentleman had said he could not undertake to disarm the people unless he had assistance from the fleet to help him. Captain Fremantle went on to say that he was one of those who was opposed to see the Elminas take provisions and water to the Ashantees near Elmina, and that he was prepared to assist in every possible way to put a stop to such a thing, which should be put down.

His Honour the Chief Magistrate remarked that it entirely consisted with Colonel Festing's and Captain Fremantle's statements, the opinion given by the Commandant of Elmina some months ago, in which he stated that the Elminas were wavering, but would, he believed, join the Ashantees in case they gain success over the Fantees.

Colonel Foster said that, if the Ashantees could make their way down to Elmina, they would get all they wanted, and proposed the proclamation of Martial Law.

Governor said, that after receiving a report of the defeat of the Fantees at Jouquah, he addressed a letter to the officer commanding the troops, informing him of the critical position of affairs, and stating that, although he was not disposed to deviate from the instructions laid down for their guidance, that if he thought necessary to employ the troops outside the Castle and forts, his Excellency was willing to co-operate, and would not withhold his concurrence and sanction, as he would then invite the Senior Naval Officer to land seamen and marines to man the forts.

His Excellency need say nothing more, as the Settlement has been fortunate enough to get so valuable a reinforcement by the opportune arrival of the troops.

His Excellency thought that the question was one for the opinion of the Council to decide, but suggested whether a proclamation giving power to the Commandant to call upon the people to deliver up their arms, and, if not, to issue search warrants and forcibly seize them, would not answer the purpose.

The Acting Collector said that he considered Martial Law under the present circumstances admissible, as it does away with that routine of the civil law by which the hands of the officer commanding the troops would be tied, and that he thought it necessary to give the officer commanding, the full power which Martial Law can only do under the existing state of things at Elmina.

The Senior Naval Officer, Captain Fremantle, R.N., concurred with Colonel Foster, and remarked that he would be put in a fix if the Marines were to be landed to enforce the issue of search warrants only.

His Excellency observed that should the Council concur in thinking that it was necessary to proclaim Martial Law, he would furnish the Officer Commanding the troops and Senior Naval Officer with copy of the instructions from Downing Street respecting Martial Law, which he fortunately happened to have.

His Honour the Chief Magistrate thought the opinions of the Senior Naval Officer and the Commanding Officer must be supreme in the present case, aided by the experience of his Excellency.

His Excellency concurred with the Council in the immediate necessity for taking prompt measures and proclaiming martial law under the circumstances.

Colonel Festing asked whether notice should not be given before Martial Law is proclaimed.

Chief Magistrate. No: not necessarily.

Colonel Festing thought that at 5 A.M. to-morrow the town of Elmina should be garrisoned and Martial Law proclaimed, and two hours given for delivery of arms, &c., by the people; and if disobeyed, coercive measures be taken for their immediate delivery.

Governor said, certainly, that is what was meant.

The Council, in conclusion, were unanimously of opinion that Martial Law should be proclaimed and put in force without delay.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

Passed in the Legislative Council, this 12th day of June, 1873.

(Signed) JACOB WILLIAM LEWIS,
Acting Clerk of Council.

Enclosure 3, in No. 121.

Sir,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th June, 1873.

HAVING this day, as you are already aware, with the advice of the Legislative Council of this Settlement, proclaimed Martial Law in Elmina and the surrounding district, in consequence of the public safety being endangered by the disaffection and disloyalty of a portion of the inhabitants there, I forward you a copy of the same.

I have the honour also to transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of the rules laid down on the subject in a circular dated Downing Street, 26th January, 1867, by Lord Carnarvon when Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to request your observance of the same, which I need scarcely add I rely with confidence on your doing.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.,
Commanding Troops; and
Captain Fremantle,
Her Majesty's Ship "Barracouta."

Enclosure 4, in No. 121.

TOTAL force, 23 boats and about 250 men. Boats as follows:—

- 14 large boats, pinnaces, paddle-box boats, and cutters, to form line in the river at anchor.
- 7 gigs to form an outer cordon and prevent escape.
- 1 steam pinnace and 1 cutter to remain outside surf, to prevent escape in that direction.

Enclosure 5, in No. 121.

Memorandum.

THE following troops will parade at 12.30 A.M. to-morrow for Elmina.

	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
Royal Marine Artillery	1	1	25
Royal Marine Light Infantry	1	1	25
Houssas .. .. .	..	1	20
The Houssa Guard which came from Elmina yesterday	..	1	30
The Force at present at Elmina consists of—			
2nd West	1	3	84
Houssas .. .. .	..	6	68
Total Military Force	3	13	252

June 12, 1873.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops.

Appendix to No. 121.

Sir,

Downing Street, 26th January, 1867.

THE unfortunate events which have recently occurred in Jamaica have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to inquire whether any general regulations can be laid down for the guidance of officers who in times of Civil disturbance are called upon to exercise extraordinary powers after the proclamation of Martial Law.

Sir Henry Storks, in a despatch of the 16th of March, 1866, suggested that some rules of this kind should be established, and particularly that the relative position of the Governor and of the officer commanding the troops should be defined, and the responsibilities attaching to the troops and the military tribunals be settled by competent authority. In the same sense the Royal Commissioners, in their Report to the Queen, express their belief that "much which is now lamented might have been avoided, if clear and precise instructions had been given for the regulation of the conduct of those engaged in the suppression of the disturbances." In these opinions Her Majesty's Government concur. Serious doubts, indeed, may be entertained respecting the legal consequences of a proclamation of Martial Law, and grave responsibilities are unquestionably incurred by the issue of it. It is a measure which can only be justified by overruling considerations of public safety, and must be accepted as a lamentable alternative to the anarchy and social confusion which would otherwise ensue. But it is certain that on four signal occasions within the last thirty years Martial Law has been proclaimed in one or other of the dependencies of the Crown. It cannot therefore be considered impossible that it may be proclaimed again; and, if so, it is the plain duty of the Government to secure that the officers who are commanded to enforce it, shall be alike supported and controlled, and the people who are subject to its operation shall be protected by such cautionary instructions as the nature of the case renders practicable.

This duty will, to a certain extent, fall on the Governor of the Colony, who should issue written directions to the officer in command of the troops, explaining as far as

possible the course and the object of the action expected of him, and comprising any further cautions or suggestions which may, under particular circumstances, seem expedient.

But if there be any principles so simple and so comprehensive that they can be embodied in standing instructions of general application, I think that a Governor should not be required to seek them out for himself in the midst of the excitement and distractions of an outbreak against the law.

With the experience they have now acquired, Her Majesty's Government have no right to evade the duty of framing such standing orders, and of giving them a place among the general regulations of the Colonial Office, where the officers concerned can at once have recourse to them in time of need.

Under these circumstances I have sought the advice of military and civil officers, whose rank and experience qualified them to suggest such regulations as would be at once practicable and useful. I append to this despatch the regulations which they have unanimously recommended, and which, after full consideration, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have adopted, subject to such improvements as a further consideration may suggest. They will be hereafter embodied in the Colonial Regulations; but in order that you may be at once apprised of the general principles by which Her Majesty's Government desire you to be guided in the emergency to which these present rules relate, I transmit them to you without delay, in the shape in which I have received them from the gentlemen by whom they were drawn up.

I have only further to observe on this point, that as these regulations have in no respect the force of law, so it is not intended that officers should be under a rigorous obligation to observe them in all cases and under all circumstances. The intention is that officers may derive from them some guidance more or less determinate, though not absolute; and that they may operate, on the one hand, as some relief from responsibility to those by whom they may be observed, and, on the other hand, as some *prima facie* increase of responsibility to those by whom they may be dispensed with.

The first seven regulations relate to the powers and duties of the Governor; the remaining eleven to the powers and duties of military officers and tribunals.

To the Governor alone belongs the responsibility, both of proclaiming and of revoking at any moment Martial Law. During its continuance, therefore, constant reports are to be made to him of the progress of the defensive and repressive measures adopted. It is competent for him, in other than mere military operations, to give instructions to the officer in command, if he thinks fit, as regards the punishment of offenders, proclamation of pardon, the use or superseding of the ordinary magistrates and tribunals, with many other questions which intimately affect the treatment of the civil population. This great authority will, even under the large powers exercised by the officer commanding the troops, still belong to the civil power. In the military portions of the rules, provision is made against any needless injury to persons or property, and a few plain directions are given in order to insure regularity in the proceedings of the military tribunals; to limit the amount of punishment to be inflicted; and to afford protection to accused persons.

You will see that under Regulation 3, it is provided that Courts Martial shall consist, at least, of three members. I think it right to observe, on this particular rule, that whenever capital punishment is awarded, so small a number as three officers is most undesirable. Circumstances may, no doubt, be imagined, especially when the military force is inadequate to the duties forced upon it, in which a larger tribunal could not possibly be obtained. I feel, however, bound to express my decided opinion that nothing short of an unavoidable necessity would justify the infliction of capital punishment on the authority of only three officers.

You will find it intimated in the rules that the officer convening a Court Martial may, at his discretion, reserve any offender to be tried by the civil tribunals. It is also laid down that Courts Martial should not take cognizance of offences committed before the breaking out of insurrection. These regulations appear to me very salutary. It should be distinctly understood that the primary object of employing troops under Martial Law is not the punishment of offences, but the suppression of revolt. Of course, when the military is the only power capable of commanding obedience, it must repress by punishment those offences of violence and plunder to which the general population would otherwise be exposed. This is manifestly necessary. But there is no reason why that exceptional procedure should be carried beyond the limits of lawful authority and the protection of the community against crime and disorder.

The question of the uses, if any, within the proclaimed district, of the ordinary

magistrates and tribunals must be left, in a great measure, to the discretion of the Governor. It may be that the magistrates in the disturbed parts of the country will have been killed or compelled to fly. In some colonies it may happen that, from sympathy with the insurgents, and in others from irritation against them, the local magistrates will not be the fittest agency to employ during rebellion. Again, on the other hand, it is probable that when the actual disturbances, even in the proclaimed districts, are partial or transitory, or where the reduction of the country to order is gradual, the services of the ordinary magistrates and tribunals in the exercise of their proper functions might be alike salutary and useful.

That this is not impossible is proved by the example of Canada, where the great district of Montreal was, in 1838, with apparently general assent, kept under Martial Law for some months as a precautionary measure, though for a prolonged period the contemporaneous action of the regular tribunals was maintained.

It is, perhaps, right to observe, that Martial Law ought, on no account, to be enforced beyond the strict limits of the district in which it has been proclaimed. The transference of accused persons for the purpose of trial from an unproclaimed to a proclaimed part of the country is a proceeding obviously open to abuse, and unwarranted by that immediate necessity which alone justifies the suspension of the ordinary course of law.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly express my hope that, should the unfortunate necessity of proclaiming Martial Law arise, all those employed in enforcing it, and especially such as are in the more subordinate situations of trust and authority, may be enabled by you or your successors clearly to understand the duty of exercising the extraordinary powers confided to them with humanity and in a spirit of justice.

It is, probably, impossible to give more precise instructions for the guidance of those who are engaged in the suppression of serious disturbances.

Minute rules might be even dangerous, both as interfering with what are properly military operations, and as appearing to supersede the exercise, by the officers employed, of that discretion, humanity, and moral feeling on which, after all, the Government must mainly rely. These officers must, under all circumstances, understand that, whilst full allowance will be made for those who act under the orders of their superiors, and in the bonâ fide suppression of an armed and dangerous insurrection, they will, on the other hand, be held strictly accountable for acts which indicate, not merely a mistaken judgment, but a recklessness of human life and suffering.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Enclosure.

Proposed Rules to be introduced, on the subject of Martial Law, into the Volume of Colonial Regulations.

THE proclamation of Martial Law is an exceptional measure, which in some Colonies by special statute, and in others on the ground of over-ruling necessity, is occasionally resorted to for the public safety. The object of the following rules is to afford some guidance to those who find themselves called upon to act in such an emergency :—

1. The responsibility for proclaiming Martial Law, and the power of at any moment declaring it at an end, must rest (subject to any special statutory provision as above-mentioned) with the Governor, as the highest authority in the community.

2. The Governor should not proclaim Martial Law unless he is satisfied of the existence of the following grounds :—

That there are men in armed resistance to the authority of the Crown ;

That such armed resistance cannot be dealt with by the military acting merely in aid of the civil power in the ordinary manner ;

That such armed resistance cannot be promptly and effectively suppressed otherwise than by subjecting the inhabitants of the disturbed district to direct military control, and by inflicting summary punishment upon offenders against the peace.

3. Martial Law should not be proclaimed over a wider district than the necessities of the public safety require ; and should be withdrawn from the whole part of such district at the earliest moment when public safety permits.

4. The proclamation of Martial Law should be published as soon as possible, and by all convenient means, in the proclaimed district and in other parts of the Colony.

5. Upon the proclamation of Martial Law the Governor of the Colony should, in conjunction with the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, arrange for the military occupation of the proclaimed district, and should give such officer general instructions in writing as to the nature and objects of the measures to be performed.

6. Great abuses have arisen from civil magistrates imagining, with no foundation, that they are clothed with extraordinary powers by the proclamation of Martial Law. The Governor would do well to warn them against falling into this error, in the manner best suited to the circumstances of the particular Colony.

7. During the continuance of Martial Law the Governor may give from time to time authoritative instructions, if he so thinks fit, to the officer commanding the troops upon such matters as the punishment of offenders belonging to the civil population, proclamations of pardon and amnesty, levies upon the inhabitants, arming magistrates with special powers, the continuance, resumption, or suspension of the ordinary tribunals.

8. The Commander of the forces in the Colony, or other officer taking command of the troops in the proclaimed district shall assume entirely military authority within the district, and shall also publish to the inhabitants any orders to which they are required to conform.

9. If the officer in command of the troops in the Colony takes command of the troops in the proclaimed district, he shall report as often as practicable to the Governor.

Any other officer in command of the troops in such district shall report as often as practicable to the officer commanding the troops in the Colony; and, in case the latter and the Governor are in different places, shall forward duplicates of such Reports direct to the Governor. The Governor should, in that case, with the concurrence of the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, communicate directly with the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district.

Every officer in command of a detachment in the proclaimed district shall, if practicable, be furnished with written orders from his superior officer, and shall keep a journal of his proceedings, and shall report from time to time in writing to his superior officer.

11. Unless in case of urgent necessity, troops should not be detached except in command of a commissioned officer.

12. In subduing the rebels by force of arms, care should be taken, as far as possible, to avoid injuring non-combatants, women, or children. Men not armed with fire-arms or offensive weapons are not to be fired upon, unless actively hostile, without first summoning them to surrender.

Dwelling-houses, stores, crops, and other property should not be destroyed or injured except under military necessity.

13. The officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district may appoint a military officer to act as Provost Marshal, and shall in such case give written orders to the Provost Marshal limiting him to the punishment of such offenders only, whether military or civil persons, as he or any of his assistants may actually see committing any crime; and limiting the punishments which he may inflict. The Provost Marshal shall from day to day, or as often as need be, report to the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district the names of all offenders punished by him, and the crime and punishment of each such offender.

14. Unless military reasons do not admit of a trial, prisoners and offenders should not be punished by any military officer (the Provost Marshal excepted) unless after trial by a Court Martial, to be convened by the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district, or by some officer deputed in writing by him, and to consist of at least three officers.

15. Care should be taken to afford the prisoners every reasonable facility for making their defence. The witnesses should be sworn and hearsay evidence should not be admitted.

The officer acting as President at any such trial should make at the time a written record of the proceedings, stating the following matters:—

The date and place of the trial;

The officers composing the Court;

The name, age, sex, and occupation of the prisoner;

The charge or charges;

The names of the witnesses, and the substance of the evidence;

The substance of the prisoner's defence;

The finding and sentence of the Court;

And should send such proceedings, signed by him, to the officer convening the Court; whose duty it will be to confirm the proceedings or not, as he shall think fit: and to carry into effect the whole or any part of the sentence (if any) awarded by the Court. The proceedings should afterwards be forwarded to the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, and by him be transmitted to the office of the Judge Advocate-General in London.

17. The convening officer may at his discretion reserve any offender who has not actually received punishment for the offence to be tried by the ordinary civil tribunal.

18. Courts Martial should not take cognizance of offences committed before the breaking out of the insurrection.

19. No sentence of death should pass except by the judgment of two-thirds of the Court;

As sentences of Courts Martial may not avail beyond the term of Martial Law, no sentence of imprisonment beyond that term should be awarded, nor any sentence of penal servitude;

Corporal punishment should not exceed fifty lashes;

In awarding sentence the Court should be guided by all the circumstances of the case, and avoid unnecessary severity.

No. 122.

Administrator *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 16th July.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 13th June, 1873.

THE delay of the steamer enables me to inform your Lordship that the firing of heavy guns, and the heavy smoke over Elmina, leads me to the conclusion that the King's quarter has had to be destroyed, and probably from the troops having been fired upon. I have no report whatever, so that this is only conjecture.

2. Some of the Fantees, finding active measures being adopted, have moved out in support to the Sweet River and adjacent country. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to report to your Lordship direct when the steamer calls at Elmina.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. W. HARLEY.

Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 123.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

War Office, 16th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,* and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that previously to its receipt, Mr. Cardwell, after the meeting held at this office, had requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send an additional force of Royal Marines of 150 rank and file in the "Simoom," to the Gold Coast.

I am to state, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that a wing of an European regiment is held in readiness to be sent out, should the intelligence in the next despatches received, lead to the conclusion that it would be advisable to do this.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

LANSDOWNE.

* No 119.

No. 124.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, S. W., 16th July, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the stores specified in the accompanying lists have been supplied by the Admiralty, acting on behalf, and on account of the Colonial Office, for delivery to the officer administering the Government at Cape Coast Castle.

2. Those on List No. 1 have been issued from navy stores, and repayment of their value will be claimed in the usual manner.

3. Those included in List No. 2 have been bought specially for this service, and I am to request to be informed how these supplies are to be paid for.

4. I am, further, to ask that the Civil Administrator at Cape Coast Castle may be advised of the consignments.

5. I beg to add that efforts are being made to charter a ship to take about 600 tons of coal, for use of the condensers, to Cape Coast Castle.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure 1, in No. 124.

List No. 1.

LIST of ARTICLES supplied from NAVY STORES for the service of the COLONIAL OFFICE at CAPE COAST CASTLE.

Forwarded in H.M.S. "Simoom" from Portsmouth:—

Biscuit, 40 tons (measurement)	. . . = 19,600 lbs.
Preserved fowl	. . . . . 2,500 "
Lever knives	. . . . . 50 No.

Sent to Liverpool for shipment in Mail Steamer of the 18th July, the "Congo":—

Biscuit	. . . . . 6,600 lbs.
Flour	. . . . . 20,050 "
Oatmeal	. . . . . 3,000 "
Preserved potato	. . . . . 5,000 "
Chocolate, soluble	. . . . . 10,000 "
Ground coffee	. . . . . 4,752 "
Sugar	. . . . . 20,060 "
Rice	. . . . . 5,020 "
Boiled beef	. . . . . 20,016 "
Tea	. . . . . 10,082 "
Condensed milk	. . . . . 4,992 " (= 19,968 pints)
Lever knives	. . . . . 100 No.

Enclosure 2, in No. 124.

List No. 2.

LIST of STORES bought by the ADMIRALTY for the service of the COLONIAL OFFICE at CAPE COAST CASTLE.

Forwarded in H.M.S. "Simoom" from Portsmouth:—

Rice	. . . . . 100 tons
Indian corn	. . . . . 20 "
Preserved meats and soups (assorted)	. . . . . 10 "
Liebig's extract of meat	. . . . . 200 lbs.
Peak and Frean's meat biscuit	. . . . . 180 "

For shipment in Mail Steamer of the 18th July, the "Congo," at Liverpool:—

4 Ashe's piston ice-makers, viz. :—

2 to make 4 blocks ice at once,

1 " 2 " "

1 " 1 " "

And $\frac{1}{2}$ ton freezing powders.

For shipment in Mail Steamer of the 30th July :—

1 Normandy's condenser to yield 1000 gallons a day.

1 " " 2000

(Secondhand from India Department.)

As much of Peak, Freen, and Co.'s meat biscuit up to 5 tons as can be got ready by the 22nd July will also go by mail of 30th instant.

No. 125.

Mr. *Herbert* to the Rev. T. *Pyne*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 16th July, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th inst.,* respecting the condition of Prince Osoo Ansah, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship will forward a copy of it to the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

Colonel Harley will be instructed to report the result of any inquiry that may have taken place as to the allegations which have been made against Prince Ansah, but until he is thoroughly cleared of all suspicion of complicity with the Ashantees, there can, of course, be no question of appointing him to any place of public trust.

The Administrator will also be asked to state whether he considers Prince Ansah to be entitled to any compensation on account of his mission to Coomassie, and he will be authorized to make to the Prince such advances as he may think necessary for his maintenance.

The Rev. T. Pyne.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 126.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 16th July, 1873.)

My Lord,

The Castle, Cape Coast, 13th June, 1873.

ADVERTING to a despatch of Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, of the 6th April, 1872,† wherein he reported for your Lordship's information what took place on the occasion of the transfer of Elmina, it may be important that your Lordship should clearly understand that although "Cobbena Edgin" was present at the ceremony, he was not King of Elmina, having been previously deposed by the Dutch Governor and the Elmina majority, and it was not until some time after the transfer, which took place on the 6th April, that Mr. Hennessy recognised and proclaimed him King of Elmina, at the Castle of St. George d'Elmina, on the 9th May, 1872.

2. I forward, for your Lordship's information, a statement made by Mr. Quansah, the first clerk in my office, who attended and accompanied Mr. Hennessy throughout all the negotiations and proceedings connected with the transfer, and who was present on the occasion, which will afford your Lordship further information on the subject.

* No. 102.

† Vide House of Commons Paper No. 266 of 30th June, 1873, Part 1, No. 33.

3. By Mr. Quansah's statement your Lordship will perceive that "Cobbena Edgin" does not appear to have taken any active part whatever in the matter beyond being present.

4. I have also made inquiries from others who were there, who confirm what Mr. Quansah states.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 126.

MEMORANDUM for the information of His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast Castle, 12th June, 1873.

ON the arrival at Elmina, on the 6th April, with His Excellency the late Administrator-in-Chief, J. Pope Hennessy, to effect the transfer of the Netherlands possessions on the Gold Coast in 1872, the King, Chiefs, Headmen, Captains, and the educated Natives, were present in the Palaver Hall of the Elmina Castle, and His Excellency Governor Ferguson caused the Convention and the Proclamation to be read by his Colonial Secretary, which were duly interpreted, paragraph by paragraph, to them; and Mr. Salmon, the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, was also directed by Governor Hennessy to read our Proclamation, which was likewise interpreted to them by Mr. Eminsang; and the King and his Chiefs replied that they would go home and consult about the terms expressed in the documents, and return the next day to give their opinion thereon, but were not allowed to do so by Governor Ferguson, who informed them that he has now given them up to the British Government by cession, and that they must accept the flag. To this I saw the Chiefs express their acceptance, and the flag was accordingly hoisted up; and they shook hands with the two respective Governors, and they drank the health of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and that of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

While this was going on I saw the King sitting down without offering any objection to the transfer. The meeting was then broken up, and they returned to their respective houses, and His Excellency Governor Ferguson went on board the Dutch man-of-war the same day. I proceeded to Lagos on the 22nd April, and returned to Elmina on the 2nd May, in consequence of a report having reached Governor Hennessy relative to the murder of Lieutenant Joost (Dutch officer) by the Elminas. On the 9th May, about 8 o'clock A.M., I was sent by His Excellency Governor Hennessy to call the King and his Chiefs to meet him in the Palaver Hall of the Castle, in order to introduce Mr. Lejeune, the Dutch Agent; but they refused to come. The King told me to inform Governor Hennessy that he had been deposed by the Dutch Governor, who had, before the transfer, combined with the Chiefs and the people on the Garden Side to do so. I was afterwards sent again by Governor Hennessy and Mr. Lejeune to induce him (the King) and his Chiefs to obey the call, which was afterwards complied with. Governor Hennessy then held a palaver with them, and the King stated that he was deposed by Governor Ferguson on account of his having expressed his unwillingness to the transfer. Governor Hennessy then stated to him that the British Government is willing to reinstate him to the stool of which he was deprived. Governor Hennessy then came to his private office, where I was then writing, and asked me the name of the King, which I accordingly wrote on a paper, with which he returned to the Palaver Hall and called out his name, "Cobinna Edjeu," I recognise you as "King of Elmina," and he shook hands with him, and a present of two puncheons of rum was made to the Chiefs and Captains of the Companies. The meeting then broke up, and the King was saluted by order of Governor Hennessy; and the King went out from the Castle seated in his palanquin, and the great rejoicings took place that day among the people on that side of the bridge, which were so called the King's party.

(Signed) A. J. QUANSAH,
1st Clerk, Administrator's Department,
Gold Coast.

No. 127.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Governor *Berkeley*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

In the present condition of affairs at the Gold Coast, it is of the first importance that communications between the Administrator and myself should be transmitted with all possible despatch, and I think it desirable that the procedure as to correspondence laid down in the Sections 192, 193, and 194 of the Colonial Regulations should be followed in the case of all correspondence from and to the Gold Coast relating to the Ashantee Invasion.

On ordinary subjects, and on all questions relating to the civil administration of the Settlement, the Administrator will, of course, communicate with you, as prescribed by the 191st Section of the Regulations.

I shall send to you as soon as possible a copy of every despatch which I may have addressed direct to the Administrator, and it will be his duty to conform as closely as possible to the instruction contained in the 193rd Section.

I have sent a copy of this despatch to Colonel Harley for his information and guidance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 128.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Governor Berkeley with reference to the manner in which correspondence relative to the Ashantee Invasion is to be conducted.*

I am, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 129.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 17th July, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th instant,† I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a letter, dated June 9, from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," reporting the arrival of that ship at Cape Coast Castle on the 7th June, and the landing of the detachment of Marines under the command of Colonel Festing, on the urgent requisition of the Administrator-in-Chief on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

* No. 127.

† No. 112.

Enclosure in No. 129.

Extract from a Letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Barracouta, dated June 9th, 1873.

WE arrived off Cape Coast Castle on Saturday the 7th instant at 7 P.M., when I announced my arrival to his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief on the Gold Coast.

On the following day I communicated with Colonel Harley, who informed me that the reinforcement, which we had brought with us, was most opportune, and in compliance with an urgent requisition from him, the requisite arrangements having been made, I ordered the force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., to be landed this morning.

Notwithstanding a somewhat heavy surf, which made the service a tedious and troublesome one, everything having to be transferred from the ship's boats to surf boats, this was safely accomplished without loss or injury, and I myself saw everyone of the marines, who had embarked in the "Valorous," paraded in the Castle ready for service in every respect at 5.30 P.M.

On my arrival here, I assumed the charge of Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa.

No. 130.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 17th July, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that Commodore Commerell, in a despatch dated the 10th June, has reported that, in view of matters at Cape Coast Castle being more serious than former despatches had led him to suppose, he was about to leave Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, for Cape Coast Castle in her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake."

I am, &c.,
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 131.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 17th July, 1873.

WITH reference to the recent Conference held at the War Office relative to the measures to be adopted in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that her Majesty's ship "Simoom" has left Portsmouth for Devonport, where she will complete the embarkation of 200 Marines, in addition to other naval supernumeraries and stores, together with a large quantity of rice and other supplies; also two mountain guns.

2. The "Simoom" will then proceed to Cape Coast Castle, calling at Sierra Leone for live stock and vegetables, and on the arrival the Marines will be landed, if necessary.

3. The ship will then be attached to the squadron for the reception of sick and wounded seamen and Marines; also to supply distilled water, having been fitted with additional condensing apparatus.

4. Orders have also been sent to detain her Majesty's troopship "Himalaya" on the West Coast of Africa if she has not already left it.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 132.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Admiralty, 17th July, 1873.

WITH reference to former correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Report, of the 6th June, from the Captain of her Majesty's ship "Druid," who was then Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, in regard to the defeat of the Fantees and the advance of the Ashantees, and the palaver which was held with the friendly native chiefs, at which it was decided not to do more with the then limited force than defend the Castles and surrounding towns.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

P.S.—The despatch of which the enclosed is a copy was only received yesterday.

V. L.

Enclosure in No. 132.

Sir,

"Druid," at Cape Coast Castle, 6th June, 1873.

I have the honour to report that since my last letter of the 4th instant, in which I stated there was no important change in the state of affairs, while on shore on the afternoon of the 5th, conferring with the Administrator-in-chief, I observed a stream of men with arms, and women carrying provisions, pouring into the town, looking as if they had come a long distance.

2. I heard shortly after that there had been fighting the day before at Jouquah, capital of Denkerah, and also that morning for six hours, and that, after driving the Ashantees three times across the Sweet River, the Fantees were completely routed; that the whole of the allies, viz., Denkerahs, Akins, Assins, and Abrahs, were all in full retreat upon Cape Coast.

3. At 8 A.M. on the 6th instant, I received a letter (immediate) from the Administrator-in-Chief, informing me of the complete defeat and route of the Fantee forces, and that the Ashantees had approached to Effootoo, a village distant about fifteen miles from Elmina and twelve from Cape Coast, and requesting me to attend a palaver of kings and chiefs at 9.30 A.M., as also a Council at 3 P.M., and went as requested. At first no kings or chiefs made their appearance; at length after waiting an hour and a-half, great number of kings and chiefs, viz., of Denkerah, Abra, Wassah, and Commendas, as well as others, entered the Palaver Hall. The Administrator-in-chief having spoken, the kings of Abra and Commendas replied, thanking him, but would make no speeches, saying that as the kings of Akims and Assins were not present, they would wish to meet the Governor again to-morrow, when they would all be there.

4. In the afternoon I attended the Council, and, after discussing at some length the measures most advisable under the existing critical circumstances, it was decided that it was inadvisable, considering the limited force at our disposal, to do more at present than defend the Castles and surrounding towns.

5. On the afternoon of the 7th instant her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" arrived, Captain Fremantle superseding me as Senior Officer of the West Coast of Africa Division, into whose hands I have transferred the Station and unexecuted orders, and all documents belonging thereto.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

No. 133.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

Sir,
I HAVE received your despatch, of the 23rd ult.,* covering one from Mr. Berkeley, in which he states that he does not consider it desirable that the deposed kings of Secondee should be sent to Lagos.

I conclude that you will not, after receiving this report, have sent these kings to Lagos, and it will probably be your best course to send them to Sierra Leone, if you have not done so already.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 134.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

Sir,
I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st ultimo,† reporting that in consequence of the influx of people into Cape Coast since the defeat of the Fantees at Jouquah he had appointed a Commission to take measures for the sanitary safety of the town.

I have to express my approval of your proceedings in this matter.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 135.

Colonial Office to the Admiralty and War Office.

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship has received with much satisfaction the testimony borne by Colonel Harley in his recent despatches (which have been presented to Parliament) to the courage and judgment displayed on the occasion of the recent attack of the Ashantees upon Elmina by Captain Fremantle, R.N. and the officers and men under his command.

In addition to the important services thus rendered in the field, Colonel Harley reports that he has received cordial and valuable support and co-operation from Captain Fremantle

Colonel Festing, and I am to request that he may be informed of Lord Kimberley's appreciation of the assistance which he has thus rendered to the civil Government.

The Secretary, Admiralty.
The Under-Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

* No. 113.

† No. 114.

No. 136.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches from the Gold Coast, of 10th June, of 12th June, and of 23rd June,* in which you give an account of the defeat of the Fantees at Jouquah on the 5th June, and their retreat to Cape Coast, the arrival of H.M.'s ship "Barracouta" with a detachment of the Royal Marines, the proclamation of Martial Law at Elmina, and the subsequent destruction of the king's quarters of that town; and you mention the latest reports which had reached you as to the probable movements of the Ashantees, and the general condition of affairs in the Protectorate. You also enclose copies of the reports made to you by Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, R.N., and of your correspondence with those officers.

2. Your despatches, with those received by the Secretary of State for War and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from the officers in command of the naval and military forces, will be at once presented to Parliament.

3. I approve of the steps taken by you in consultation with Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, and I have not failed to intimate to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Secretary Cardwell, my sense of the valuable and gallant services rendered by them, and by those under their command, and of the readiness and cordiality with which they have co-operated with you.

4. I have before had occasion to express my appreciation of the conduct of Surgeon-Major Rowe, and of Mr. Loggie, and I request you to intimate to them the great satisfaction with which I have perused Colonel Festing's mention of their behaviour at Elmina. His repeated references to the services of Mr. Loggie, and the Houssas under his command, must be most gratifying to that officer. I request you to assure him of the great regret with which I have heard of his being again wounded in action, and of the high approval which his conduct has received from Her Majesty's Government; and you will make it known to the Houssas that the despatches describing their good conduct have been laid before Her Majesty, in whose name I authorise you to commend those who specially deserve it, and to give such pecuniary rewards as you think advisable to as many as have behaved well in action. As the armed Police force is about to be more extensively and permanently organised, I shall consider what may be the best mode of conferring some honorary mark of good service upon deserving members of the force.

5. In my despatch of the 11th July,† I informed you that a quantity of provisions and stores was being sent in H.M.S. "Simoom," and other vessels. From various causes it has been found necessary to alter the quantities of the several articles shipped, and I now enclose for your information a copy of a letter from the Admiralty,‡ containing corrected lists of the stores which have been or are being shipped. You will perceive that these supplies have been selected with two objects: firstly, for the relief of the most pressing necessities of the native population assembled round the forts; and secondly, for the use of the sick and wounded in hospital, and of any Europeans in the forts whose health may require better food than can at the moment be procured on the spot.

6. I assume that you will have made the best arrangements in your power for the supply of food to the Fantee population from places on the Coast, and as it is, of course, impossible to do more, from this country, than assist in meeting the immediate pressure of the emergency, and I am necessarily unable to judge what articles may be most needed. I do not propose at present to make further shipments of provisions until I hear from you that any particular articles are required.

7. It has been thought desirable to take advantage of the sailing of H.M.S. "Simoom" to send a further detachment of the Royal Marines, which will, I am informed, consist of 200 men, including six officers, and will probably arrive soon after this despatch reaches you.

8. I have called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the great danger and inconvenience caused by the brief stay of the mail steamers at Cape Coast, and I have urged upon him that some better arrangements should at once be made.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* Nos. 120, 121, and 116.

† No. 109.

‡ No. 124.

No. 137.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Governor *P. Hennessy*.

Sir,

Downing Street, 29th July, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for any observations you may wish to make upon it, a copy of a despatch * from Colonel Harley, having reference to the deposition of the King of Elmina before the transfer of the Netherlands possessions on the Gold Coast, and his reinstatement by yourself some time after that event.

Governor P. Hennessy.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* No. 126.

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FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
MARCH, 1874.

(No. 1.)



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